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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

TOPIC OF THE MONTH.
MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITI-
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COLLECTIONS FROM FOREIGN LITERA-
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REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
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BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR-
DER OF THE COUNTIES.



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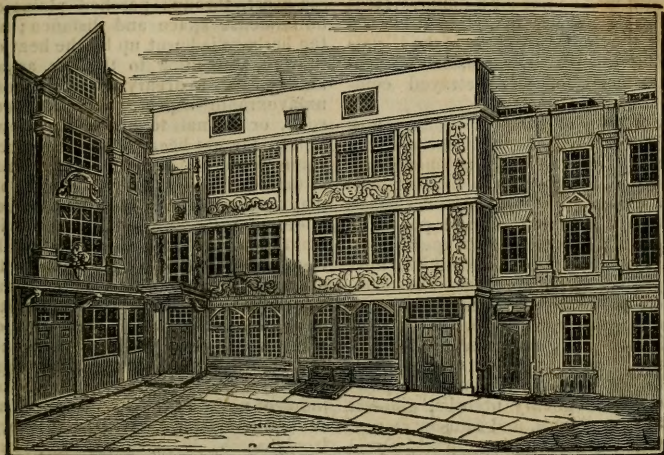
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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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AUGUST 1, 1824.

[1 of Vol. 58.]



RESIDENCE OF SIR THOMAS BOLEYN.

SIR THOMAS BOLEYN, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, and grandfather of Queen Elizabeth, was a merchant of London, and resided in the house here represented in Great St. Helen's, where his beautiful daughter was born and educated. He had also a country-house at Battersea; and, at York-house, in that parish, the tyrant Henry first saw her in a party at Cardinal Wolsey's. Lord Boleynbroke afterwards lived in her father's mansion at Battersea; and it is still standing, as well as York-house. The disgrace of the cardinal led to the fall of the lady and her family; but the Boleynbroke's have recorded, in pompous monuments in Battersea-church, their affinity to Queen Elizabeth. Poor Anne tasted the cup of sorrow in the Tower, where her name, cut by herself in the stones, attests the dungeon which she occupied before her barbarous murder; the story being made complete by the monster, her husband, standing on a mount in Richmond-park, to receive the gratification of a telegraphic signal that she was no more!

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of an OFFICER in the IRISH
LEGION, lately serving in COLUMBIA.

ON the 26th of March, 1820, we landed at Rio de la Hacha, in the province of New Granada, which we found a new town, rather irregularly built, gloomy in appearance, but conveniently situated for trade, having a good anchorage and safe harbour. From its central situation on the main, and its proximity to our West India islands, (being only two or three days sail from the island of Jamaica,) it is better suited to our trade than most of

the other towns on *terra firma*; and also being the export town of the interior of that large province, and its towns of the interior, viz. Moreno, Baranca Victoria, Fontseca, St. John, Manno, Beddélia, and, lastly, the city of Alvalca, bordering on the river Magdalena, as well as many others, too numerous to mention.

We entered this town with very little opposition, although there were a fourteen-gun battery, a nine-gun battery, and the strong fortress of Camena Salada. In this place we found valuable stores of sugar, rum, molasses, oil,

naval stores of all kinds, preserves, gold and silver lace, (a cargo having arrived for the use of the clergy in the interior,) jewellery and trinkets, plenty of provisions, turtle in great abundance; as for turtle, eighty pounds weight may be had for a dollar. Here we could trace, in every blood-stained wall, the tragical vestiges of the Poyais or Buccaneer's campaign, and the mangled bones of his betrayed companions.

The town of Riodela Hacha is now mostly rebuilt. In the midst is a very fine square, where two regiments may be manœuvred; also a modern-built and commodious church and steeple. The natives are principally people of colour; lazy, indolent, superstitious, and cruel, as appears from the manner of putting M'Gregor's people to death, after surrendering themselves prisoners.—Here is an excellent mart for light clothing, calicoes, hats, shoes, small cheese, machinery, cutlery, grist-mills, old muskets, ammunition, powder, shot, culinary utensils, planters and artisans tools, and filtering stones, —as the water here is so brackish and unwholesome, that it must be filtered.

Every thing in Spanish America was arranged for the comfort and accommodation of the rich and powerful, namely, the Spanish grandees, the clergy, &c. and no regard was paid to the comfort, or even the life, of slaves or citizens of inferior stations. A grandee at his pleasure might deprive any of the latter of property, liberty, and even life, with impunity; and a clergyman might do the same: but the day of oppression is gone by, and slavery at an end. A man of colour may look at his whiter lord without certain punishment: liberty has levelled all distinctions, unless what superior endowments and intellect bestow. Considering the natural gloominess and formal stateliness of the Spaniards and their offspring, I have been often surprised at their fondness for festivity and dancing, and glow-worm sprightliness,—as the night seems to illumine them like the fire-fly or glow-worm, and makes them forget their crusty and formal stateliness in their lewd fandangoes, midnight revels, and indecent boleros. You are surprised to see the gloomy fanatic, offering up his idolatrous orisons at the shrine of his wooden Madonna, or other saint, in the course of the day, with seeming fervency and devotion, his thoughts bent

on futurity, as soon as night approaches mingling in the lewd revel, gayest of the gay, obscenest of the obscene.

Leaving Rio dela Hacha, we marched for Moreno, a small town in the interior, about twenty miles from the sea-coast, through parched plains of an immense space and distance; all the herbage is burnt up by the heat of the sun, presenting to the eye, as far as it can see, a dreary desert of most unfavourable aspect, without tree, rock, or animal, to arrest the view, unless the ant-bear, who sometimes comes to storm the castles or garrisons of these industrious insects. Here you may trace a path or road four inches wide, and sometimes three miles in length, cleared by those indefatigable insects, without a single particle to obstruct their marching or counter-marching to the guavoes and tamarind trees, on the blossoms and fruit of which they subsist, in lieu of corn, and are constantly passing and re-passing, even by night,—a good lesson to the indolent natives: they are as large as beetles in this country, and are very troublesome to soldiers who are obliged to bivouac on the ground, as their bite is very pungent and sore; ticks also are more troublesome than the English bug, and will cling to you.

We now arrived at El Cruz, an Indian village or little settlement, consisting of a few huts, built of the sedge leaves of the cocoa-nut tree: as to the few inhabitants that remained, we could easily judge of their absolute poverty, by their nakedness and want of domestic comforts, having but an earthen jar to keep water, a few calabashes, and one or two logs of wood to sit on; no hammock or bed to lie on, but a little thin mat, without any covering: this mat they weave from the bark of the saugra tree, on which the stinging wasp builds her nest; three arrows, lances, bows, and cow-skin nooses, to catch all kinds of cattle; also three bridles, which they take great pains to decorate.

Leaving these abodes of wretchedness and poverty, but seeming content, we pursued our march along roads, through a thick forest, knee-deep in quick-sand, and half famished for want of water, not being able to procure any for fifteen miles. We had to march under a tropical sun, almost smothered from the intolerable effluvia emitted by the stinkards, or *opossums*,
over

over whose burrows we had to pass, and who took good care to give their visitors a very unwelcome reception: the emission of this scent is exceeding unpleasant to an European, being worse than the escape of gas from the pipes. Even the cattle seemed to go near their burrows with evident reluctance.

We arrived at Moreno exhausted from fatigue, where we halted a day or two. It being the Sabbath, I had the curiosity to go and see their mode of worship, in a handsome chapel, hung all round with images of saints, decorated with plumes of feathers of various colours very fancifully. Here was a clumsy Virgin, made of wood, and of the rudest workmanship, with a stout infant in her arms in a Scottish highlander's uniform, and a plume of ostrich feathers in his bonnet; I was much surprised at this, where I supposed the face of a Scot had never been seen, but was reminded, by an intelligent young Creole boy, that that costume once belonged to M^rGregor, and was made an offering to the offended Madona, for the use of her Son, in gratitude for inspiring this heretic to get his men intoxicated, and then abandon them to their enemies. The priest stood at the entrance to give his benediction to all those that left either ripe plantains, sugar, rum, grapes, or fowl; on the forehead of each he significantly signed the cross, while a lusty negro lashed them about the head with a huge white horse-tail, dipped in water. All ranks now kneeled down, and the priest continued to say mass in broken Latin, pronounced after Spanish, neither one or the other quite intelligible to all present, nor to himself, I believe, either. This ceremony being over, we retired to our quarters, recommending Capt. Smyth, a Scotchman, to dress in the Highland costume, and pay the young Sawney Messiah a visit; but, this being too hard a joke for him to bear, he consulted some of his countrymen then in the legion, who went at night, and unrobed the Messiah, and dressed him as an Indian. This had like to have caused much mischief among the superstitious Creoles, even the other Catholics did not like it. The people live in affluence and plenty; but are ignorant, superstitious, and false,—instruments of the priests' perfidy, for whose treachery and defection they had their town burnt and demolished.

We left Baranca Victoria in April, and marched through a narrow road, cut by the natives, in order to catch hogs and cattle; two horses could not pass abreast, but at several places interstices are scooped out large enough to admit two men, or even a horse, where the natives hide themselves, and can attack the hogs with success, and even the tiger, as the road is so narrow as to prevent his turning about, while the man can annoy him with ease from a stage, erected inside the height. We have been assured that Indians sometimes destroy as many as ten tigers, whom they decoy by roasting horse-flesh, and carrying into those narrow roads by night.

On the third day we arrived at a plain at the foot of a large mountain, where we encamped for the night, on the bank of the finest waterfall I ever beheld, on the brink of which were the largest trees I ever met with; they are mahogany, and two of them, whose branches intersected one another, afforded shelter to eight hundred of our men at one time. As the foliage prevented the rays of the sun from reaching us, our request to sleep, and spend another day here, was complied with, and we were very happy. Indeed we had the advantage of bathing, and the men had time to wash their linen, of which they stood in need. But night changed the scene; the trees were visited by groupes of green monkeys, who kept up such horrid chattering during the night, as prevented our enjoying a single moment's rest until day, when we were beset by immense flocks of parrots, paroquets, and macaws, more noisy than our nocturnal visitors. I had an opportunity of witnessing the ingenuity and cunning of the Indian guides, one of whom proposed to rid us of the monkeys, provided he got a handsome pen-knife as a reward. He went outside the trees with a bottle, in which he put some pease; putting down his fingers now and then, he took out some, which he eat with seeming satisfaction; leaving a few strewed around, he retired; and the monkeys, who are very minute in their observance of man's actions, descended very cautiously, and having found some of the pease, a quarrel ensued; but one, more crafty than the rest, peeped into the bottle, and, determining to secure a good handful, thrust down his hand, and filling it, he set up a titter, as he found he could

not withdraw his hand. The Indian now ran and secured him; and all the tribe fled from branch to branch in evident agitation. Part of an old red jacket being procured, all hands went to work to make him a new suit of clothes, and, after being dressed, he was let loose in the branches among his astonished companions, who collected round him, and, gazing on him with curiosity for about five minutes, a busy scene ensued; the other monkeys plucking branches, and flogging the soldier monkey, who jumped from branch to branch, pursued by the whole commonwealth of monkeys, until they were out of sight. Thus the Indian ridded us of those pests. We daily saw different tribes, perhaps three tribes of different colours in one day; some were very mischievous, throwing pistachios, limes, and other fruits, at us.

Our women rode on donkeys, one of which getting tired, and as beating would not make him go, he was abandoned: the monkeys, as usual, were attentive spectators, and seeing the donkey left, they descended to have a ride; three or four dozen mounted together, on his ears, neck, and every other part, and even two clung to his tail, while the others whipped and scratched him. The donkey, frightened by his novel treatment, acquired new speed, and began cantering, while his pursuers as nimbly plied him, until he came up to our rear braying. The monkeys now abandoned him, so dreadfully scratched and torn, that he never attempted to stop afterwards.

We passed a large plain, and arrived at Baranca, the inhabitants of which received us kindly, owing perhaps to the commandant's being blind, and unable to leave the town, which is a very pretty little place, but of a gloomy appearance, owing to the walls of the houses being built of the red clay, and covered with tiles of the same: in the midst of the square is a handsome church. In this town is every convenience to make life comfortable: a fine river-fish in abundance, but the natives do not understand taking it, nor do they value it; some of the most delicious trout I ever tasted is found here, and other fish for which I know no name. Here are also plenty of sugar-cane plantations, fruit in abundance, numerous herds of cattle on the plain, and immense herds of goats.

Leaving this town, we marched for Fontseca, and on our way fell in with some planters corteges. Some Germans, loitering behind us, met a tragical death; being misled into the enemy's camp. We now arrived at the river under the town, the pass to which the Spaniards thought to dispute, as well they might, had not cowardice prevailed there; it being commanded by an eminence and breastwork, so that twenty men might keep it against a host; the rapidity of the river was also in their favour, which carried several of our men away, but they were always preserved by the Indians, whose dexterity on horseback was as surprising in water as on shore. We entered this little Paradise on the 19th of April: in this beautiful place is the town residence of the governor, with large stores belonging to the king, and several buildings. This was the only town in which I saw no chapel during my stay. This fortress was built on an elevated situation, commanding an extensive prospect to the west, of wild scenery and picturesque novelty. Here are savannahs and fertile plantations as far as the eye can reach; and on one side, along a deep and rapid river on the east, are immense plains, thinly wooded, on which the evening sun sets with a brilliancy and sombre glare unknown to the natives of happier climes; seeming one vast expanse of vivid fire or undulating waves of deep crimson,—a sea of blood, awfully grand, but difficult to describe: here is a sight for the poet, the painter, and philosopher, but too grand a subject, as colours and description must be feeble in attempting to do any kind of justice to this sublime scene. This place is healthy, owing perhaps to its elevated situation, and cleanliness of the houses, which are all tiled, even the square. A Creole drummer was commandant here; what rank his suite was of, I never could learn.

From Fontseca we marched to St. John's, another pretty town, about eighteen miles from the former, which appears to be the usual distance from one town to another. In this place we were opposed by the Spaniards, who had been joined by those who had abandoned their houses; but their opposition lasted only a short time, and they abandoned their houses and fled. In this town are some elegant-built houses, and barracks to contain 2000 men,

men, with a gymnasium, for protecting them while at drill from the sun. This town is also on an elevated situation, but does not command so sublime a prospect as Fontseca.

Hearing the Spaniards were assembled at the little town of Marino, we countermarched by night through deep and heavy roads, nearly up to our hips in sludge and wet sand, along the plains: on those immense plains I saw the largest flocks of sheep, I suppose, in the world, as in one enclosure I could count over 30,000, all one man's property; they are very small, as four men had always a sheep for their rations.

We arrived at Marino at day-break, just as the Spaniards were quitting it, some of whom we took prisoners, and others lost their lives in escaping. We found here every thing in abundance. The town is mean, and badly built; but the people are very rich and comfortable. There were immense plantations of sugar, Indian corn, plantains, cocoa-nut trees, papaws, mammy-apples, melon-beds of various kinds, sweet and sour sops, pine-apples, mangoes, and many other fruits too numerous to mention. I also remarked that Chili pepper grew here in greater perfection than hitherto observed on the main. We left this place with great reluctance, as we lived like fighting cocks; even brandy, rum, and immense quantities of tobacco, were stored there, which was destroyed for want of means to carry it away.

We left Marino at sunset, and arrived at the little town of Beddelia in two days after. In passing one of those plains, our Creoles got orders to secure a drove of cattle; from the wild and untractable ferocity of them, I thought this impossible, but here I was undeceived, by the dexterity and address of our Indian guides in throwing the noose or sling. Every man mounted, with one of those nooses, made of cow-skin thongs, about thirty or forty yards in length, galloped on, and headed the beast pointed out to him, which he had no sooner done than his companion, who remained ready to noose him, stood in his stirrups, and threw the noose, fifteen or twenty yards, over the beast's horns, with such unerring aim and incredible dexterity as seldom to miss their object. In this manner were sixty head of cattle noosed, until a leather thong, about three feet in length, with

a log affixed; was tied to each beast's nose, by boring two holes through their nostrils; and this log threw them down when they attempted to run away. The greatest feat of activity I saw performed, was by our principal *wahira*, or Indian guide: a huge untractable bull, having broke loose from the Creoles, bounded along the plain with great speed; Rincoon mounted his grey horse, and pursued him: on coming up with him he jumped on the ground, seized the beast by the tail, and, when he had got sufficient hold, watching an opportunity, he bounded from the earth with such velocity as to whirl the bull round; on the second motion, with a swing, he took the beast from his footing, and landed him on his back, to the astonishment of every person who saw him perform this act of dexterity and strength; as the cattle in this country are much larger than in England, and a lean beast will weigh upwards of 1000 lbs. This account of the Indian's strength is almost incredible, but is equally true; and I am sure there exists not an European who could do the same thing. Beddelia now appeared, and the inhabitants did not seem disposed to side with either party. The town is small: the people seemed happy, and lived easy, but indolent.

Next day we proceeded on our route to Alvalca, where we expected to be joined by General Bolivar; and on the following evening we arrived at Wahira settlement, at the end of the plain. All those Indians, being friendly tribes, came out to meet us, and lead us to their community. Here I had a good opportunity of seeing the customs, manners, and mode of living, amongst those people. Their settlement was on the bank of a river, their huts being built in front of the enclosures made for the protection of their goats, sheep, and fowls, enclosed by the tall prickly pear, which grows from seed; the only trouble being to mark out the place in the rainy season, and in the course of a few months the fence is impenetrable, and grown above the height of a man. They take very little pains to cultivate any thing, as they live chiefly by hunting, fishing, and what they can plunder. These people are good-natured, but easily irritated, and vindictive; they are fleshy, the men have large breasts like the women, about the feet they are better made, are very soft-featured, and,

from

from the whining manner they speak, you would be led to suppose them always crying or moaning. They lie together in grouper, and show no symptoms of modesty or forbearance before strangers; nor will the men scruple to oblige a stranger with a bedfellow, provided the reward be tantamount to the favour; but, as neither our men or the Creoles seemed to prize the Wahira ladies, they were left to their more easy lords. This tribe came from Peru about three years before, for no other reason than one of them having been tarred and feathered by a boat's crew, for thieving a hat-buckle. They amounted to about 200 in all, and were very useful and trustworthy, and could be depended on to carry despatches to any distance. They could hardly fix their abode on a spot more favoured by nature than this, yet they were preparing to depart. Here we got abundance of *tasso*, or beef dried in the sun, and cured with lime-juice; also eggs, fowls, plenty of doves, silver pheasants, (with which this country abounds, and, being excellent marksmen with their arrows, they seldom miss them,) and guanias, to which, from their likeness to the lizard, I felt a degree of antipathy, but, conquering it, I found them eat more tender even than chicken; the Indians prefer the macaw to those other birds. Here we found the small peacock and white heron domesticated. From the manner they supplied us the two evenings we stopt, (sending out fifteen or sixteen men to kill fowl, and forage for other things,) I suppose they can live comfortably without any industry but hunting. Next morning I accompanied these people to chase the mountain-goat and mountain-deer. Six or seven place themselves in ambush on the rocky tracts where those creatures resort; others hunt the plains with dogs trained for the purpose; and some mount the highest trees, to watch their motions, and direct the hunters to the path they are taking on the rocks, who always form a barrier, to prevent their proceeding. In this manner they take and destroy innumerable herds of goats and deer: the deer of this province are beautifully dappled on a dun skin, and very sagacious in their own preservation.

On our return we found our men had marched, having received orders during our absence; we waited to refresh ourselves, and were just pre-

paring to follow the route, when a scout arrived, and had conference with the chief of his tribe, who ran in confusion and told us, that the Spaniards had notice of our being left behind, and would soon pay us a visit, but he would outwit them; so saying, he took out three jackets, and clothed as many Indians in them, with some chacoe caps, belonging to men who had died. We proceeded about eight miles, until we came to a wood, when another Indian joined us, and held conference with our guide, who informed us that the Spaniards were in ambush about half a league a-head, and that we must quit our horses, which he led into the thicket, and soon returned to us; he then scooped a hollow place large enough to contain each of us, which he covered with sand and leaves; he also wanted our fowling-pieces, but we would not give them up, as we apprehended some treachery. He now gave his orders to the Indians who were to personate us, and couched himself alongside us in the same manner, desiring us to be still and breathe softly, and we should see a good chase; which we soon did, as we distinctly heard the shouts of Spaniards pursuing the fugitive Indians, who soon passed us full gallop, with their pursuers about half a mile in their rear. The Indian raised himself a little, and counted the horsemen as they passed on. After some time he softly said, "There are two yet missing, but we must not remain here: out of forty there passed but thirty-eight;" counting the numbers on his fingers, he held up two, and then bounded away from us, but soon appeared again with the horses, which we mounted, and followed him in full gallop: he now desired us not to attempt firing, unless we perceived they had firelocks. We soon came in sight of the two Spaniards, one of whom mounted, and rode away; the other's horse being lame, and not able to proceed, he took to his heels. The Indian made signs that we should pursue the man on foot, while he pursued the horseman; we soon overtook the former, and, looking round, we perceived the Indian galloping back, dragging the strangled Spaniard after him, whom he had noosed with the cattle-leash, and pulled from his horse: he wanted to lance the other, but we would not suffer him. We made the Spaniard mount the horse of his comrade, and told him, that if he attempted

to play any pranks, we would noose him too. We now pursued our journey as fast as possible, the Indian still dragging the corpse of the Spaniard, until he came to a river, when, approaching the middle of the stream, he cut the noose, and let go the body. We now pursued our route at a slower pace, and were overtaken by the other Indians, who were quite metamorphosed, as they had resumed their own dresses, and hid their disguise. They rode back, through the midst of the Spaniards, without suspicion: two of them proceeded with us, and the rest returned with our best wishes.

We now came to the most rapid river we had hitherto seen, our men being halted until Rincoon would arrive. The Indians joined their cow-leashes together, and, swimming across, made them fast to the trees on both sides, and thus formed a double cordon: they now fixed a cane basket, into which they put a soldier; and in this manner five at a time were transported over, an Indian swimming alongside, and keeping the thongs wet, as the rapid motion of the baskets would set fire to them. In this manner they transported 900 men and women before night, without much fatigue. To get the cattle over was the next difficulty, as they could not be forced into the river, but this also was easy to the Indian; getting a cow-skin, he plunged into the river, leaving the horns above the water, and he was instantly followed by every head of cattle.

On the following evening we arrived at the city of Alvalca, after a march of difficulty and fatigue almost unprecedented, but presenting to Europeans more sublime prospects than any other part of the globe. We now had a view of the Andes in all their glory, wildness, and sublimity. Alvalca is a very large and populous city; the inhabitants seemed comfortable and rich, and in their manners are refined and easy. Here is a large distillery for rum, and spacious warehouses for Indian goods, macaroni, and even broad French cloths. We found several men here who had deserted from the 71st, 89th, and many other regiments of Whitelocke's brigade, from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, &c. who had married and settled in the country, and had their families in this delightful spot. We might have remained, if the demon of war and slaughter would

allow us. The fevers, agues, and other diseases in the lower district, are wholly unknown here; and the prospects are perhaps bolder than the Alps, Appennines, or Pyrennees, can present.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your respectable publication, I hope you will permit me to record where the site of an interesting object of undoubted Roman original, was lately discovered; at one period of great import to the destiny of this country, as will presently appear, but which is now completely metamorphosed into a vile brick-field.

About four or five furlongs to the north-west by north of White Conduit-house, in the path or track leading to Copenhagen-house, on the left hand or west side, and directly opposite to a line of genteel detached white cottages, which run from east to west across Barnsbury-park, and where the most western garden-wall terminates the line, is situated a plot of ground, distinguished lately by a high bank and a ditch on each side, describing nearly a square, of the following dimensions measured on the inside. The east, 106 paces; north, 195; west, 179; and the south, 205. Nearly central rose a circular mound of earth several feet above the general level of the surrounding soil. This mound or elevation was occupied by the general's tent, as the commander of the army, and as the court or *prætorium* for the administration of civil justice within his camp for the period: by the denomination of *prætorium*, such eminences within camps were called, and are now commonly so distinguished. Within the boundary-line of this camp arose two fine springs of pure water, which, before their leaving it, were joined in one stream, and were then permitted to discharge themselves through a fissure at the south west angle.

This camp is understood to have been formed and occupied by the accomplished general Paulus Æmylius in the reign of Nero, at the time when he obtained a decided victory over the united forces of the Iceni and Trinobantes, under Boadicea, and her brother-in-law, the wise and just husband of her amiable sister Venusia, by some named Dumnorix.

For in the reign of Nero, the tribute demanded as due from Britain to Rome; and which, by-the-bye, had never been regularly paid since the time of Claudius; the imperial collectors could not recover or receive, but their authority and force had met with contempt from the islanders. The Roman treasury formed the design, in conjunction with the senate, effectually to subjugate the Britains, by rooting out from among them the only stimulus to public and native liberty remaining. Their vengeance was directed against religion, and its professors, the Druids, who, in their admonitions to the people, kept the sacred flame alive in them, and in their princes. The execution of this bloody mandate was confided to Paulus Æmylius; who, after its execution, and the destruction of their sacred groves in *Mona*, that is, Anglesey in Wales, hastened to the vicinity of the flourishing colony of Londinium, to its relief; but, before his arrival, the infuriated Boadicea had put all the inhabitants, as well Romans as Britons, and many strangers who had settled there for the benefit of its commerce and the Roman protection, to the amount, as we are told, of 75,000, to the most cruel, unheard-of, and ignominious, deaths; and she had consumed the colony, their residence, which Paulus Æmylius saw smoking in ruins, on his arrival to relieve it, which place he had been very anxious to preserve, hastening by forced marches from Caernarvonshire. Boadicea and her forces had gone to Verulamium, to perform the same indiscriminate slaughter in that municipium. In the mean time Æmylius made good his station in the camp above described; whilst Boadicea, and her ally, hastened back after the destruction of Verulamium, where she had exhausted the remaining portion of the vial of deadly wrath, whose effervescence London had first experienced.

She with her ally, and their troops, to an immense amount, hastened back to Middlesex; their forces overspread all the intermediate space between Highgate, Hampstead, and the neighbouring heights, and London. Æmylius was stationed in his camp in an advantageous position, which forms the subject of this paper. It need not be said that the Britons had brought to the field of action their children and their wives, in wains, &c. to behold

their anticipated victory; so sanguine were their minds in the superiority of number in their forces, which, with the spectators they had brought into the field, are said to have amounted to no less than 800,000. With their fate, and that of their commander, history informs us. But it may behove the writer to observe, that he has understood the sharpest contest occurred on the acclivity of that rising ground now occupied by Pentonville, contending for the adjacent heights, which the military judgment of Æmylius had secured. And that the ford of the river Fleet was a scite of the severest action, the fleet being then overflowed with the purple flood of life, from richest British veins; the dead bodies of the numerous slain then serving as a bridge to either party, to cross the track of the stream; whence, it is probable, it obtained its present name from traditional relations; that is, *Battle-bridge*.

The writer of the above is indebted for its chief incidents to his worthy and good friend Dr. W. O. Pughe, the celebrated Cambrian scholar; to a book, comparatively lately brought to light, said to have been written by Nennius, discovered in the Papal library in the Vatican; and to the celebrated tragedy of Boadicea.

He has one more motive beyond those already declared, why he is anxious the circumstances above related should have publicity, which is for the purpose of affording light to the ingenious writers of topographical and local histories, who have frequently fell into errors respecting those circumstances, they having occurred in so dark a period of our history: and those descriptions that could be understood, were worded in such general terms, and the scite described found to be answerable to numerous situations, that no local place could be fixed upon. Mr. Clutterbuck, in his very luminous History of Herts, fell into this error, at the time he ingeniously confessed the dilemma above noticed, in which writers were placed. That gentleman imagining, that, as he knew of the contest between Æmylius and Boadicea took place at about the period of her destruction of Verulamium, he conceived it might probably have occurred in his district of historical recognition; and he was, indeed, rather justified in presuming it might have occurred in the vicinity of St. Alban's, had not Dr. Pughe, from his superior

superior ancient British information, ascertained the precise local scite, which is above given by

F. L. WILLIAMS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I REGRET that a variety of engagements has prevented me from sending earlier in the present month a communication, invited by one of your respectable correspondents, which is now at your service.

For the satisfaction of your friendly correspondent Investigator, I now transcribe a copy of "the Beggar's Petition," as it was *originally written* by the Rev. Thomas Moss, from Shaw's "History of Staffordshire," vol. ii. p. 238: a neatly executed engraving, of a decrepit old man leaning upon crutches, is prefixed.

THE BEGGAR.

—inopemque paterni
Et laris, et fundi. *Hor.*

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,

Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief, and heaven will bless your store.

These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a stream of tears.

Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect, drew me from my road;
For plenty there a residence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.

Hard is the fare of the infirm and poor!
Here craving for a morsel of their bread,
A pamp'ring denial forc'd me from the door,
To seek a shelter in a humbler shed.

Oh take me to your hospitable dome,
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor, and miserably old.

Should I reveal the source of every grief,
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
Your hands would not withhold the kind relief,
And tears of pity could not be repress.

Heaven sends misfortune,—why should we repine?
'Tis heaven has brought me to the state you see;
And your condition may be soon like mine,—
The child of sorrow and of misery.

A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then like the lark I sprightly hail'd the morn;
But, ah! oppression forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle died, and blighted was my corn.

My daughter! once the comfort of my age!
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
I cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.

My tender wife! sweet soother of my care!
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
Fell,—lingering fell,—a victim to despair,
And left the world to wretchedness and me.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,

Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
Oh! give relief, and heaven will bless your store.

I am not able to communicate any additional information concerning the time when this poem was written. It

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deserves consideration, however, that the friend of Mr. Moss, whose letter has been quoted in the first page of this volume, and who declared in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxx. p. 41, "that he had authority to state, that he wrote it about the age of twenty-three," referred the readers of that article to Mr. Moss himself, who was at that time "Minister of Trentham," for the truth and confirmation of his statement. I judge from personal recollection of him, that he was about seventy years of age at the time of his decease; and have ascertained, by a certificate copied from the register of burials, that the Rev. T. Moss was interred in the cemetery adjoining to the parish church of King's Swinford, in the county of Stafford, on the 11th of December, 1808. It is to be lamented that no memorial distinguishes the spot where he reposes, as he was not only admired as a poet, but also deservedly esteemed as a man of exemplary character, and as an acceptable preacher.

JAMES SCOTT,

Cradby, near Stourbridge;

June 24, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN for RESTORING the LONDON WORKHOUSE to its ORIGINAL VALUABLE PURPOSES.

CHARLES WILLIAM HICK, esq. chairman of the Special Committee appointed to consider the petitions of the several parishes of this city relative to the London Workhouse, in respect of forming an institution for the reception of *houseless poor*, and the applicability of the said workhouse to that purpose, made the following communication to the Committee on the 24th day of April, 1824.

Many excellent institutions in this metropolis have from time to time been founded and endowed with ample means to relieve the necessities of the poor and destitute, which reflect the highest honour on their projectors as benefactors of mankind. But, although much good has doubtless resulted from these institutions, a variety of causes have combined to render it expedient that an *asylum should be established for the immediate relief of houseless and exhausted sufferers*; and the expediency of such an undertaking has been lately demonstrated by the beneficial consequences which resulted from the places of refuge for the houseless poor, erected under the pa-

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tronsage

tronage of many public-spirited and benevolent persons. I am the more encouraged to urge the adoption of a permanent establishment, and especially as various circumstances occurred to prevent those asylums from affording permanent relief; and seeing that an institution established on similar principles of philanthropy, in order to administer instant protection to houseless and unemployed vagrants at all times till they can be removed to their parishes, or be placed in a condition to exert their industry, would remove a nuisance from our public streets, and be the means of preventing the commission of crimes.

To accomplish this desirable object it has occurred to my mind that the present London Workhouse affords facilities not inconsistent with the design of its original establishment, which, so long since as the year 1702, was represented to be "*to receive such as were accustomed at nights to lie under bulks and stalls in the streets, or where else they could find shelter, to the no small hazard of their limbs and lives.*"

In the execution of our laws relating to the poor, it is to be regretted that, in many instances, the persons who by those laws are appointed to relieve the indigent, being controlled by a committee or vestry, frequently use every means of getting rid of importunities for relief, and particularly the applications of those who are termed casual poor; and it frequently happens that the objects legitimately entitled to parochial relief render themselves by their conduct totally unworthy of receiving it: the parish-officers are often induced to regard with suspicion every applicant, and sometimes repulse those as impostors who are actually objects of commiseration. Many parishes having a stated day to receive and pay the poor, it happens that, when application to the officer for relief is made during the interval of time immediately previous to the meeting, the pauper commonly meets with a rebuke, and receives a shilling, or at most two shillings, to maintain a wife and family until the day of appearance before the Board, whence they are frequently dismissed with little or no assistance. Other distressed objects assemble in some wretched receptacle, where no discrimination is observed between vice and poverty, and where the price of the lodging is from two-pence to six-

pence per night; and, if they have not money, their apparel is taken from them in lieu; and, after they are thus plundered by the keepers of these receptacles, who are in general devoid of all sympathy, and callous to every humane feeling, they are turned out almost naked into the streets; if, therefore, a gratuitous shelter were afforded to these wretched houseless, it is evident that good must be the ultimate result.

It would be an endless task to enumerate all the circumstances which may place persons in such a condition as might render them fit objects for reception into the proposed institution; but it may be necessary to advert particularly to such persons as are discharged from hospitals and prisons. Amongst the former there are many cases which call imperatively for relief: I allude to those persons who, for the want of relations or friends, are discharged, and find themselves in the midst of the world destitute of money, friends, or home of any kind, at the same time exposed to the strongest temptations in order to find the means of procuring a lodging and subsistence till they are able to obtain some situation, which, from their former good character, they are naturally led to expect. And with regard to females thus circumstanced, many are the artifices and temptations of the profligate to seduce them from the paths of virtue, and to plunge them into crime and guilt, which, under their existing destitution, they find themselves unable to resist. The first steps to vice are seldom voluntary; the destitute female does not become abandoned from choice; she contemplates the prospect before her with dismay and horror, and would gladly shun the hopeless misery which presents itself to her view; and therefore the feelings of humanity, as well as the laws of civilization, and the dictates of Christianity, demand that the friendless female should not be suffered to rush into the courses of vice from necessity, to languish in misery, or expire in despair, for want of the kind hand of benevolence to uphold her.

Hence, if a temporary asylum only were afforded to these objects for a few days, or weeks if necessary, they would be sheltered from danger and seduction, and be enabled to look forward with confidence to brighter prospects and more auspicious periods: their

their spirits, which before were languid and depressed, would be revived, and their best energies would be exerted in endeavouring to procure their livelihood in an honest and respectable manner.

There are also many unfortunate persons acquitted at the sessions, or dismissed after examinations before the magistrates, who are turned adrift without shelter or resources. The innocent and the guilty are alike abandoned to the world, and of necessity become vagrants and thieves. One object, therefore, of the proposed institution, would be to find active employment for persons of this class; or to see that they were conducted to their respective parishes.

It may not be unnecessary to observe, that the proposed institution might be the means of receiving, clothing, educating, and otherwise employing, vagrant and other children, who have no home or legal settlement.

In taking a review of the situation of the London Workhouse and premises as affording accommodation for the reception of the houseless poor, it appears to me that there is sufficient room to make (at a trifling expense) suitable classifications for every description of persons proposed to be received therein:

1. Those who are in immediate want.
2. Those sent from the hospitals, or discharged from service without notice.
3. Those sent from the prisons.
4. Those that may be sent by magistrates as undeserving punishment by confinement in Bridewell or the House of Correction.
5. Vagrant, deserted, and houseless, children.

In order to carry into effect the object I have suggested, and to alter the present system and government of the London Workhouse, it may be requisite to apply to the legislature for repealing the Act of the 13th and 14th of Charles the Second, chapter 12th, so far as regards the workhouse in London, and to grant other and more extensive powers; and in that case I would recommend particularly, in order to counteract the local prejudice and apprehension of injury that might be excited in the parish where the institution might be established, that the same, together with such other places of a similar description as it might be found necessary to appoint in other parts of the metropolis, should

be made extra-parochial; and, as I do not propose that such institutions should be held out as a permanent abode likely to induce objects to seek for reception therein with that view; but, on the contrary, as an asylum for a time only, until other employment can be found for the parties, or they can be removed to their respective parishes; I think it would not be difficult under the circumstances to procure from the legislature a power for the governors or managers to administer an oath to the paupers and indigent with regard to their places of settlement, which oath should be conclusive as relating to the institution; and the governors or managers should be empowered to remove the pauper to his parish at the expense of the institution in the first instance, but to be afterwards repaid by the parish to which the pauper may properly belong; and, in order to prevent as much as possible any vagrant or pauper becoming a second time troublesome to the institution, or obnoxious to the public, a register should be kept, in which should be entered the name and description of every person received into the institution, and any particular circumstance relating to them respectively, and the manner in which they have been disposed of, and describing the parish to which they have been removed. By this means the governors or managers would be enabled to ascertain whether the cause of the pauper's subsequent reception into the institution has arisen from the officers of the parish to which the vagrant or pauper may have been removed, not having properly carried into effect the Poor Laws of the country.

With regard to the government of this institution, I would earnestly recommend that the same should be thrown open to the public; and that, in addition to the Lord Mayor, the aldermen, or any given number of them, and any portion of the members of the Common Council as may be thought fit, any person contributing to a certain amount should be admitted a governor in the same manner as in the Royal Hospitals; and, as it is not my intention in suggesting this establishment in the least to interfere with any other charitable institution, or to throw any impediment in the way of the promoters and supporters of those institutions, or to which their exertions, although they may come within the scope

scope of what I am anxious to embrace, but rather to aid and assist those exertions, and to extend the means of accomplishing the object they are so desirous of effecting.

With respect to the necessary funds, I am confident that the object of the institution need only be made known to excite such a feeling of benevolence in the public mind, as, in addition to the present London workhouse and its permanent revenues, sanctioned and supported by that wonted liberality on the part of the public which has ever been conspicuous in works of this nature, will fully answer every desired end, and can give no better proof than referring to the result of a recent occasion before alluded to in this address, when a call was made upon them for a temporary shelter only during an inclement season for the destitute and houseless; and I cannot, I think, conclude my address to you upon this subject, better than by quoting the expressions used by the governors of the London Workhouse in the account published by them in the year 1702: "If the relieving and protecting the virtuous; and preventing habits of idleness, theft, debauchery, profaneness,

and other immoralities, and sowing the seeds of industry, honesty, sobriety, piety, and virtue, in others, and the finding employment and preventing begging in the streets, be works acceptable to God and man, and tend to the reformation, happiness, and welfare, of succeeding generations, it is hoped so great, so good, and excellent, undertakings, will receive suitable encouragement, aid, and assistance."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following document is official, and therefore needs no farther voucher; the only alteration I have made is the addition of the third column to assist in the comparative amounts; and I request its insertion as deserving, in my opinion, a more permanent record, and more extensive circulation, than the temporary papers of the day can bestow. It was written at the time the circumstances took place; but, as the Committee have only within these few days published their statement of the last receipts and payments, the account would have been incomplete without it.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Expenses.	Paid to the Hospital.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1778	800 0 0 Part paid to St. Paul's Chapel.		170 0 0
1784	1,325 0 0	622 0 0	703 0 0
1787	1,980 0 0	1,016 0 0	964 0 0
1790	1,965 0 0	1,006 5 4	958 14 8
1793	Theatre destroyed by fire— No Festival.		...
1796	2,044 0 0	1,147 0 0	897 0 0
1799	2,544 0 0	1,074 0 0	1,470 0 0
1802	3,820 17 0	1,439 19 8	2,380 17 4
1805	4,222 6 4	2,019 8 5	2,202 17 11
1808	5,511 12 2½	2,253 12 6½	3,257 19 8
1811	6,680 2 9	3,050 12 9	3,629 10 0
1814	7,124 12 0	4,012 16 10	3,111 15 2
1817	8,746 6 9	4,449 15 11	4,296 10 10
1820	9,483 4 7	4,481 13 8	5,001 10 11
1823	11,151 9 9	5,308 17 3	5,806 12 6

It thus is manifest, that to raise the amount of 5,806*l.* for the use of the hospital, an expense is incurred of no less than 5,308*l.*; and the sum produced from the thirteen festivals since their commencement, is—Receipts, 66,562*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*—Expenses, 31,882*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.*—Profit, 34,680*l.* 9*s.* leaving barely 1,400*l.* excess beyond one half

of the total receipts. And, if to these we add the incidental and contingent expenses, I have no doubt that nearly, if not altogether, 40,000*l.* is expended, to produce the 5,806*l.* for the charity. These are the expenses of preparation and travelling, of board and lodgings, of new and elegant attire for the ladies, besides the purchases made for presents

sents or otherwise, in consequence of the opportunities afforded, and the hilarity excited, by such a general display of magnificence and joy. Or if we take the amount at 30,000*l.* I speak with confidence of being then within compass; and thus, for every pound in charity, we spend five in extravagant profusion, and "lay the flattering unction to our souls," that, together with national splendour and opulence, we are equally improving in national sympathy and benevolence. To the eye of the calm observer, it presents, however, a different aspect; and, cynical as it may appear, I shall venture to expose myself to the imputation by a few remarks of a contrary tendency.

Where then is this delirium to stop? The efforts of the managing committee, and other friends to the cause, have been gratuitous, long continued, and indefatigable; what has met the public eye is sufficient to prove their great and praiseworthy exertions; besides the labours of which the public must, from necessity, be unacquainted. From the commencement of the plan, the trouble, the expenses, and the charge for admission, have been steadily on the increase; and the feverish excitement has, at each succeeding period, appeared to be wound up to its utmost capabilities. All other public and patriotic claims must, for the time, give place to this paramount duty; and the infatuation bears down, in too many instances, every principle of individual prudence, honour, and integrity. It is now discovered, that no advance in the price of admission can prevent such an influx of applications, that our churches and theatres are deficient in the requisite size; and, before the next triennial meeting, it is in contemplation to enlarge one of the present churches, or to erect a new one for the purpose,—thus anticipating an expense from 5,000 to 20,000*l.* as the case may be.

If this be not an unnatural and pernicious state of public feeling, baneful in a high degree to the general happiness of the community, then the best maxims of morality, philosophy, and religion, are all a mere farce; then luxury, and all its inseparable vices, should be rapturously welcomed; and then all the wholesome restraints of prudence, economy, virtue, and patriotism, should be banished from our creeds, and from our bosoms. The

insel pageantry of fashionable life, always encroaching on the public mind, is making the same rapid advances throughout the whole mass of society as our musical festivals exhibit wherever they are undertaken. All ranks and conditions emulating their more wealthy competitors; their sole ambition and delight consisting in the display of a gorgeous and dazzling appearance, to hide the deformity of their venality or insignificance. Witness the increasing splendour of all our watering places,—the incalculable number of public and private carriages,—the prodigality of our public feasts,—the din of music issuing from almost every house one passes,—with the swarm of dandies, each mounted on his "bit of blood," and capering to the annoyance of the humble pedestrians. Time has been when the old scale of morals had some influence on society. I remember being told in my youth, from the lips of parental tenderness, and even sometimes from the pulpit, that the only way to ensure happiness was to reduce our wants, and to cultivate that equanimity of mind that should prefer the substantial enjoyments of domestic retirement to the gorgeous trappings of ambition and folly. That the satisfactions of conscientious integrity were infinitely superior to the empty applause and admiration of a giddy and deluded multitude; and that the maxims which were best for an individual to pursue, were equally applicable to society at large in all its possible combinations and numbers. But see now the artificial and excessive stimulants employed to pervert this sober order of things through every stage of society as connected with private life, to the sacrifice of every generous and noble principle and feeling of the heart.

Nor is it possible to avoid noticing the contrast exhibited on the grand political drama of our public affairs. By a return made from the Insolvent Debtor's Court to a select committee of the House of Commons, May, 1822, it appeared that the whole number of persons discharged under the Act, was 15,249,—the gross amount of their debts was 10,979,943*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*—the gross amount of their property got in by the assignees, 60,084*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* making not five farthings in the pound. The Act was passed in the 1st year of George IV. 1820. The only inferences which can be drawn from this glaring fact,

fact, are, either that the means of subsistence in the mercantile and manufacturing parts of the population are very difficult to procure, or that dissipation has attained a demoralizing and fatal ascendancy which cannot be too strongly reprobated and exposed, or that they are both united to produce one general scene of national degradation and misery. The fluctuations in the distresses and comforts of the poor are now, and have for some time been, considerably in their favour; but look to Ireland for that permanent misery that must inevitably follow our artificial and preposterous arrangements. From the report of the select committee, ordered July 16, 1823, we learn, that the districts in which the distress was found most urgent, were equal in extent to half the superficial extent of all Ireland, and that considerably more than one half of the entire population of these districts depended upon charity for their support. Among other curious and extraordinary discoveries by the commissioners, they found that the population could be made to subsist upon "something less than one penny per head per day;" and that even this inhuman allowance could not be procured by the sufferers themselves, but must be supplied by English bounty! though potatoes were then selling, in the county of Cork, on the testimony of Sir James Anderson, at the rate of seven pounds for one halfpenny. In many districts labour was eagerly offered for two-pence a-day from a population well worthy of a better fate. Ardent, submissive, and grateful for the smallest attentions of their benefactors, but driven to desperation from the absolute want of the necessaries of life. All the evidence bearing ample and willing testimony to the good disposition of the people, all preferring the wages of labour to charitable dependance.

How is it possible the public should remain satisfied, and express no detestation of the unfeeling monopoly of the bounties of nature, that first creates the distress, and then insults the helpless sufferers? With by far the richest church-establishment in the world, the most inflexible and unaccommodating in its demands, and the most unjust because of its partialities; this is contrasted with by far the greatest portion of public misery that despotism and cruelty can any where else exhi-

bit. And yet ours is a land of civilization and christianity,—of complimentary adulation,—of enlightened days and happy prospects,—of missionary zeal and heart-throbbing anxiety for the everlasting welfare of the untutored pagans. Millions of Bibles are scattered in every portion of the habitable globe; which, if read at home, would teach some precepts which have never flashed upon the conviction of their ardent circulators, who continue to revel in all the luxurious refinements of modern haughtiness and insensibility.—"Sell all that thou hast, and give to the poor;" "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them;" "How hardly shall a rich man enter into the kingdom of heaven." These commands, or admonitions, however incredible it may appear, are really to be found in that book, which, though it may be thrust upon the consciences of the poor, has so little influence upon those who are so much its pretended advocates and admirers.

Will it be said that these things are entirely out of our reach, and that no personal sacrifices we, as individuals, could make, could be rendered available towards removing the cause of the distress; and that, therefore, it is visionary and absurd to expect from human nature, what humanity itself will not call upon us to perform? But is no distress or folly to rouse our feelings but what comes immediately home to ourselves? Is no consideration to be given when the gangrene has already fixed itself in one of our own extremities; or shall the individual continue his fantastic vagaries because a mortification has only threatened to seize upon his frame? Is it possible we can avoid the contagion,—or is no sympathy due to our political kindred? If, indeed, all our time and all our efforts are to be spent in frivolous or unproductive amusements, then, certainly, we can have none to spare for duty; and, after witnessing with indifference the attacks of calamity and oppression upon our distant brethren, we must eventually submit to the same inflictions ourselves.

As one lamentable proof of the inordinate and selfish encroachments of wealth and authority over the comforts of the great mass of the community, may be adduced the glaring fact, that, while dissipation and extravagance in the higher classes are sporting their
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mad career with unbounded indulgence; every means that can be devised are employed to curtail the few remaining enjoyments of the poor. An imaginary superiority in some of our theatrical performers, shall ensure them public favour and princely emolument; while others, equally deserving in what may be thought an inferior accomplishment, shall be discountenanced, or even punished, for their efforts. About the same time that Madame Catalani was making her Birmingham engagement for (I know not what) perhaps 300*l.* to 600*l.* for her week's performance, the London papers inform us that some of the rope-dancing or horsemanship performers at Stepney-fair, were committed to the labour of the tread-mill as vagrants and sturdy beggars! Can any abuse of justice or common-sense go beyond this? As if the gratification of the eye was not as intellectual as that of the ear,—or, as if the only measure of enjoyment should consist in the price at which a bloated and unfeeling aristocracy should rate it.

Several attempts were made about the same time, or previously, in the town and neighbourhood, to interest the inhabitants in behalf of ill-fated Spain; but they all proved abortive. It was admitted, that the almost unanimous sympathy of Englishmen was on the constitutional side,—but all would not do. Fashion had not given her bewitching sanction to the measure; and freedom was suffered to languish and expire, while the hollow crocodile neutrality of our administration had lulled the people into a state of perfect apathy or delusion. Never, in the history of the world, has a case more strikingly exemplified the accuracy of the old adage,—“He who is not for us is against us.” A provincial town, or neighbourhood, shall raise 30,000*l.* in one week for amusement, and the United Kingdom but 20,000*l.* for a cause in which the interest of the whole human race is involved, past the reach of the most penetrating conception. I repeat “for amusement,” for, if charity had been the motive, why not canvass the neighbourhood for donations; and, after raising the 5,806*l.* for the hospital, a handsome overplus might have been applied for the encouragement of Spanish patriotism, and the neighbourhood would then have been exonerated from the merited reproach—

“And the devil was pleas'd, for his darling
vice

Is the pride that apes humility.”

I have no wish to cramp the innocent or rational enjoyments of life. Goodness knows what a load of evils, chiefly of our own infliction, we have perpetually to contend with; but let us not reproach a bountiful Providence with having fixed us in a “howling wilderness,” when it depends so much upon ourselves to render it a “blooming paradise.”

But I must ever contend, that the best gratifications of the heart are those which flow from the sources of sympathy and benevolence; and that, if public amusements, instead of being so shamefully monopolized as they now are by the opulent, were more generally encouraged, and diffused through the various grades of society, we need not be brooding in discontent over the forms of our national government; but a source of felicity would be obtained, of which we at present have no adequate conception. “Let me write all the ballads, and I care not who makes the laws,” is an expression often quoted, though not sufficiently valued, and came from one who was well acquainted with human nature. The French, with all their fooleries and want of principle, have preceded us in this grand and effective spring to public conduct and to public harmony. Their government, despotic and imbecile as it is, has still penetration enough to perceive, that public opinion is more easily ensured by the appearance of kindness than by coercion. Their religious processions and pageant-tries are enjoyed equally by all ranks; and their national museums, galleries, gardens, &c. are open to the free admission of every individual without distinction. What a contrast do we present, with all our boasted superiority, —and is it not high time the reproach was cancelled?

As a suitable close to our week's carnival, Mr. Sadler ascended with his balloon, in company with Mr. James Busby, a young and respectable tradesman of the town; and surely, in the judgment and feeling of philanthropy, the scene then exhibited infinitely surpassed all the bustle, “the pomp and circumstance,” of the preceding display. One hundred thousand human beings, so placed by the character of the spot as that the greater part might be included in one extensive
gaze;

gaze; every countenance beaming with joy,—every heart cherishing the most fervent wishes for the safety of the adventurers,—all party-feeling forgot,—all private grievances suspended,—and a temporary glow of intense delight equally shared by high and low, master and servant, old and young, uneducated and refined, without any mixture of alloy or unworthy sentiment.—These are scenes of which the lover of his species would gladly anticipate the repetition. The best blessings of life are distributed by a bountiful Providence with no sparing hand; the cheap and simple comforts ought to be accessible to all, and so they would be, were the affluent alive to their own best feelings and interest. Instead of keeping the apple of discord always displayed to invite contention, how easily might a grateful multitude be brought to idolize the friendly hand that should be raised for their protection and happiness! Supposing our musical treat to have cost each individual two pounds on the average; in the other case, the contribution of a single halfpenny from every spectator would have amply remunerated the aeronaut for his expenses and his risk.

This brings me to one of the principal objects I have in view in presenting this address to the public. We all recollect the unbounded munificence of some of our countrymen; our Webbs, our Reynolds, and many others; and we are called upon, by every newspaper which falls into our hands, to admire (or shall I say to pity?) the profusion displayed in the more than Asiatic splendor of Carlton House and Fonthill Abbey. While hundreds of thousands are squandered in a way at least problematical, as regards the public welfare, I wish to beg a single hundred, or even fifty, for a great, and I think indisputable, national good; and, whimsical or presumptuous as the request may appear, I do not despair of being gratified by the success of the application.

Taking, then, the whole mass of society, without a wish to change any of its present institutions, and considering every individual as naturally entitled to a certain portion of enjoyment and relaxation suitable to his station, I want an offer to be made by some generous soul of a premium to that writer who shall prepare the best practical essay on *Public Amusements*,

which, without entering into wild and visionary speculations, may have some influence on the affluent to devote a part of the means which society has placed at their disposal, in endeavouring to diffuse a more general feeling of content and happiness through those ranks which are not so far favoured. While, on the other hand, the latter, always proud of the notice of their superiors, may at once be encouraged to habits of prudence and economy, under the direction of their friends, and indulge those sentiments of grateful respect which are the strongest links of subordination; and thus mutual goodwill and harmony be established through every rank and station of human life. I need say no more: the hint may not be lost, though complete success may not follow.

June 28.

J. LUCKCOCK.

—*For the Monthly Magazine.*—

ACCOUNT of a PROMENADE near GUISBOROUGH, in the NORTH RIDING of YORKSHIRE.

Marke Gisborough's gay scite, where Nature seems
so nice,
As in the same shee makes a second Paradise,
Whose soyl imbroydered is with so rare sundry
flowers,
Her large oaks so long Greene as summer there her
bowers
Had set up all the year, her ayre for heath refin'd,
Her earth with allome veines most richly intermin'd.
Poly-Olbion, part 2. p. 146.

SUCH is the description of Guisborough given by Drayton, in his "Catalogue of the Wonders of the North Riding." I arose about six in the morning of one of the finest days in June, in order to take a stroll before breakfast amongst the woods, hills, and valleys, of this most delightful country. The first object that attracted my attention, after passing through the church-yard at the east end of the town, was the ruins of the once magnificent Priory of Guisborough, which is one of the finest specimens of monastic remains in England. The Priory was founded by Robert de Bries, who came over with the Conqueror; and some idea may be formed of its extent, from a manuscript in the Cottonian Library, wherein it is said, "that the prior kept a most sumptuous house, inasmuch that the town, consisting of 500 householders, had no lands, but lived on the abbey." The east end is all that remains, consisting principally of one large arch, which served as a window.

After contemplating this majestic ruin for some time, I proceeded on my route,

route, by the common foot-path, across a grass-field, on one side of which is a large sheet of water; after passing through a plantation of larches, oaks, &c. I again entered the fields. The view on both sides was for some time rather circumscribed, but very pleasing. On one side it is bounded by a high ridge of hills, bordered nearly to the summit by plantations of forest-trees; and on the other is a hall and pleasure-grounds, belonging to Robert Chaloner, esq. M.P. After walking about half a mile this way, I came again to the high road, from whence a coach-road leads to a mineral spring, which has lately been discovered.

By this road I proceeded through a wood, which, for its romantic and picturesque scenery, is not surpassed by any in England: for some distance the road winds along the side of a hill, that on one side is nearly perpendicular; near its foot is heard the murmuring of a rivulet, which at intervals is seen glittering through the trees. The road is composed of alum-shell, that, in the process of extracting the alum, is changed from a dull black to a light red; the walks in gardens and pleasure-grounds in this neighbourhood are in general made of it, and, contrasted with the surrounding turf, it has a very pretty effect.

In a short time the view on this road became inexpressibly beautiful: before me was a plantation of young larches; the hills majestically rising on the right, covered with lofty oaks, sycamores, ash, &c.; and at a distance is seen enormous mountains of red shale, lifting their heads above the trees; whilst, more to the left, the towering alum rocks, rising still higher, gave to the whole scene a grandeur and sublimity inexpressible. After admiring this beautiful scene, I proceeded along the road, which leads in a serpentine direction amongst the trees, sometimes quite shaded, at others open and airy. In many places on both sides of the road honeysuckles, now in flower, are seen climbing up the hazel-bushes. In several parts of the wood, and by the sides of the rivulet, are great numbers of breams, now in flower, which have a very pleasing appearance.

The Spa is situated in a solitary part of the wood, close by the side of the rivulet, which runs between two alum-rocks; at the foot of one of these rocks the spring issues out: large trees hang from the top of the rocks, which

give the place a very sombre appearance. An analysis has been made of the water of this spring by Mr. Faraday, of London, and likewise by a scientific gentleman in the neighbourhood; the results of both of which were nearly the same. The experiment of the latter gentleman, in one gallon of water, gave the following contents:—

Sulphate of Soda.....	0.84 grains.
Muriate of Soda.....	5.50
Carbonate of Soda.....	9.80
Silicia.....	0.25
Carbonate of Lime.....	5.30
———— Magnesia.....	1.04
———— Iron.....	0.32
Alumina.....	0.20

23.25 grains.

I have been credibly informed, that many remarkable cures have been performed in the neighbourhood by drinking this water, particularly in gravel, rheumatic, or bilious complaints. The taste of the water resembles that at Harrogate, and the smell is like that of a dirty gun-barrel. After I had drank two or three glasses, I crossed the rivulet, and ascended one of the high hills of shale, along the sides of which a road has been cut, 2 or 300 yards in length; in some parts of which it is like walking on the brink of a precipice, as two persons cannot walk abreast; and, if any one should unfortunately fall over, he would inevitably be dashed to atoms; immediately below is the rivulet, and on the other side is another shale-hill, higher and more steep than that on which the road is cut: it has altogether an awfully romantic effect. When I had got near to the end of this road, I descended in a place where it was not so steep, crossed the rivulet, ascended the hills on the other side, and made the best of my way over mountains of shale, rubbish, &c. till I reached the top of another alum-rock, from whence I had a noble view of the surrounding country for several miles. On one side I could see the ocean; likewise the River Tees, which about seven miles from here flows into the sea. Every way the prospect was delightful: scarcely in any part of England is there a greater variety of hill and dale, woods, rocks, and valleys, than in this neighbourhood. Camden, speaking of Guisborough, says, "it is really a beautiful place, and resembles Puteoli, in Italy, but exceeds it in healthiness."

It was in Guisborough that alum was first manufactured in England; and the following is a correct account of its introduction into this country. Sir Thomas Chaloner, in his travels on the continent, visited the Pope's alum-works in Italy, and, having ascertained that alum might be obtained on his own estate at Guisborough, he engaged some of the Pope's workmen to accompany him to England, and for that purpose he conveyed them on-board a vessel in large casks. With the assistance of these workmen, he began an alum-work in Belman-bank, near Guisborough, which was the first in Great Britain. The manufacture at Belman-bank began about 1595, or soon after, and was carried on there for about fifteen years, and then removed to another rock at some distance, which afterwards was also abandoned. The works were begun in another place in 1766, and finally laid down about nineteen years ago.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Dr. Forster, has noticed in the Meteorological Report, (in your Magazine for June last, page 459,) that "the primroses and polyanthuses are numerous destroyed by some hitherto undiscovered animal; which bites them clean off, just below the calyx." This circumstance having attracted my notice for the first time this season, I was induced to pay attention to the subject, and discovered the sparrows in the act of destroying the flowers of the polyanthus as above described. Finding the mutilated flowers in many instances torn from the calyx, I was led to suppose that the germen at the base of the petal was sought for by the sparrows as food; but, as some of the flowers were uninjured, perhaps the supposition was incorrect.

I have only to remark, that the sparrows have been more mischievous this season in the gardens in my neighbourhood than on former occasions. May not this be attributed to a scarcity of some peculiar food on which they subsist? J. H. E.

Portsea; June 18.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE readiness with which you admit any communication relative to the useful arts, encourages me

to submit to the public, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, the following mode of constructing bridges. The plan, although not in every particular different from those existing, may be deemed sufficiently so to justify insertion.



Supposing abutments to be placed 100 or 120 feet asunder, let A represent massive chains, properly secured on each, and rendered as tight as machinery and the material will admit of; over these are placed cross irons of the necessary form to sustain the road. As it is probable the chains may in some measure belly, let B represent side-pieces connected, for the purpose of enclosing sufficient earth, rubbish, &c. to render the roadway horizontal, which, with the balustrade, will complete the structure. A thin iron facing, in the form of an arch, will considerably improve the general appearance, and render it similar to that of a light and elegant stone bridge.

When compared with the suspension bridges erecting, the principal advantages appear to consist in an abridgment of the quantity of material, (there being no necessity to raise the abutments higher than the roadway, and perpendicular suspending chains being dispensed with,) and a decided superiority of appearance, besides the consequent saving in labour.

The contraction and expansion of the iron will cause little or no inconvenience; the only alteration in either case will be a trifling disarrangement of the road, (even this is improbable,) which, by being M'Adamised, will be scarcely perceptible.

The idea suggested itself prior to the knowledge of the existence of suspension-bridges, an inspection of which induced me to abandon for the time the intention of troubling you with the present communication, on the ground of its similarity. On re-considering the

the subject, however, I am inclined to think the points of difference may in some situations be advantageously adopted: its admission will, therefore, greatly oblige,
W. HANWELL.

Woolwich; Jan. 26, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

Balder's Hill.

NOT far from the village of Tune, in the district of Roskilde, is the mountain in which Balder is reported to have been buried. Saxo asserts, that once when several countrymen, under the guidance of a professor of the black art, went to this hill for the purpose of digging up a treasure, it seemed to them, when most busied at the work, that a foaming flood, with much noise, was precipitating itself down from the top of the hill; whereupon, in the greatest terror, they cast away their spades, and each sought for safety in flight.

Hanebjerg.

In the parish of East Lygum, in Slesvig, is a height called Hanebjerg, and not far from it is a fairy-moss. A young peasant once lay down upon this moss, and slept so long, that he awoke very late at night, when he heard around him the most enchanting music; and, looking up, he perceived two fairy maidens, who skipped and danced about, and asked him, in the mean time, several questions, in order to make him speak; but he knew well that there would be danger in doing so, and was silent. Then, suddenly changing their manner, they sung in menacing tones:—

This instant rise, and speak to us,

Thou young and handsome swain,

Or we with knives thy breast will rip,

And cut thy heart in twain.

He was much terrified when he heard this, and was just going to speak; but a cock at that moment crowed from the top of the neighbouring hill, and the fairies immediately vanished; from which circumstance the hill is called Hanebjerg (Cock's hill).

The Seals.

It is a common belief in Ferroe, that the seal every ninth night casts off its skin, assumes a human shape, and dances and amuses itself after the human fashion, until it resumes its skin, and becomes a seal again. It chanced once that a man passed by while this was taking place, and when he saw

the skin, he took it up, and hid it. When the seal, who was a female, could not find her skin to creep into, she was obliged to continue in her human shape; and, as she was comely to look at, the same man made her his wife, had several children by her, and lived with her very comfortably. But, after the lapse of a long time, the woman found her concealed skin, and could do then nothing less than creep into it, and become a seal again.

Holy-cross Church.

Directly over against the pulpit of Onsbergh Church, in Samsøe, is a table, on which is fastened a crucifix, with the following inscription:—"This gilded crucifix was found tied round the neck of a drowned man, who came floating to the shore near Isle Møde, in the parish of Tranbørn. When the people wished to convey the body to the church-yard, four horses could not stir the cart in which it was placed, nor could they draw the same body to Kolbye Church. But, when they turned towards Onsbergh Church, two horses easily dragged it there. It was buried on the eastern side of this church, which takes its name from the said gilded cross, being called at this time *Hellig-kors Kirke* (Holy-cross Church), 1596."

The Shopkeeper of Aalborg.

Once when a raging fire broke out in the town of Aalborg, and the flames had just seized the warehouse of a shopkeeper, so that his whole property was on the point of being consumed, he snatched his weights and measures from the counter, and, with these in his hand, he hurried into the middle of the street, crying, "In case, O God! I have ever with weight and measure robbed and cheated any one, then let the fire consume my house; but, if I have always acted with probity and integrity, preserve then my goods and dwelling." And no sooner had he said this than the fire died away, and his house escaped. He caused this inscription to be placed over his door, "I was on the brink of a precipice, but I did not fall down. Anno 1663, d. 11 Augusti."

Tordenskiold's Grave.

In that part of the church-wall of Holm which looks towards the sea, close by the grave of Tordenskiold, is a stone that will not keep fast in the wall, but is every now and then falling out. "That is Tordenskiold," says the peasant; "who is coming again to thresh the Swedes."

Norvig Church.

A boor of Norvig, in Oddsherred, had a great desire to see what was passing in the church at midnight. He therefore crept slyly in, and seated himself in one of the pews. He remained there till it was deep night, when the church was suddenly illuminated; he then heard the doors open, and, immediately after, he saw four tall steel-clad men walk in, bearing on their shoulders a coffin. They halted in the middle of the aisle, raised the flag-stones, and deposited the coffin beneath. After all this was done, they went away.

There is no doubt that the famous Mark Stig was secretly buried by his followers somewhere in North Zealand; and Pantoppidan remarks, in his "*Marmora Danica*," that many think he was buried in this church.

The Dragon of Aalborg.

Two miles from Aalborg lie several hillocks, which are called Ostbjerg Bakker. Among these, very many years ago, a dragon had his nest, and by his rapacity caused a great dearth in the neighbourhood. Thither came a man who knew how to deal with such reptiles, and he promised to destroy the dragon. He first caused a great wood pile to be raised, and, when this was set fire to, he mounted a powerful horse, and rode past the dragon's nest. The dragon followed him wherever he went, and they came in this manner at length to the blazing pile. The man immediately leapt his horse over the pile, and the dragon crept after him completely through the flames. He made the leap a second time; and a second time the dragon crawled after him: and when he had rode seven times, unscorched and unhurt, over the pile, the dragon, in attempting to creep through it the seventh time, was entirely consumed.

The Mountain Imps.

In Kund-hill, near the plain of Thyrsing, lives an elf, who has several children. When the sun is gone down, they are frequently seen, with much noise and laughter, to creep up to the summit, and then let themselves roll down one after another. They continue their sport till late at night.

King Waldemar's Chase.

King Waldemar loved Tovelill, a lady of Ryggen; and he was so strongly afflicted when she died, that he would not forsake her body, but caused it to be carried along with him wherever

he went. This became very disagreeable to all those who were about the king, and on that account a courtier, profiting by a favourable opportunity, examined the body, in order to discover what it was that bound the king to it with so powerful an attachment. He at last perceived on her finger a magic ring, which her mother had given her in order to secure the king's love. The courtier took the ring, and immediately the king's infatuation towards the body disappeared, and he allowed it to be interred. But mark the consequence: all the king's love was transferred to the courtier, who was now in possession of the ring; so that he granted him every thing he asked for, and would scarcely trust him from his sight; which constraint at last became irksome to the youth, and, as he knew what was the cause of it, he dropped the ring into a pond, as he one day rode through the grove of Gurra. From that moment the king began to find himself better in this particular grove than in any other place; he caused the Castle of Gurra to be built, and hunted night and day in the wood. He was frequently heard to say, that God might keep heaven to himself, if he were only permitted to hunt in Gurra; and, after his death, God punished him by fulfilling his wish.

He now rides every night from Burra to Gurra, and is through the whole district known by the name of the Flying Huntsman. When he approaches, one hears, first a horrid howling, bellowing, and whip-cracking, in the air, and then every person ought to turn out of the path, and conceal himself behind the trees. Then comes the whole route. Foremost of all run the coal-black dogs, snuffing the ground, and with long glowing tongues lolling from their throats. Then appears "*Wolmar*," seated upon his white-horse, and generally carrying his head under his left arm. When he meets any body, especially if it happens to be an old man, he commands him to hold his dogs, and sometimes leaves him standing with the hounds for many hours, or, at other times, he will presently afterwards fire a shot, and, when the hounds hear that, they burst their bands, and scamper off. When he goes away in this manner, the gates are heard slamming-too after him; and in many places, where there is a straight passage through a house, he gallops in at the one and out of the other

other door, and no bolts are so heavy that they do not spring back at his approach. He frequently rides through Ibsgaard, in Oddsherred; and there is in Roskilde a house where the doors are now always left standing open during the night; for, previously to that, he frequently broke the locks to pieces. In certain places, it frequently happens that he takes his course over the house, and in the neighbourhood of Herlufsholm there is a cottage whose roof is in the middle considerably sunk, because he has passed over it. In North Zealand he has another Gurra, in which stand some ruins, which are called Waldemar's Castle. It is here customary for the old women, on the eve of St. John's day, to station themselves in the paths, and to open the gates for him. Half a mile from Gurra lies Wolmar's height, surrounded by water. According to tradition, six black monks, mumbling psalms, pass slowly every midnight across the island. Between Soellerood and Nœrum, he hunts with his hounds and horses along a road which takes its name from him.

When he has thus made a circuit, he reposes himself by turns in all the princely residences scattered through the country. He takes particular pleasure in stopping at Valloe-burgh, where there is a chamber appropriated to him, in which stand two beds; in the same apartment are likewise two strong chests, which, being once opened, were found to be filled with small round pieces of leather, "for better money there was not in King Waldemar's days." A subterranean passage connects Valloe-burgh with Tallosegaard, in the bailiwick of Holbeck: here he likewise has a sleeping-room, and maidens and people, dressed in the fashion of the times when he lived, are frequently seen making the beds. A countryman, who would not believe that the king came by night to this place, had the audacity to keep watch there; but, about midnight, the spectre-monarch entered, saluted him in a friendly manner, and said, "I will reward you for this kind visit," and at the same time chucked him a gold coin; but, when the fellow caught at it, it burnt a round hole through his hand, and fell to the ground a fiery coal. We may easily judge what he suffered from this fiendish gift. But it frequently happens, that when old men or women have for many hours

held the phantom's hounds, he casts something to them, which looks like a coal, and is therefore generally disregarded; but, if it be picked up and examined, it is found to consist of the purest gold.

The following is one of this remarkable personages adventures:—

Late at eve they were toiling on Harribee bank,

For in harvest men ne'er should beidle,
Towards them rode Waldemar, meagre
and lank,

And he linger'd, and drew up his bridle.
"Success to your labour, and have ye to-night

Seen any thing pass ye while reaping?"
"Yes, yes," said a peasant, "I saw something white

Just now through the corn-stubble
creeping."

"Which way did it go?"—"Why, me-thought to the beach."

Then off went Waldemar bounding;
A few moments after they heard a faint
screech,

And the horn of the hunter resounding.
Then back came he, laughing in horrible
tone,

And the blood in their veins ran the
colder,

When they saw that a fresh-slaughter'd
mermaid was thrown

Athwart his proud barb's dappled
shoulder.

Said he, "I have chas'd her for seven-
score years,

As she landed to drink at the fountains."
No more did he deign to their terrified
ears,

But gallop'd away to the mountains.

The Sunken Castle.

In the neighbourhood of Lundénborg is a lake, the bottom of which no one living has ever yet been able to find, and concerning this same lake goes a very strange story. Many centuries ago there stood, in the same place where the lake now is, a large old castle. There is no other trace remaining of it now than a carriage-way, which formerly led to the castle-gate, but which loses itself now beneath the waters of the lake. This is the story:—It happened one Sunday evening, when the master was from home, that the servants of the castle were drinking and amusing themselves; and they carried their pastime so far, that they took a swine from the sty, dexterously dressed it up, put a hat upon its head, and laid it in their master's bed. When this was done, they dis-patched

patched a hasty messenger to the nearest priest, entreating him to come and give the sacrament to their master, who, they said, was lying at his last gasp. The priest came immediately to the castle, and, as he dreamt of no trick, he read prayers over the swine; and as he presented the sacrament all present began to laugh, and the swine snapped it out of his hands. Whereupon he, in the utmost horror, hurried away, but forgot to take his book along with him; and, as he rushed out of the last gate, the castle-clock struck twelve, and immediately the building shook and trembled in all its gables, and when he turned round it was already sunk, and the lake came foaming and bellowing up from the abyss. Stupified with fear and wonder, he could not stir from the spot; and, as he stood gazing, a little stool came floating to the top of the water, and upon it lay the book which he had forgot to bring out of the castle.

The Man and his Shadow.

One evening, when the moon shone bright in the heavens, a man went out into the fields; and, as he walked along, his eyes fell by chance on the long handsome shadow which he cast behind him in the moonshine; and, as he plumed himself upon it, a little dwarfish man advanced to him, and said, "That is a noble shadow of yours; will you sell it to me." Thereupon the man burst into a loud laugh; but when the dwarf repeated his request, and showed him several lovely white ducats, he began to think him in earnest, and the bargain was soon struck. Then the little man took the shadow, rolled it carefully up, put it in his pocket, and went his way. The man went likewise home, and was at first rather melancholy at his loss; but the lovely white ducats soon consoled him. A short time after this, he went out with his wife into the fields, and saw how finely the corn looked waving in the clear moonshine; and, as they now walked along the fields, the wife suddenly exclaimed, "See what a shadow I have, — observe its length and breadth; but you, man, have no shadow: what is the reason of that?" The man endeavoured to evade this question, but the wife was continually harping upon it. Time after time, the neighbours and the children came to see whether he had any shadow, and then they all avoided him; so that, unable at last to bear the universal scorn

and contempt, he made away with himself.

Mermen.

In the year 1619, King Christian the Fourth, sent two state-counsellors (Sir Oluf Rosenspar and Sir Niels Holk,) to Norway, for the purpose of holding a court-day; and it chanced, on their return, that the crew of the vessel caught, and drew on-board, a merman, in shape and features just like any other man; he staggered about for a long time upon the deck, but at last he lay down as if he had been dead; and when one of the by-standers exclaimed, "What a wonderful God that must be who has human creatures even in the water;" the merman answered, "Yes; and if you knew all I do, you would say so indeed; but, if you do not let me this moment return to the water, neither ye nor your ship shall ever reach the land." Thereupon he would not speak another word; but was placed in the boat, out of which he sprang himself.

The year after, when the state counsellor, Christopher Ulfeld, was sent with a ship to Gulland, a merman, having black hair and a long beard, approached them on their way; he seemed to have great curiosity, and observed the ship and those that were in it very closely; but when one of the sailors flung him out a shirt in sport, he ducked under, and was no more seen.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE desire which your interesting and valuable periodical publication at all times evinces for the diffusion of knowledge, induces me to send you the following outline of an institution, which I was permitted to visit by a member's ticket; and, so well pleased was I with the discussion, that I prevailed on the member above alluded to, to furnish me with the following particulars, which I transmit you for the information of your readers.

This society, which is known by the humble appellation of the Society for Mutual Improvement, has now been established fifteen years, and is an excellent model for imitation, as it combines the advantages of a Book Society, with social intercourse and rational debates.

The society devote every Tuesday evening throughout the year to the discussion of questions similar to the
subjoined

subjoined list (at present under consideration); and, what renders this society peculiarly deserving commendation, is, that the questions debated, and the manner in which they are discussed, admit at all times the presence of ladies, many of whom constantly attend the interesting and instructive interchange of sentiment with which the various subjects brought under discussion are illustrated; it thus affords an easy method of accustoming the mind to the exercise of the reasoning faculties, of calling into action the powers of judging and determining on the questions discussed, and of acquiring the information furnished by those gentlemen who address the chairman; and who, from their connection with literature, the arts and sciences, and their having devoted some portion of their time to the consideration of the various subjects submitted for discussion; are often enabled to afford the most valuable information; by such means, that all desirable principal truth is the more likely to be attained; as, should anything be too highly coloured, or incorrectly stated, it is open to the animadversion and correction of those espousing the opposite side of the question.

The society is patronized by, and ranks among its members, many eminent literary characters; who have enriched the society's collection of books, by the presentation of their own works.

The members have the use of the library, the privilege of attending, and introducing their friends, to the discussions at the society's rooms, No. 52, Great Marlborough-street, which commence every Tuesday evening at half-past eight o'clock, and the reply is called for at half-past ten, unless an adjournment be proposed and carried, when the discussion is resumed on the succeeding Tuesday, until finished.

This society, therefore, appears to combine useful information with agreeable recreation, and for the trifling annual subscription of one guinea.

The society, apparently keeping in view the designation by which they are known, admit visitors in the most liberal manner, as tickets are furnished to respectable applications by letter to the Secretary, at the society's rooms.

The questions now in progress of discussion are,—

1. Were the conquests of the Romans

beneficial or injurious to the nations they conquered?

2. Are the exertions of the African association towards emancipating the slaves, entitled to censure, or approbation?

3. Does the character of James I. deserve the commendation or disapprobation of posterity?

4. Is the administration of criminal law in France, or in England, the more adapted to promote the ends of justice?

5. Which is more injurious to children, excessive indulgence, or excessive severity?

6. Ought the British nation to lend assistance to the Greeks, in their struggle against the Turks?

7. Did William III. of England, or Henry IV. of France, confer greater benefits on their respective countries?

8. Ought the destruction of animals for sport be condemned as cruel and sanguinary; or considered as a justifiable amusement?

9. Ought the publication in newspapers, or otherwise, of evidence for, or against, persons under legal accusation of crime, to be censured or approved?

10. Are the ancient Romans, or ancient Greeks, the more deserving of admiration?

A CONSTANT READER.

John-street, Pentonville, May 4.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ANALYSIS of FAT ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, with PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

M. CHEVREUL, in his "Chemical Researches relative to Fat Substances of Animal Origin," enumerates the following as what have been submitted to his experiments. The natural fat of sheep, oxen, hogs, men, goats, cetine, or the white of the whale, the oil of fishes, disengaged from all foreign matter, cholesterine, or the fat extracted from biliary calculi, or the stone in the bladder, and adipocire, or the fat of dead bodies. He first combined them with an alkali; this he terms saponifying; and, from analyzing these combinations, through each of their succeeding consequences, by methods strictly regular, his plan embraces the most important questions of chemistry. Except cetine, and of this the author does not speak, positively, none of the above substances consist of one sole immediate principle; all are mingled in proportions, varying more or less, and exhibit no character of acidity. For instance, if saponified with potash, and this substance be afterwards removed by tartaric acid, they become changed into real fat acids, and into a particular substance

not fatty, whereon acids have no power, and to which M. C. gives the name of glicerine.

It should be observed, that, in these different changes, there is no absorption of oxygen; and that, as to what enters into the constitution of these acids, compared with the hydrogen, that also enters them; it is in proportions smaller than those which constitute the elements of water. This circumstance is at total variance with the notions hitherto established respecting organic acids.

Cetine exhibits the same phenomena, though it appears to be an immediate specific principle; it gives, with its acids, a substance that will not unite with alkalies, but which is fatty, and here designated by the name of *ethal*. These acids, and these substances, formed in mixtures of different immediate principles, constitute, of themselves, mixtures more or less complex. By marking the difference of solubility of their salts in certain dissolvents, and by decomposing those salts, they may be pretty nearly separated from each other without transforming their nature. The neutral dissolvents in use by this author, as his agents, are water, alcohol, ether, cold, heat, acids, or very copious alkalies of water.

The acids which are thus obtained from the saponifiable fatty substances already mentioned, are stearic, margaric, oleic, phocenic, butiric, caproic, capric, and biric. The three first which are fixed, compared with the others, are procured from all the fat substances; the fourth is taken from dolphins and cachalots, the three next from butter, and the last from the fat of goats and sheep. Glicerine is extracted from all the fat substances, cetine excepted. Cholesterol appears to be a sort of immediate principle; it yields no acid, and acts with alkalies, like glicerine and *ethal*. Adipocire gives soapy substances, like those produced from the saponification of human fat; that is, margarates, oleates, and glicerine.

These singular and unexpected results naturally lead to enquiries, whether the different acids, produced by one and the same natural fat, were not in a state neutral to those substances, and whether they did not enter, as immediate principles, into their composition; or, whether they had for origin, bodies of a different nature, and

whether the elements of those bodies, combined in a new manner by the influence of alkalies, were not their constituent parts.

The application of neutral dissolvents to these fat substances, did, in fact, isolate some fat non-acid substances, that had particular properties, and all the characters of immediate principles. But these new substances, designated by the names of stearine, margarine, of oleine, phocerine, butirine, and birine, when exposed to the action of alkalies, like the natural fatty parts from which they proceed, yield acids pretty nearly of the same nature as those. But each substance produces much more of that species of acid which bears a name analogous to its own, than of any other, and glicerine ever acts in concert with them.

The problem then remains as yet without solution; for, it may be conceived, that, in the saponification of stearine, oleine, &c. some neutralized acids, by glicerine, or *ethal*, may separate, like acids, by alcohol in ethers. It may also be admitted, that the action of alkalies on these substances, changes the combinations of their elements; and, in some measure, forms these acids. In fact, their analysis shows that the same elements ever recur, that the natural fat substances, when prepared, the acids and other substances which they yield, the fat non-acid bodies drawn from them, and whatever is obtainable from the last, that all these are constituted of elements of the same nature, and in the same quantity, so that their arrangement alone might make all the differences of these various bodies.

M. C. presents these two hypotheses, with the reasons adducible on both sides, not pronouncing, decisively, for either. The merit of his work is enhanced by the manner which he has adopted, so that science will derive scarcely less advantage from the ramifications of his plan, than from the discoveries he has made.

The application of the sciences to the different wants of society, is, in a sense, but a secondary object. Their points of view are essentially distinct. Nevertheless, the uses to which scientific discoveries may lead, as applied to the arts and industry, may appear incidentally, and such indications are faithfully noticed in this work.

The soap-manufacturer will derive his

his advantages from the constancy with which M. C. has laboured at this novel mass of chemical studies. He will thereby previously note the substances that give distinct qualities to the different sorts of soap, also the nature of those substances, the action which they excite and exercise on one another, and the extraordinary effects that may make their appearance. He will not be at a loss to account for the physical causes of these, and will act with certainty and science, no longer guided by the false and erring rays of speculation.

The naturally fat substances that had always been considered as peculiar species, as immediate principles, are now found to be only mixtures of several principles, on the quantity of which depend all the qualities that distinguish them. In fatty matter, the most firm and solid, stearine or margarine, predominate; in what is more liquid, oleine, and their scent or odour is chiefly owing to fat volatile acids. The art of the candle-maker will, also, gradually gain strength, as it will draw forth and be accompanied with a management that will proceed throughout with confidence and success. It will find itself able to call in means more direct and simple, to trace the cause of the numerous diversities observable in the consistence, colour, and taste, of the tallow; diversities which, no doubt, depend on the keep or food of the animal. He will better judge of places, times, and other circumstances, that have influence in its production.

M. C.'s discoveries will furnish the means of making more accurate enquiries in animal physiology. Life forms the object of this science, and to its immediate principles only must be referred the mysteries of that general power which produces, immediately, such objects as form the basis of all physics and organic chemistry. It has been supposed, and not unreasonably, that later observations on the facts relating to these adipose bodies, will display a measure of increasing light upon every part of comparative anatomy. This regards the structure, but the others enter into the intimate composition of the organs and their functions, the dedalean process of the secretions. Many points of this science, are, at present, hypothetical and arbitrary, obscure and superficial.

It should be observed, that, in che-

mistry, an immediate principle denotes an organic compound, the different sorts of matter of which cannot be separated without evidently changing their nature.

There have not been wanting celebrated observers that have submitted to a more accurate examination, some immediate productions of organization. These productions were few in number, the facts were isolated, and called for no calculations that could throw light on the vast apparatus of the others. To these succeeded Messrs. Gay Lussac and Thenard, who made public their processes, by which they ascertained the proportions of constituent elements in organic substances. By these, the entire class of living bodies was truly subjected to the operations of chemistry. But the pursuit of these studies, though the principal objects were copious and interesting, could never lead the mind to make an undiverted and steady survey of the products of life. It tended to confound those between which nature had formed differences, a sort of inexplicable chasm not to be filled up. For instance, sugar, gum, and starch, appear to be compounded, in proportions nearly similar, of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen. To distinguish these products, we must study them, without attempting to transform and reproduce the fundamental articles indispensably requisite to constitute and compose their character. Their nature must not be changed; and, after the different disguises and modifications which may have been given them, we should ever find them uniformly on the side of that particular influence to which they owe their existence. But these products of life, these immediate principles, are intermixed in all directions, so as to be separated with difficulty, and no ordinary means will operate their disunion. The elements, however, of which they consist, are not so strongly combined; though in definite proportions, but that, when subtracted from the vital influence, they tend to a separation, and to form other combinations conformable to the new forces that are acting on them. In this case, the slightest foreign action will favour such tendency. And, moreover, their physical qualities will not suffice to distinguish between them; their real characters are only found in their chemical action, and are only manifested by their affinities.

The danger of re-naturalizing, so as not to know them again, increases in proportion to the fresh knowledge and investigations that their own proper forces will call for.

Chemistry may be considered as the science of fire, and its objects are directed to the phenomena of combustion. The reciprocal affinity between comburants; or bodies burning, and combustibles, predominates over all other affinities under the most common influences, such as those of the forces that may be called simple, in opposition to those of life. It is this which gives rise to the combinations which the chemist decomposes and reproduces while acting under those influences, so as to modify them, in a manner, according to his will. It is thus that all the phenomena of combustion, the analysis of the bodies which it produces, the alliances, for the most part binary, which those bodies and their elements contract; these have, hitherto, interested the numerous labours of modern chemistry, and to them it almost owes, exclusively, the many zealous cares and attentions that are now paid to it.

But that affinity, that occult power, which inclines the elements of bodies to approach and unite, is not only subject to the forces here noted, but we see it, in living bodies, obedient to particular laws, comply with fresh conditions, and give rise to complex phenomena, which are not immediately derivable from simple forces. It is, doubtless, owing to this, that organic chemistry has been so long in taking its rise, and so slow in its progress. Even now, it is in want of those prolific principles which create regular effects, and make them concur to a common end. In the classification of organic substances, we see how little has been collected of all that is required, and this may be a criterion to show how imperfect are our ideas as to their nature and relations. M. Chevreul touches on the principles conformably to which these relations ought to be established; and as to what, in chemistry, should constitute genus and species. The study of these he promises to promote and simplify in any other work.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AN intelligent friend from Van Diemen's Land; a settler of some years' standing, and now on his passage

homewards, lately spent a long evening with me, with the kind intention of imparting the various information he had acquired by a long residence in those interesting colonies, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. A part of this I noted down at the time, for the substance of which, together with a few reflections on the general principles of colonization, as one of your oldest correspondents, I request a place in the *Monthly Magazine*, which, I understand, is generally read in the *Australian*, as well as in all other British settlements.

No plan of public policy is more appropriate, more advantageous, or more honourable, to a great and opulent commercial nation, than the export of its surplus of *personel*, (to affect a fashionable term,) in order to colonize unpeopled countries, which, it shall have been previously ascertained, are worthy of the outlay, and calculated to support an industrious and improving population. The grand national motives for this adventure are twofold; specifically, the fairly, and beneficially to all parties, ridding of that surplus which cannot fail to super-vene, in an ancient and thriving state, and to become alternately burdensome and dangerous, from the impossibility of procuring employment for the whole, at adequate wages of labour,—and, the rational view of providing colonies for the extension of commerce and manufactures in the mother country, and for securing of faithful allies of the same blood and national habits. The honour of spreading over the face of the earth the national language and fame, with the inestimable benefits of civilization, is no mean or trifling incentive.

But the system of modern colonization has been hitherto vicious in principle, and invariably productive, in the ultimate, of dissention and blood between the parent state and its colonies. It has been the policy of nations to deprive their colonists of the general national rights, as though they had been forfeited by a change of country; to restrict them in their commerce with other nations, to interfere in their internal jurisdiction, and, finally, to claim an endless dominion over them. Such was the conduct of the government of this country towards our American colonies, which naturally produced, in states ripe for the event, a successful revolution. A similar policy has ever prevailed in Spain and Portugal;

tugal; and the event, beyond all question, will shortly prove the liberation and independence of their splendid and extensive American possessions. The ancient erroneous ideas on this subject, are obviously prevalent among our ruling politicians at this moment. These principles have formed the real ground of our tardy and reluctant recognition of South American rights; and to the increased and formidable national light and just apprehension of national interest, it is doubtless to be attributed that, our legitimates, who countenanced France in her Spanish crusade, did not likewise aid and abet the despots of the continent, in their support of the old colonial system.

My juvenile pen, then in leading-strings, was drawn in favour of administration, in the American revolutionary war. I have been again to school since, and I beg leave to submit to impartial judges, to what degree I have improved in so long a course. In as few words as I can comprehend my matured opinions, the *rationale* and justice of colonization will appear in the following proposition. Colonists, in their relation to the mother-country, to employ no very elevated, but perhaps an apt, comparison, are placed in the predicament of an apprentice to his master. The apprentice naturally and necessarily obeys his superior through the limited period, until he shall have acquired the due nurture and instruction, and feels that he is in a capacity to support himself. He then becomes major and independent. Perhaps a simile from the parental and filial state of mankind will be still more appropriate. Thus, as it appears to me, the case ought to stand between the parent state and the colony which has issued from it. Nor ought the mother country, in justice or liberality, to seek remuneration for that expense and risk which have been incurred for the mutual benefit of both, in those commercial restraints from which her own population are free, and which abridge the just liberties, and postpone, to a too late date, the advancement and prosperity of the colonists. The repayment of such obligation, or debt, should rather be provided for, in a colonial tax appropriated to such purpose, and imposed by the colony on itself, in satisfaction of the just demand of the maternal government. Colonists should forfeit no right, natu-

ral or civil, by emigration. Whilst under the regime of the mother country, they are fully entitled, as fellow-citizens, to an equal extent of privilege, but no greater, in commercial dealings with all other countries, and to the right of laying out their own money in whatever part of the world it may be done to most advantage; and of exporting their products, or their manufactures, to the best markets which the wide world can produce. Colonies ought not to be compelled to any mode of commerce for the mere benefit of the mother country; on fiscal considerations, or to favour a commercial aristocracy, which has an interest distinct from, indeed inimical to, that of the community. Let us never forget the infamous Assiento contracts, when negroes were absolutely forced upon our West India islands; and when a religious high-church government gave full sanction to the accursed slave-trade, that most deadly and hellish of all human crimes, the flagitious hypocrisy excepted of the palliation and prolongation of slavery. Arbitrary regime in the colony of a free country, on no specious pretence, can be either lawful or expedient. Nor does it consist with political justice or equity that governors or officers should be thrust upon them, at exorbitant salaries, to their impoverishment and degradation, from obviously corrupt motives in the government. On the other hand, allegiance and protection being reciprocal, so long as protection shall be needed, true allegiance and faithful obedience to the sovereignty of the mother-country must be co-existent. Protection being no longer needed, the confident and unhesitating demand of independence may justly follow, and the new independent nation is then at full liberty to choose whatever form of government it may deem most suitable to its own local and peculiar interests. Thenceforward, a strict alliance may take place between the two independent nations, with respect to their political and commercial interests, very different from the hollow friendships and smothered hostility which has been used to prevail in these cases. The arrogated right of the old governments has been hitherto analogous to that of conquest, which stands on no juster ground than the right of the sword; a right, no otherwise to be estimated and determined, than

than by the longest sword. In fine, it would be most advantageous to every great and populous country to institute a permanent and constantly-operative plan of colonization; sufficient funds being regularly dedicated to the purpose, as a part of the necessary expenses of the state. This would both immediately and ultimately turn to a better and more national account, and would require an infinitely smaller outlay of money than the enormous and lavish expenditure absorbed in the wages of corruption, in pandering to the contemptible and tinsel luxury of a court, or in missions for the dissemination of unintelligible, useless, and baleful, nonsense throughout the world.

Colonization, compared with war and conquest, possesses a similar intrinsic character of superiority with good over evil. Every part of the common earth, whether desolate, or occupied by savage and insufficiently-numerous tribes, is the fair and lawful object of colonization. It is irrational and incongruous to suppose, that a handful of men, in a state of nature, can possess the exclusive right to an extensive country capable of the support, and susceptible of the improvements, to be made by millions. All that justice requires, that justice, however, that has slept during so many ages, is the assurance of their full rights as fellow-men to the aboriginal natives. Van Diemen's Land, New Holland, now New South Wales, the most distant colonies of Britain, now running rapidly the career of improvement and civilization; and forming, probably, the embryo of great and mighty independent states, were, scarcely more than a century since, noted on the charts of our navigators, as spots of earth upon the globe, of which geography knew nothing, and to which they could not positively assign either a continental or insular character. Little more than the quarter of a century under the fostering care of Britain, the modern emporium of civilization, has worked this miracle. The climate of New South Wales; as of the island of Van Diemen, a short voyage from the former, is mild, free from excess of heat in the summer, and having nothing of the rigours of winter, and may be compared, with perhaps something in its favour, with that of Cornwall and the more southern parts of Devonshire. The land, with those exceptions which every land presents,

is generally fertile, much of it a fine black mould, very deep and productive, yielding great crops of wheat of a fine quality, and potatoes, barley, oats, and pulse, in abundance. There are lawns and meadows of immense extent, covered with the most beautiful and verdant herbage; the quality of which is also excellent. These are relieved by vast forests, affording various species of excellent timber. There are mountainous tracks. The country is well calculated for English cultivation, and the climate so favourable to the European constitution, that women breed at threescore, and even the prostitutes imported, are said to recover their native fertility! A peculiarity seems to inhere in the soil, which produces in abundance the superior European fruits, peaches, nectarines, and apricots, but rejects the ordinary gooseberries and currants. The country is well watered. Atmospheric excesses are seldom experienced; but, in January 1814, a tremendous hail-storm occurred, which broke the windows, and did great mischief in the town of Sidney, and throughout the country, where cattle and birds were struck dead, and many perished for want of water. All the domestic animals of Europe find the climate perfectly congenial, more especially the Merino sheep, the fine wool of which, equal in quality to the native Spanish, has become an Australian staple. English horses and cattle are imported at a great price, from one to five hundred guineas for a horse, and sixty to eighty for a cow. The stock of cattle, however, in such a country, must soon be abundant. There seem to be no venomous reptiles, but a small number of tygers, or native wild dogs, of considerable size, of a rufous brown, or fox-colour, which will be eradicated as population advances. The peculiar Australian animal, the kangaroo, is familiar among us, but it is not so generally known that the animal's flesh affords both rump-steaks and venison. They have four usual kinds of fish in moderate plenty. There is no annoyance from insects, either without or within doors; and our bed-fellow in Europe, the fragrant scented house-bug, is not yet an Australian denizen. I should have observed before, that the locust, or acacia tree, has not proved useful in that country, more than in this. My friend had already a moderate estate in Van Diemen,

Diemen, and has lately obtained an additional grant of five hundred acres. There are some great and extensive proprietors, who are securing a splendid inheritance for their successors; among whom I may reckon my countryman and former acquaintance, Mr. Blaxland, of New South Wales, who carried a considerable property from the county of Essex to his adopted country; also Nicholas Bailey, esq. of Van Diemen's Land, formerly in the military service, who has a fine mansion and park at South Creek, thirty-three miles from Hobart's Town. He has twenty English cows and two bulls. Both those gentlemen, I take it for granted, are extensive Merino breeders. Several moneyed and very opulent individuals were named to me; one lady said to be worth upwards of one hundred thousand pounds. The natives, who are in no part numerous, and very few on Van Diemen's Isle, are, in colour, of the deepest copper brown, bordering on black; of finely formed, large, athletic, persons, long black hair, and pleasing countenance. They are the most harmless of savages, and, so far from the common inclination to thieving, will guard a settler's house, and protect his property in his absence. They appear to entertain not the least antipathy to the English, or objection to the settling and improving their country. They yet entertain their native prejudice in favour of a roving and hunting life; and there seems to be no instance thus far, of the desire of civilization amongst them. An annual feast is provided for them by the authorities, at Christmas time; at which one thousand have attended. One Englishman, it appears, has made the experiment of taking a native wife, and I have no authority to record his repentance.

Van Diemen's Isle is about five hundred miles in circuit, and one hundred and eighty across. To speak of both countries, the attributes of which are nearly similar, their coasts afford good harbours, navigable rivers; and, in some of their sea-ports, the largest ships are moored to the quays. Their commerce is confined to the mother country, but they have an increasing whale-fishery, in which the island employs at present about half-a-dozen ships. The two capitals are considerable for extent and population. There are many other populous towns,

of which George Town, New South Wales, one hundred and forty miles from the capital, is two and half miles long, a mile in breadth, and contains four thousand five hundred inhabitants. The state of society in the towns is good, and the ranks distinct; that of the government officers, and the chief merchants, in course classing first. Among these, carriages of all kinds are kept, the governor driving four horses and living in considerable state. The hotels, coffee-houses, and inns, having a similar distinction. The social enjoyments are ample, including races, music-meetings, balls, and the usual English diversions. They have, I believe, a theatre on the continent, but none, at present, at Van Diemen's; that essential article of luxury is, however, in contemplation. Free servants are in moderate plenty, their wages fifty pounds per year; finding themselves, one hundred. For a convict servant, ten pounds per year, with board and clothing. There is no slavery. Now, as to the advantages of transportation, convicts possessed of money or interest, get immediately enfranchised; for, as our poet doth sweetly sing;—

'Gold from law can take out the sting.'

A good mechanic transported for life, should the voyage steady him, is translated into the regions of independence and happiness, and is ever a welcome guest. Free as the air, these happy Australians know nothing yet of the Egyptian plagues of tythes and taxes, saving a tax on imported rum; but they are beginning to distil for themselves. The rate of interest is eight per centum. They have a chartered bank at Sidney and Hobart's Town, and a reasonable quantity of metallic circulation. Their remittances to this country are made in bills on the treasury. Their system of legal justice seems, hitherto, to have been of the summary kind, with respect to debt; but an improvement, it seems, is expected, in the new batch of lawyers, barristers, and attorneys, which already has, or is expected to arrive. The immense expense of the judges, who arrive once a-year from Sidney, is much complained of at Van Diemen's.

That grand necessary of both lives, religion, seems to be provided in the most ample measure in Australia. They have churches and chapels of all denominations; Anglican Catholic, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Independent,

pendent, Methodist, Baptist, Trinitarian, Unitarian, in short, all the arians and tarians. A fine *arena*, in truth, seems to be opening in these new countries, in which the honour and advantage may be contended for, of making plain the path of salvation. These colonies manufacture soap and candles, coarse cloth and blankets from their native wool, and are improving generally in manufacturing for themselves. There is one manufacture, however, infinitely the most important of all others, in which they are considerably deficient, their territorial extent considered. It will be readily conceived I allude to that "of making feet for children's stockings." The scarcity of wives is still a standing complaint in Australia; but surely it is an unreasonable one, since old England, a commercial country, is always ready, on fair terms, to export her commodities; and, it is well known, that of virginity is sufficiently abundant in this country to sustain a considerable export trade. A mutually good plan only is wanted.

To conclude, never did our government make a happier choice of a land to colonize, than this *ultima Thule* of the globe, congenial as its climate seems to be, with the constitutions of Englishmen, and fitted as the land proves, for their habits and their views; and, though I shall not, my children may, live to see Australia independent, perhaps the Australian Republic.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXVII.

The Quarterly Review, No. 59.

THE last Quarterly Review is one of the dullest that has yet appeared from the *officinium* of the "Emperor of the West." But its dullness is that of tranquillity and peace. Surveying its various pages, one would infer that the literary republic never enjoyed a period of such profound repose. Between its members, all appears to be reciprocal service, condescension, friendship, and politeness; the banners of hostility are furled, and the temple of Janus is shut.

The first article is *Travels in New England and New York*, by Dr. Timothy Dwight. It is a dull review of a dull book; the meagre outline of the half-conceived opinions of the critic

is filled up with interjections of wonderment at the vivacity of vegetable seeds and insects. Dr. Southey should really avoid the subjects of entomology, physiology, and natural philosophy, as rocks on which he is sure to split. They are favourite subjects with him, we presume, because he seems to misunderstand them entirely; but nothing can be more instantly simple and wearisomely moral than his remarks on the "display of the wisdom of Divine Providence, in the decay of foliage;" in saving us all from starvation, by the suspended propagation of insects. There is the usual contrast between "our happy constitution in church and state, as by law established," and the republican institutions of America. The aristocratical system of primogeniture is warmly recommended to our transatlantic brethren, as the only chance of counteracting the growth of the evils of democracy. The morals of the population of America are stated to be corrupted by that inherent vice of commerce, "the desire of making a good bargain." Without fear of "Wat Tyler" before his eyes, Dr. Southey then proceeds to touch the dangerous ground of the origin of society and the social contract. This is, however, not very new; and we are therefore happy to find the laureate doctor concluding with well-wishes to America, though qualified by the following jesuitical passage:—"Time will show whether a people can become powerful without an efficient government; whether they can be prosperous without a liberal public expenditure; whether they can advance in arts and literature without a gradation of ranks, and the influence and permanence of hereditary wealth; and whether they can be virtuous and happy without a religious establishment."

The next article is a friendly (*under the Rose?*) criticism on one of the Quarterly Review contributors,—Mr. W. Stuart Rose. It begins with the striking and new axiom, that there is nothing new under the sun; and, in order to exemplify it, rambles into one of those prosy *nil ad rem* ramifications from the main branch of enquiry, with which the fields of modern criticism, to the infinite joy of the amateurs of siestas and day-dreams, have been exquisitely entangled and prolifically overgrown. For this purpose illustrations of romance drawn from Pegasus,

gasus, Perseus, Bellerophon, &c. and, as old as the Ark, according to Bryant, are resorted to by way of novelty; and the *crambe decies recocta* of Charlemagne, Bradamante, Amadis de Gaul, King Arthur, &c. is hashed up for the loathing palate of the public. The scribe of this article, whoever he may be, tells us such truths as that "false rhymes are a blemish." He might himself take a respectable canon of criticism from the medical proverb of "Physician cure yourself."

The fourth article is a flaming high-church fulmination, breathing fire and faggots against the heterodoxy of Mr. Belsham, and the heresy of the Unitarian theory of man's justification. This ponderous article may suit the taste of some half-dozen shovel-hats; but the public, who care little for any "justification" but that of getting money's worth for their 6s. and who like printed "good works" better than bad, will gape over the first two pages. Such things will, if persisted in, be a millstone round the neck of the Quarterly Review, and revenge Mr. Belsham by sinking it irretrievably. Mr. Belsham excites great gall in the reviewer, because he employs reasoning on the writings of St. Paul according to the logical character they profess; they are reasonings; and therefore not inspirations. Implicit faith and reasoning have no relative connection. A definition of words is necessary before we engage in controversy. "We may pity the critic's weakness," to quote himself, "but we need not waste our readers' time nor our own, by any further examination" of his criticisms." *Laus Deo!*

The fifth article is a shallow review of the shallow researches of A. De Capell Brook, M.A. As the critical judge upon the bench candidly pleads guilty to partiality, namely, "the friendly feeling we entertain towards our young traveller," and as he is warned for the future not to take for fact what has altogether the appearance of fable, we suppose "the proximity and somewhat too credulous leaning of our young traveller to stories about krakens, sea-serpents, and antediluvian whales," (Lord have mercy upon us!) need not go to a jury of the public. The parties may compromise out of court, and get the merman and mermaid for arbitrators.

The *Mal Aria*, treated of in the sixth article, is an unpleasant subject for high-

flying Tories and high churchmen to meddle with; but the newly converted radical reviewer of Albemarle-street girds up his loins to the task, and recommends a thorough reform in this "crying evil" to his holiness of Rome. Rome cannot do better than take our back-bone reformer's advice; and, instead of being at length blotted out from her place among the nations by the miasmata of cowls and scarlet stockings, "we shall find her rising in salubrity and political importance." *Cras eredemus, hodie nihil.*

We hold ourselves excused from saying much about the seventh article, which is christened with the attractive name of *Mexico*. The very name suggests silver ingots, and associates itself with rich mines of adventurous research; but, as the article is evidently an off-shoot from a forthcoming history of the laureate doctor, we would rather plunge in *medias res* of the main vein; or, in other words, see the work in its complete state, with all its due appurtenances of context, corollary, index, and annotation. It is heavy, but tolerably liberal; the capabilities of Mexico, as to population, productions, and mines, are fairly stated. Too gratuitous a credit is given to the intentions of Iturbide; but a creditable hope is expressed that such a substantial government may be established in that interesting country as may be at once beneficial to the inhabitants and to the whole civilized world.

The eighth article is a review of the *Private Correspondence of Cowper*, which is certainly as excellent as it is stated to be by the critic, and deserves all the commendation he bestows upon it. The writer's remarks on the stimulus necessary to keep up the spiritual revelry of "comfortable experiences," and his assignment of Cowper's religious madness to the exhaustion of mind which follows the overjading of the imagination, are correct and sagacious; such fanatical experimentalists make the favor of heaven depend upon a weak stomach or a diseased liver. Abernethy's pills would do them more good than the conventicle.

Next we arrive at the ninth article, which is a thoroughgoing, plodding, good-intentioned, puff of Mr. Morier's work. The *trade-wind* is employed gloriously to impel the *popularis aura*. The narrative of Hajji Baba is thrown into a neat frame of "perfect accordance"

accordance" with, and yet (O wonderful!) "totally distinct" from, Mr. Hope's "Anastasius," for reasons which the book-selling world will readily comprehend. Both these works, though they possess considerable tact and talent, and the local advantage of diligent observation of oriental manners, are still dull, awkward, improbable, and prolix, for the greater part. Hajji Baba evidently drags; and Anastasius owed much of its success to the artificial impulse of being for some time supposed to be Lord Byron's. Time and chance happen to works as well as men.

Next comes the tenth article, an attack on Mr. Hume, by Mr. Croker, under cover of the fungi of the Dry-rot. There's a proverbial sympathy in mushrooms. The article betrays a little rottenness; we wish we could find a little dryness, and a little humour. How could the author venture to shake the dilapidated structure of the "Forty Thieves?" page 224. We are happy, however, to hear him say, though we must be excused from believing it either in a physical or moral sense, that, for the first time these 150 years, we have completely got the better of the dry-rot. But report says otherwise. The ship-carpenters and dock-yard engineers by no means want to get rid of the dry-rot.

As to Capt. Parry and the Northwest Passage, which constitutes the subject-matter of the eleventh article, we are bound to differ from popular prejudice on the subject. We trusted that the last disappointment would have settled the chimera, and that the great men of the Admiralty would have been quite satisfied with the glory of giving names to *Melville Island*, *Croker Point*, *Barrow Bay*, &c. This Admiralty hoax will, we trust, be soon brought to a conclusion. We mean not the most distant imputation on the brave captain and his crew, who deserve all the praise their countrymen can bestow on them. But what is the whole affair, but a tub thrown to the whale? Whether there be, or whether there be not, an Arctic basin, we should be glad to hear from Mr. Croker or Mr. Barrow of what earthly use it would be? No man has ever been so moonstruck as to assert that any practical navigation could be effected by means of it? The whole thing, therefore, consists in sending a company of brave men to pass two winters in

playing cards by candle-light, kicking their frost-bitten heels, studying A. B. C. acting farces *within a farce*, growing salad in boxes, and purchasing Esquimaux squaws with a nail.

We differ from the Honourable Secretary, as to the purport of his third and last review, in the twelfth article, *on the Practice and Delays of the Court of Chancery*. The whole sum of his reasoning amounts to this—that there is *precedent* for the grievance. But is there any villainy under the sun which precedent does not vindicate and attempt to sanction? The Admiralty Secretary crows with his loudest note in referring to a pamphlet published in 1641,—“in the pure and regenerate age of the Commonwealth,”—in which the great delay of the Court of Chancery, and the enormous profits of the six clerks, are bitterly complained of. But what of that? We might refer him to Colonel Pride's threat of making a military banner of the last gown of the last lawyer in Westminster-hall; we might refer him to a resolution of Cromwell's packed Parliament (see Somers's Tracts, December 12, 1653,) for “rooting up the Common Law of England, destroying the Court of Chancery, and reducing the whole judicial system to the Mosaic standard;” or, again, we might refer him to a pamphlet, called “the Final Demands” of the agitators, which are, “that all Inns of Court and Chancery, all Courts of Justice, all Corporations, all titles and degrees elevating one free subject above another, may be totally abolished.” But what have the chimerical ravings of millenarian enthusiasts near 200 years ago to do with a modern, universally felt, and universally admitted grievance? Such arguments are mere childishness.

In concluding the present article, we may observe that the spirit of literary enterprise has created new materials with which to enrich future Numbers. The present year has produced no less than four reviews, which compete in spirit with those that hitherto have afforded subject-matter for our animadversions. Thus, 1st. The Westminster Review is written with great ability; and in politics less equivocal than the Edinburgh. 2d. The Universal Review is not devoid of good writing, while its plan is different from the others, in appearing every other month. Again, 3. A more active

active and vivacious candidate has appeared monthly, under the title of the "Critical Gazette;" the object of which is to notice every book published, without those sinister selections which, under plausible pretences, abuse the public confidence, and destroy the very purpose of a Review. The two first numbers, are very ably executed, and the independence of the work of all bookselling influence has created a feeling which public spirit ought to resist; for public convenience is evidently consulted in the plan of such a perfect mirror of cotemporaneous literature. 4th. We have lastly the gigantic project of a five-shilling monthly production, under the title of the *European Review*, a work which appears to be most respectably conducted, and likely to prove a great acquisition to the literary world. — Notices of the progress of these will be given, from time to time, under the head of the present article.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent rejection of the Unitarian Marriage Bill, by the House of Lords, is perhaps the only result which could be expected from the present state of parties, and the extreme jealousy with which every innovation, either in temporalities or doctrine, is regarded by the Established Church. Our "Lords spiritual and temporal" have read us another lesson, borrowed from the barbarous policy of past ages, of which this is the tenor, — that, when voluntary submission cannot be obtained to the religious forms of existing establishments, coercion is better than toleration. The "dignity of the church," which has been so much insisted on, it would seem is incompatible with that spirit of liberality and reform its friends have been called upon to practise. I trust, however, that the growing influence of public opinion, aided by the enlightened and praiseworthy exertions of those who supported the principle of the Bill, will ultimately effect that relief which, in this instance, Unitarian dissenters have prayed for in vain.

In this country, every triumph over the many antiquated abuses which exist, must be preceded by a sense of its importance. As long as ignorance, apathy, or indifference, prevails, the work of reformation will make but small progress. It is with this conviction I

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am induced to address you. My object is to offer a few considerations on the general bearings of this question, with the view of exciting towards it, through the medium of your pages, that degree of public interest which it justly merits, but has yet only partially received.

It is not my purpose to defend solely the provisions of the Bill introduced by the Marquis of Lansdowne. They embraced but a part of the evil, and that only which affected the peculiar tenets of one class of dissenters. There are other points in which it bears as heavily on every part of the community. I propose a total revision of the present practice: it is antiquated, and unworthy of the present age. It was adopted in times when a spirit of enquiry had but just struggled into being, and is below the standard of the nineteenth century.

According to the present usage, marriage is rendered a religious ceremony, and included in the ritual of the church. This forms my first objection. Marriage is essentially a civil act: it is a contract between two individuals for their mutual happiness, and is usually, on their part, wholly independent of every religious consideration. There are two things in which the laws of the country are interested in this act; the one is to bind the contract, the other to guard against its violation. I can see no reason why a minister of religion should supersede the magistrate; or why this act should be solemnized in a church instead of registered in a public office. Perhaps at no period of life are individuals less susceptible of devotional feelings, or less likely to receive spiritual edification; supposing, sir, such might be obtained from the present service. Neither is it fitting that religion should be made subservient to the furtherance of this object; the handmaid to the wishes of all parties, and every description of character. I like not to see the careless and indifferent, the profligate, the sceptic, and the sincere believer, compelled to pass through the same solemnity; or to hear the blessing of God invoked, indiscriminately, on all who enter into this engagement, — whether rashly or prudently, — whether from the most mercenary and interested views, or from the purest motives of affection.

In the commencement of this service, we are told that "the holy estate of matrimony" was instituted of God

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in the time of man's innocency, signifying unto us the mystical union which is between Christ and his church. It does not however appear that the church of England professes to derive its authority in this matter from the Scriptures; for, in the 25th article of faith, it has these words: "Confirmation, orders, matrimony, &c. are not to be counted for sacraments of the Gospel; being such as have grown partly out of the corrupt following of the Apostles, partly are states of life allowed by the Scriptures, but yet have not like nature of sacraments with Baptism and the Lord's Supper; for that they have no visible sign or ceremony ordained of God."

Now, sir, if marriage has no visible sign or ceremony ordained of God, who has ordained the religious forms with which it is now celebrated? and why is it not put on the same footing with every other regulation necessary for the well-being of society?

By rendering marriage a civil act, no violence would be done to the scruples of any. Those who might think it incomplete without the sanction of a religious ceremony, might obtain it from their own minister, according to their own forms and tenets.

We are in the habit of contrasting the blessings of the Protestant religion with Catholicism,—English freedom with the effects of the Bourbon dynasty,—and yet, sir, what is the fact? In France, with more superstition and less political liberty, they have (on this subject, at least,) more liberality and tolerance. The contract of marriage is there ratified before a civil officer; and this is all the law requires. Afterwards, those who wish to confirm it by a religious ceremony, may obtain the sanction of the priest; but, in a legal sense, it is not necessary. Surely, sir, this is the broad basis of justice on which it ought to be placed.

My next objection to the present form of marriage regards the character and composition of the church service. It might have been expected that, on a subject of such grave importance to the parties interested, some useful hints would be given; some principles laid down for the preservation of their mutual happiness; some cautions against the rocks on which the peace of families is often wrecked; some salutary advice on the duties of domestic life: for all which (as a religious ceremony,) a wide field is open, and a

striking opportunity afforded. But, with the exception of some few quotations from the New Testament, all this is omitted. Nay, the language employed in its place is indecent and puerile. The sentiments which are unnecessarily introduced on the uses of marriage, and the allusions and expressions in other parts, are grossly indelicate. They must ever give pain to the ear of modesty; and the situation of well-educated females, compelled to listen to them during the ceremony, is highly distressing. It is idle to say this language was inoffensive when originally framed: the refinement of present manners has discarded that customary plain-speaking which made it innocent. The example of the church should further, and not retard, this improvement. Purity of word and thought should not be violated, but inculcated. Propriety of language, and delicacy of behaviour, should be taught, as forming the best security of conjugal felicity.

On this ground alone, therefore, in my judgment, the present ceremony should be wholly revised. But the general character of the service is at variance, either with that rational and instructive matter it should possess as a religious rite, or with that business-like form required as a civil act.

The language put in the mouth of the bride and bridegroom, after they have both replied in the affirmative, is unnecessary: "To have, and to hold, for better, for worse; for richer, for poorer; to love, and to cherish," partake of the absurd prolixity of an Act of Parliament, and border not a little on the ridiculous. Why, also, are we obliged to repeat the obsolete and unmeaning phrase, "With my body I thee worship?" Why, sir, amidst the general improvements of the age,—amidst the rapid increase of knowledge on all subjects, and throughout all classes,—are we to retain the manners, customs, and language, of antiquity, in entering upon one of the most important engagements of life?

These, sir, are objections in which every branch of the community is alike interested; there are others which relate only to dissenters.

It is not a small grievance that the conscientious individual, who differs from the creeds and forms of the church of England, should on this occasion be compelled to give it his attendance, contribute to its support

by the payment of fees, listen to prayers and a liturgy to which his heart is indifferent, and be united to the object of his affection by one whose authority as a Christian minister he disputes. We thank heaven we live not in the times when Christians were forcibly compelled to enter the temples they abhorred; but why do we retain any traces of the same spirit? I meddle not with the question, whether the establishment or dissenters are right in doctrinal sentiments; but surely, in this respect, the church does not practise the moral precept of Christianity, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

Regarding Unitarian dissenters, the case is one of still greater hardship. The dignitaries of the church will not deny, that a virtuous and pious man may sincerely disbelieve the doctrine of the Trinity; and yet do they persist to wound his feelings, by compelling him to take part in an act in which this doctrine is plainly recognized. In the marriage ceremony it forms a leading feature: the bridegroom places the ring on his bride's finger, repeating the words, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." A form of expression which occurs but once in the New Testament, and, if not an interpolation, has been considered one by many. Those Unitarians who practise baptism hold it genuine, but do not consider it implies the Trinitarian hypothesis. The Church of England however does; it propounds it in that sense. It is therefore only by a kind of mental reservation that Unitarians can avoid the guilt of hypocrisy. In the form of benediction, the Trinity is still more clearly set forth: the Unitarian has not indeed to pronounce the words "God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost;" but, if we give him credit for consistency of sentiment, what can be more offensive to his ears? Supposing, sir, his views to be incorrect, and inimical to the Christian faith: is this course calculated to excite conviction, or to place the opposite opinions in a more attractive light? or, allowing the correctness of the doctrines of the church, is a greater importance to be attached to a belief in the Trinity than to the practice of that benevolent and tolerant spirit which is breathed in every part of Christianity?

How long shall difference of opinion in the religious world be the fruitful

source of hatred and persecution? How long shall the Priest and the Levite despise the heretical Samaritan, see him in distress without affording him relief, and preserve the dignity of their office, by "passing by on the other side?" How long shall the bigoted attachment to creeds and articles of faith swallow up brotherly kindness and liberality of sentiment, and wholly supersede that all-important principle, on which, we are told, hang the law and the prophets: "Love thy neighbour as thyself?"

I trust that the duration of these things will not be long; and that commensurate with the diffusion of knowledge will be the improvement in the policy of both church and state. In short, sir, I hope that another session of Parliament will not elapse without the removal, either wholly or in part, of that grievance on which I have thus briefly laid my sentiments before you.

June 14.

THETA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON MENTAL ALIENATION.

FEW objects take a stronger hold of the imagination, or strike with deeper and more awful impressions, than that which is exhibited in the view of mental alienation. In this case the patient may be considered as no longer alive to what passes around him. Every pursuit and example of mental ability; the strength of conceptions, the refinements of intellectual power, the dexterous achievements of taste and mechanical skill, with the extraordinary operations of genius, of whatever rank, is high in the great scale of human ingenuity,—all these undergo a kind of death in the mournful history of the exalted human character thus faded and abased.

Retired misery of this kind is often hid and thrown into shadow; and many will not give themselves the trouble of going from the high-way, and observing it, in its bye-places, for the purpose of relieving it. It is a cause, however, which a thousand generous hearts should advocate, so that one suffering under such embarrassments may never want that assistance which his wretched fate most obviously and importunately calls for.

M. de Ladebat, a gentleman of talents, experience, and public spirit, has devoted much time to the interesting and extensive labour of collecting materials relative to the treatment of

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mental alienation in France; enumerating, with boldness and incontrovertible evidence, the serious evils that have unhappily accrued from such treatment. Pointing out prominent defects and palpable abuses, whatever fast hold they may have taken by long continuance, is the first advance towards effecting any sort of reformation.

According to this reporter, not only in France, but in most other countries, the general welfare of the insane was for ages neglected; and that part of human nature, secluded from the world, was reduced to a degree of distress and misery which cannot be viewed without detestation. This character, and these most shocking outrages, the author finds and follows up to the end of the eighteenth century. The sufferers by such failure of the constitution, and imbecility of intellect, were often stowed in prisons with criminals, with no favourable mark of distinction and appropriation placed upon them in their peculiar situation. In hospitals, the captives were confined in narrow, infectious quarters, and very often in common dungeons, loaded with irons; if their distemper exhibited symptoms of violence, they were exposed to popular derision. This was only exasperating their complaint, and rendering it incurable.

Agreeably to the temper and disposition of modern times, men of feeling have espoused the cause of these unfortunates; and the scientific classes, and men of medical learning, have made it their business, by a fortunate concurrence of improvement and regulations, to suppress and reform all such rigorous interference as they deemed unnecessary. From their well-directed efforts, many circumstances of an evil, injurious, and immoral, tendency, are expunged, and the afflicted experience a more noble, generous, and dignified, sympathy, in proportion to that general attention which their case excites and deserves. Numbers have been hereby restored to society, and the condition of the incurables amended in every point of view.

The author, referring to the present mode of treatment in France, observes, that for those of the higher classes Houses of Health are established, where every duty of meritorious service is ably executed, and which are therefore entitled to every praise; and that, generally speaking, means are

employed to much advantage to render the poorer part of that community no longer subjects of real regret, from the sentiments and practices formerly in vogue respecting them. Rigorous methods are in disuse; and, in most of the establishments set apart for them, the whole process, as it appears in the several characters of diet, regimen, and general accommodation, is more laboured and complete.

In all the Paris hospitals, especially, the exertions of the managers are peculiarly calculated to facilitate ameliorations; of these, the author draws such a picture as the spirit of benevolence cannot fail to be gratified with. Into these have been admitted many insane from the other provinces; so that in 1816, of 1800 insane patients, 545 were not of the department of the Seine. Their numbers have been gradually augmented in these hospitals. On the 1st of January, 1801, they amounted to 1070; of whom 40 were in *Les Petites Maisons*, 84 at the *Hôtel Dieu*, 337 at *Bicetre*, and 609 at *La Salpêtrière*.

Prior to 1805, these patients were formed into two divisions; the men at *Bicetre*, and the women at *La Salpêtrière*. On the 31st of December, their total number was 2240; of whom 764 were in the former, and 1476 in the latter, establishment. Hence, in the space of twenty years, the number had more than doubled.

The physicians of *Bicetre* and *Salpêtrière*, when consulted as to the causes of this augmentation, varied in judging of the principles upon which this malady had acquired so many subjects. M. *Pariset* ascribes it to the great political events of thirty years, the reverses of fortune, the exaltation of some successful fishers in troubled waters, and the increase of population.

According to M. *Esquirol*, a great number of the insane, prior to the revolution, had been placed in convents, or were kept and attended to in their families. It was only maniacs that were transferred to the hospitals. The great alterations, so very different in character and design from any which had appeared at former times, in the hospitals, created an interest in their favour; and families found no difficulty, in coincidence with public opinion so changed on the subject, uniformly to adopt those asylums.

Formerly, such subjects as were not incurable

incurable were placed in the Hotel Dieu; and, on the first returns of reason, were remitted to their friends. They are now under the same roof with the incurables, and under the same physician. Should there appear any symptoms of recovery, the physicians prolong the term of convalescence till the cure appears completed. The incurables remain in the hospitals, though their cases should not be dangerous, and they might be sent back to their friends.

In 1800, the insane were lodged in the Hotel Dieu, indiscriminately, with other patients. In the hospitals of Petites Maisons, Bicetre, and Saltpetrière, they were laid up in cells, where now any animal of the commonest kind would not be confined in the Jardin du Roi. Many of them were also loaded with heavy chains.

About that time, on the establishment of the Council General of Hospitals, and due enquiries taking place, as if the sacred flame of sympathy had suddenly kindled, chains, iron collars, irons at the feet and hands, were laid aside, the cells or boxes aired and well seasoned, and the most auspicious consequences ensued. Successive alterations have been made in the Bicetre and Saltpetrière, by enlarging the old, and adding new, buildings; extensive gardens and places for promenading have been annexed; and the cells under-ground, which at La Saltpetrière were real dungeons, are generally in disuse. Most of the insane are in dormitories; and experience has shown, that cells or private boxes are only for such as, in their violent paroxysms, would injure themselves or others.

Accommodations for 1500 new patients have been thus provided, each individual sleeps alone, and there are covered reservoirs to wash and bathe in. The articles of food are much superior, both for quantity and quality. At each hospital, the pharmacy or stock of drugs, is abundantly supplied, and various kinds of pumps are put in use at the baths. Clinical lectures are delivered at the Bicetre by M. Esquirol, and pupils thereby formed; whose agency must be beneficial and necessary to the cure of this deplorable infirmity.

Every kind of liberty which can be judged compatible with safety, or capable of calling forth and exercising the faculties, is allowed. Labour is

one of the means resorted to; and under its influence the passions and affections have been controlled, and improvement found to depend on it. At the Saltpetrière are working chambers, where the women are employed in sewing linen. Visits to individuals are only admitted by leave of the physicians.

The number of maniacs does not rise to a twentieth part of the other patients; but such as have only slighter paroxysms are not reckoned. In the period of age, it is from thirty to forty, from forty to fifty, and from fifty to sixty, that the numbers are most considerable. The instances wherein alienation is assignable to moral causes, in proportion to physical, is in men from two to five, and in women from two to three. A proportion of one-tenth is attributed to hard drinking.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is reasonable to suppose that there are among your correspondents persons of all professions and pursuits, I presume there is scarcely any science, or subject of discussion, in which enquiry, through your medium, will not be acceptable.

After the candid acknowledgment of a right reverend prelate of our church, (in the system of theology which he published a few years since, much to his own honour, as well as to the edification of the rising generation,) that there are some difficulties in the sacred books which require much thought, and some learning, to dissipate,—no apology can be necessary, nor, I hope, any sinister design be imputable, for the mention of one particular difficulty which has always occurred to my mind, and to that of others with whom I have discussed the subject, relative to our Saviour's ascension. St. Luke's account is the most full and satisfactory of all the evangelists respecting this particular event, as well as the conclusion of his Gospel as at the beginning of the Acts of the Apostles, which latter work is universally attributed to his pen. The substance of the account given in both these places, with the purport of which, as far as they relate of the subject, the other sacred writers agree, is that, after his resurrection, Christ remained on earth forty days, conversing continually with his disciples, respecting their conduct, the fulfilment

of the ancient prophecies in his passion and resurrection, and the future circumstances of the Christian church. The mention of his first appearance among them is in these words, in the last chapter of St. Luke's Gospel:—"And as they thus spake, Jesus stood in the midst of them, and saith unto them, 'Peace be unto you.' But they were terrified and affrighted, and *supposed that they had seen a spirit*. And he saith unto them, 'Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me, and see, for a *spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have*.' And, when he had thus spoken, he showed them his hands and his feet; and while they yet believed not for joy, and wondered, he said unto them, 'Have ye here any meat?' And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish and of an honey-comb; and *he did eat before them*." The concluding account given in this place is that, "*while he blessed them, he was parted from them, and taken up into heaven*."

In St. John's account of the same transactions there is no variation, except what is occasioned by the introduction of Thomas's incredulity, which is removed by the evidence of *his sense of feeling*; and, in the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, these events are recorded in the words following:—"He showed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. And when he had spoken these things, *while they beheld, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight*. And while they looked stedfastly toward heaven, as he went up, behold two men stood by them in white apparel, which also said, 'Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? *This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven*.'"

Now the incontrovertible result from these and the other apostolical authorities on the subject of our Saviour's ascension, must be, that it was Christ in the flesh; Christ in his human form and with his human appendages, in his own words, "with his flesh and bones," that appeared to his disciples after his crucifixion and resurrection; and was from the midst of them, in the act of conversing with them and convincing

them of his identity, taken up into heaven; and further, that in the same form and substance he shall, at the last day, return from heaven, and come to judge the earth, *in like manner as the disciples saw him go into heaven*. Now, not to insist on the numerous authorities for the universal belief, that the inhabitants of heaven are spiritual beings, and not, like ourselves, creatures consisting of corrupt flesh, and blood, and bones,—let us only advert to that of St. Paul, in that beautiful portion of his Epistle to the Corinthians, which has been adopted by the Christian church, as a part of the service dedicated to the last rites of mortality, those of sepulture. "There are celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial; but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. One star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption. It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.—Now this I say, brethren, that *flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption*."

Now, sir, to explain this apparent contradiction between the history of our Saviour's ascension, as related by the Evangelists, and this positive declaration of St. Paul; or rather to reconcile *their* account with all our notions of that spiritualization (if I may be allowed the expression,) which must take place previous to the admission of *any bodies* into that region of spirits, commonly designated with us by the term heaven, as we collect both from reason and revelation, is what I earnestly solicit some of your theological correspondents to take the trouble of attempting. I have not made this call lightly, or unadvisedly: I have looked into every commentator within my reach, upon the different parts of the sacred volume which bear upon this subject, but without the least satisfaction. Indeed most of them seem industriously to avoid the consideration, and endeavour to attract our attention to other parts of the general topic, about which either no doubt has been entertained, or which do not immediately relate to this difficulty.

Indeed, among the annotations and commentaries which I have had to wade through, from an expectation of meeting

meeting with some satisfactory solution, there is the most extraordinary confusion of opinions upon the subject of the *general resurrection* that can possibly be conceived. However, sir, it is not my present intention to enter upon so wide a field of controversy as, from the diversity of these, it appears to be; I shall conclude by observing that, on this particular, the declarations of St. Paul are so precise, so consistent with all our notions of the spiritual kingdom

of heaven, that I do not wish for any inferior authority on the subject; and only therefore repeat my request, that some of your correspondents would tell me how they reconcile the corporeal ascension of Christ into heaven, with the uncontroverted and incontrovertible doctrine that nothing corruptible, or partaking of the nature of corruptible flesh, can be admitted into the heavenly mansions.

ACADEMICUS.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE BIOGRAPHY.

M. CORREA.

JOSEPH FRANCIS CORREA DE SERRA was born at Serpa, in Portugal, about the year 1750. His father, a lawyer of some eminence, would himself superintend the education of his children. He had two sons, whom he took with him to Rome, and there placed them under masters of the first rank, in various departments of science and learning. On completing their first studies, they quitted Rome for Naples, where they were committed to the care of the celebrated Abbé Genovesi.

Young Correa, who forms the subject of this notice, soon returned to Rome, where his researches were primarily directed to the cultivation of the ancient languages, philology being the ground work of polite erudition. He had a claim, also, to extraordinary commendation, from the astonishing progress which he made in the science of botany.

The Duke de la Foens, uncle to the Queen of Portugal, making the tour of Europe, came to Rome, and meeting there with M. Correa, whom he regarded as a young person of very considerable merit, that would do high honour to his friendship, he took him with him into his own country.

The Portuguese, at that time, were much behind in various departments of science, and M. C. wishing to reform the national erudition and literature, applied himself with his usual assiduity to this object, which he effectually accomplished by contributing to the founding of the Royal Academy of Lisbon. This philosophical institution, established by the Duke de la Foens, patronized by the Marquis de Pombal, and animated by the incessant efforts of some scientific leaders, contributed, materially, to the development, and

progressive spread of real knowledge, to settling it on the solid basis of principles more just and tolerant.

In 1779, the rising Academy had the Duke de la Foens for its president, and M. Correa for its perpetual secretary. This latter bestowed a laudable degree of attention in the rearing of its several departments; a printing-office, with an entire liberty of the press, a cabinet of natural history, another of experimental physics, and a laboratory of chemistry. These were accessories indispensable to complete the establishment.

After this, M. C. with peculiar industry and perseverance, made it his business to collect different manuscripts furnished by the academicians, relating to the history of Portugal; this valuable collection was printed, under the title of '*Monumentos Ineditos*.' His time was also occupied with his own "*Memoirs on Botany*," and more especially with the physiological part, wherein, without injustice, he was allowed to be as profound as any botanist in Europe.

The merit of these publications, and other great and valuable works, which continually appeared on the part of the academy, could not impose restrictions on the bold attempts and dark intrigues of religious intolerance. The fanatics durst not directly attack the Duke de la Foens, but the perpetual secretary would inevitably have become the victim of the priests, and their infernal machinations, if he had not determined on quitting his country and retiring to Paris; this was in the year 1786.

Among other eminent writers that France then produced, M. C. became intimately acquainted with Broussonet; to this circumstance, the latter owed the very favourable reception he afterwards

wards met with from the Duke de la Foens. On the death of Peter III. the enemies of M. C. having lost their ascendant, he returned into Portugal, and there resumed the course of his scientific and literary occupations.

An unlooked-for event, from a sort of rage or fatality connected with the French revolution in its origin, here interrupted the labours of M. Correa. His friend Broussonet, pursued by the faction of terrorists in France, escaped their vengeance by taking refuge in the Peninsula. The Duke de la Foens kept him concealed in the library of the Academy of Lisbon, for some time; but, being discovered by some of the French emigrants, he was denounced, by them, to the Inquisition, as a chief of *Propaganda*, and a Freemason. M. Correa, conceiving himself implicated in this denunciation, in concert with Broussonet, fled to England, where Sir Joseph Banks received and munificently entertained him.

Being introduced by Sir J. B. then president, to the Royal Society, M. Correa became a member of that body; and published, in its Transactions, a number of interesting dissertations on different subjects of natural history. In 1737, the Count de Linhares (then minister of the Portuguese marine) procured him the appointment of Counsellor of Legation at London.

About the beginning of 1802, on signing the peace of Amiens, M. Correa quitted England and his diplomatic functions, and withdrew to France. There he became a corresponding member of the Institute, and a resident in Paris for eleven years, dividing his time between the society of his friends, his studies, and his promenades; which last often terminated in the libraries, and in the Garden of Plants.

In 1813 Mr. C. undertook a voyage to the United States of America, to renew, with greater ardour, his botanical researches. His love of genuine freedom, and independence, induced him to make choice of this as his adopted country. In 1816, the Portuguese government named him their Minister Plenipotentiary to the Congress, so that, he may now satisfy his wishes for botanical observations and discoveries; and, united with this, may also reasonably be expected to serve his country in an eminent degree.

COUNT CONQUISTA, a COMMODORE in the SPANISH MARINE.

Count Conguista was made governor of the Philippine islands in 1776. He was not without celebrity in his day, which was most fully displayed by the agreeable manner in which he exercised his power in his functions of governor. He was one of those whose agency in the conduct and direction of public affairs, is uniformly honourable, ever exerted in the cause of humanity. All his transactions as a chief magistrate, and private gentleman, merited and secured general esteem. He generously patronized every object and performance tending to real utility, in the business of agriculture; the progress of manufactures was also materially accelerated, and he superintended the different public establishments with a success commensurate to the care, indefatigable zeal, and abilities, which he evinced. From his situation in life, he had frequent opportunities of doing good, and of rendering his laudable qualities conspicuous.

In the American war an English squadron appeared off the ports of Cavite and Manilla, when the count maintained the honour of a naval soldier by guarding the maritime and military means and situations, so effectually, that no attempts were made, and the whole plan and scheme of invading the Manillas dropped. In his profession of arms, he was successful in adding the Batana islands to his government.

Count Conguista was at Manilla when La Peyrouse touched there. The governor received him with amicable cordiality, and suggested a variety of ingenious hints and reflections in relation to the subject of his voyage. The Spaniards have just reason to be proud of this excellent governor, duly to appreciate whose merits as a noble, disinterested character, and true patriot, thinking justly, and acting uprightly, our biography, though impartial, is rather too concise.

The Count de Conguista died at Malaga, nearly in his 80th year, in 1805.

DIAS COMES.

Dias Comes Francis, the compatriot and rival of Camoens, was celebrated, and held a high rank, as an author and poet. He was born in the capital of Portugal;

Portugal, about the year 1743. His father, a mercer of Lisbon, discerning in his son's character many ingenious and original traits of a literary kind, which he discovered from his infancy, bestowed on him an education well adapted to serve the purposes of study, and facilitate the acquisition of scholastic knowledge.

The merits of this youth were acknowledged by all; notwithstanding which, from the jealousy of a brother, invidious at the prospect of his future elevation, his father removed him from the college, where he was studying with uncommon industry and success, and obliged him to apply himself, in some measure, to the drudgery of a mercer's counter.

Dias Comes had already laid in an interesting stock of instructive materials to form the man of letters, ere his father introduced him to the practical part of his own business. He was laborious in his new undertaking; but found means and opportunities, from time to time, to vent his own original and excellent ideas upon many important subjects of poetry, written with elegance and purity, and considered as infinitely above mediocrity. The muses breathe a very different spirit from that manifested in a counting-house; but it seems that the inquisitive mind of Dias Comes was not to be fettered.

He was a curious observer of the ancients; and it was by exploring the extensive region of classical literature and criticism, that his sources of information were multiplied. His were not rapid glances, such as are made by many modern bards, nor would he ever prostitute his muse to themes merely popular, like others that spread themselves with wild luxuriance over the soil, but keeping himself within bounds, and confined to memorable topics, his poetry holds a distinguished rank among the literary productions of Portugal.

The poems which he composed (known to be peculiar favourites of the Portuguese public,) were divided into three parts, elegies, odes, and sonnets, seven of the first, four of the second, and three of the last, accompanied with explanatory remarks, curious and pleasing, instructive and learned. The Academy of Sciences of Lisbon had them printed for the benefit of the author's widow and children in 1799.

Dias was employed, a little previous

to his decease, on two poems, entitled, one 'The Seasons,' and the other 'La Henriqueida.' The first, a descriptive poem, was intended to contain twenty-four sonnets; six only were finished. The subject of the second, which is the Conquest of Ceuta, contains some striking scenes in the drama of history, but does not appear to harmonize with the peculiar complexion of the author's genius and temper.

He drew up, also, two tragedies, under the titles of "Electra" and "Iphigenia," of which it was remarked, and with justice, that they were inferior to his other compositions. His works in prose, three in number, do infinite honour to his acute pen, political opinions, and the genuine sentiments of his breast. The first, crowned in 1792 by the Academy of Sciences, affords a descriptive analysis, or critical synopsis, of the diversities of style in the writings of Sa de Miranda, Ferreira, Bernardes, Caminha, and Camoens. The second contains a comparative estimate of the History of Don Juan de Castro, by Freire D'Andrado, and the Life of Don Paul de Lima, by Diego de Couto. The third work is a Treatise on Good Taste in Poetry.

M. ABADIA.

Francis Xavier Abadia was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1774. He commenced his military career as a cadet; and, independently of favour or fortuitous circumstances, by superior skill in the art of war, blended with all that energy which marks the character of an experienced soldier, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general in the armies of Spain.

When violently accused, on some occasion, of being favourable to the French, he disdained a formal vindication of his character, and therein furnished an example similar to that which the splendid history of Scipio affords us. Conscious of the noble, generous, disinterested, sentiments by which he was actuated, his constant object was to walk, steadily, in the path opened before him, going through his employments, and discharging his duties, so as to be justly entitled to the thanks of his country.

When at the head of the state-major, or staff, of the insurrectional army of La Mancha, he retired, with the remains of that corps, to Cadiz, where

where he was made Marshal de Camp, after having had, for some time, a superior incitement to his ability and industry, a general door to his merit thrown open, by attaining the eminent post of Minister of War.

In 1812, General Abadia was appointed to command the army of Galicia, in the organization and modeling of which he displayed much care and intelligence.

After the establishment of Ferdinand VII. on the throne of Spain, Abadia obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and to him was assigned the charge of inspector-general of the troops assembled at Cadiz, for an expedition to Spanish America. In what has been said, the statements are correct, but we are not acquainted with any other circumstance relating to this eminent character. Information diffused to a greater extent would be desirable.

M. ACEDO.

Jerome Acedo was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1775. He was intended, by his family, for a learned profession; and his education in different seminaries furnished him with opportunities of acquiring that useful knowledge and information which would enable him to fit himself for his designation. He had no sooner made his appearance in the character of an advocate, than from the general applause which he met with, and commensurate success, his reputation rose to such a height as to rank him, in a short time, among the first of his nation.

In 1812, being nominated a deputy to the Cortes, it became his object to point out and obviate some singular inconsistencies injurious to the cause of practical freedom, which the liberal party had adopted in their theoretic politics. Facts and convincing reasons he had ever at command, to give in proof of his opinions; and his influence was faithfully exerted to banish corruption, to diminish factions, and to do away the remains of that unbounded authority with which aristocracy had so long directed the affairs of his country. By his wisdom and moderation he became a mediator in disputes between the leading members; and, by a regular discharge of his public duties, acquired a certain degree of power and sway in the Legislative Body.

On the return of Ferdinand VII., M. Acedo, foreseeing the changes, civil and ecclesiastical, that would successfully revive the exploded systems of superstition and tyranny, resigned his public functions, rightly judging the post of honour to be private station.

This truly learned and worthy character then confined himself within the strict limits of his pristine vocation; and taking an active part therein, adapted to his genius and manners, maintained a great and merited reputation.

M. AGIORMEL.

M. Agiormel, as a Spanish voyager, possessed merit of a superior kind, but the glory which he acquired was not equal to the landable ambition which he displayed. The stimulus, or direct incentive, to his enterprises, was an inexhaustible fund of curiosity to visit foreign countries. His relations, as a writer, of what he saw and discovered, according to the credible report of fame, bear honourable testimony to the spirit with which he was inspired; but his manuscripts have not yet been published. The discoveries to which he gave birth are entitled to particular notice; his "Journal of Occurrences" is very interesting; and his notes, which are numerous, evince the ardour of his character by the animated, feeling, and impressive, manner, in which he delivers his observations, and directs our attention to his subject.

Biographical sketches of this and other eminent Spanish characters, are scanty, from the small number of materials. All that we know relative to the history of M. A.'s life, and the novel adventures wherein he was engaged, may be stated in this summary account.

He was the son of a rich merchant, and quitted Spain in 1768; at the age of sixteen he came to Paris, and there took his Licentiate of Laws, in the University. In 1777, he was at sea, in some situation of ostensible trust, but not mentioned; therein he passed to the Sunda islands; then arrived on the coast of New Holland, where the ingenuity and industry of his character were shown to advantage by his penetrating journeys into the interior of a country so little known. He remained there seven years and a half; and we find him, next, on the continent of India, in the service of Tippoo Saib, as

his *aid-de-camp*. M. A. returned to Paris, in 1789, and was dislodged thence by the events of the revolution. In 1790 he returned to Spain, whence he again took shipping for Acapulco; there he took up his residence for some time, and afterwards made travelling excursions into the interior of Mexico. This collection of facts relative to M. A. exhibits the whole of what has been communicated out of an immense variety. A larger narrative would be admirably calculated to instruct as well as please.

ABRANTES, THE FATHER.

Abrantes, Don F. J. Marquis D', President of the Council of Regency of Portugal, when invaded by the French, was one of the members of the deputation sent to Napoleon in 1807. Being detained in France with several other lords, members of that deputation, (a disgraceful and malicious conduct, for which the loudest censures were pronounced on Bonaparte,) the virtues of this good man were exemplified by the unshaken fortitude he displayed in adversity; when, with the cheering smiles of generous friendship, he made it his business to soothe the anguish of his sorrowing fellow-captives. Though poor and solitary, far removed from his friends, and the relief which his family could have administered, he shared every boon, that happened to be in the sphere of his contracted means, with the companions of his exile. Fame has not been backward in braiding the wreath round his brow; and his sovereign, counteracting the injury of such unjust conduct in Napoleon, has rewarded the generous and humane sentiments, the disinterested virtues, and genuine patriotism, of the marquis, by placing him near his person, and by honouring him with his utmost confidence, and

the sweetened endearments of friendship.

ABRANTES, DON JOSÉ.

Abrantes, Don José Marquis D', son of the preceding, was born in 1782. His family being in high favour at the court of Lisbon, he entered early into the military service as an officer in the guards.

When the Prince Regent departed with his court for Brazil, Don José d'Abrantes received orders to remain in Portugal, in aid of the national cause against the French. From the political events of the times, finding himself prevented from serving his sovereign in a public capacity, he devoted himself, in the dignified conduct of private life, to studies useful and ornamental. His merit and perspicacity, which might otherwise have been concealed and lost to his country, were thereby discovered and distinguished.

As a true votary to the genius of science, his endeavours were effectually exerted in animating, encouraging, and protecting, the interests of agriculture and botany. To this object he contributed greatly, by a number of tracts which he published in the Portuguese language, from the very accurate information he had been enabled to obtain on the above subjects.

In 1814 he was constituted President of the Society of Agriculture, established by the Council of Regency, and he is now colonel of a regiment of Cuirassiers.

It should have been observed, that the Marquis D'Abrantes, the son, accompanied the deputation sent to France; and it was there that he commenced those studies which will best speak his praise, and from which much benefit has been derived to his country.

STEPHENSIANA.

NO. XXX.

MILITARY CONTROL.

CHARLES XII. on being thwarted by the Senate, transmitted a letter to Stockholm, in which he threatened "to send his jack-boot to preside over their deliberations!"

WONDERS FOR HISTORY.

Bonaparte, sovereign of Europe, was a lieutenant in the Artillery when M. Minibus, one of the French masters

of the Royal Military College at Marlow, was captain.

The son of Joseph Bonaparte, formerly an attorney at Bayonne, was converted by the magic of Bonaparte into a sceptre, which, after ruling Naples, commanded Spain.

JAMES II.

While Duke of York, he lay under considerable obligations to the Earl of Halifax,

Halifax, for it was that nobleman who prevented the passing of the Exclusion Bill, which was tantamount to disinheritorance. Instead of rewarding this nobleman, he removed him from the office of Privy Seal to that of President of the Council; and, after degrading him in this manner, finally dismissed and disgraced the man he ought to have supported.

AN EPITHALAMIUM,

Humbly inscribed to Wm. T. esq. on his marriage with Jemima Crane; said by Dr. Gooch to be written by the Right Hon. Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort, about 1766:—

Hymen! the bridal bed prepare,
 Summon all the loves together;
 Virgins! undress the blushing fair,
 Hoping, fearing, lead her thither.
 At length forbear to rob the bowers!
 Enough! the bed is deck'd with flowers!
 Myrtles, lilies, pinks, and roses,—
 All the sweets the year discloses.
 Cease to trifle and delay;
 Now a kinder task assuming,
 Thither lead Jemima, blooming,
 Brighter, sweeter, far than they.
 The full-orb'd moon now mounts the skies,
 And leads her glittering train along;
 But fairer here Jemima lies,
 And, all around, the virgin throng
 Sweetly sing the nuptial song;
 While Justice Timbrel, newly wed,
 Boldly ascends the bridal bed.
 Heaven crown their nuptial joys
 With smiling girls, and dimpled boys;
 Grant them length of days, and health,—
 Happy, happy, let them see
 A numerous posterity,
 Replete with merit, praise, and wealth.
 Indulgent Venus! Queen of Love!
 Hear me, all ye gods above!
 Choose them all your richest treasures,
 And bestow your choicest pleasures;
 Benignly bless this happy pair,
 And make them your peculiar care.

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX.

His lordship was exceedingly placable. "I never knew a man more ready to forgive, (says Sir John Reresby;) for, having conducted a gentleman to my lord, to ask his pardon for some things he had been reported to have said against his lordship, I shall never forget his expression upon this occasion:—'Sir, if you did not say the words, I am very glad of it; and, even if you did, I am glad you find cause to be of another mind.'"

As this nobleman did not appertain to the *French party*, he and the Duchess of Portsmouth were generally at variance, notwithstanding a secu-

ing reconciliation, brought about by the king for his own ease. He was one of those also who, in 1681, declared in behalf of the measure of calling a new parliament.

KEW.

Kew has to contend with all the disadvantages of a flat surface; like Versailles, too, the soil was swampy and ungrateful: the wealth of a nation, drained and fertilized both. It however has been so contrived, that a great diversity of scenery is exhibited. The pleasure-grounds are ornamented with several (too many) temples, &c. (one Gothic, one in the Arabesque or Turkish style, and one in the Venetian.) The principal of these is a magnificent Pagoda, in imitation of a Chinese building. It is 49 feet in diameter at the base, and 163 in height. It is accordingly a very conspicuous objection, a flat country, as the view is not intercepted by adjacent hills, and it is far too high to be concealed by the adjoining shrubbery. The greenhouse is 142 long, 25 feet high, and 30 broad. The exotic garden was established in the year 1760, by the Princess Dowager, from whom his present Majesty has imbibed a taste for botany. The pleasure-grounds, about 120 acres in extent, were begun by the late Prince of Wales, and finished under the eye of the Princess Dowager, who took great delight in this spot.

PARIS IN 1818.

- 1100 Streets.
- 10 Lanes.
- 111 Passages.
- 32 Quays.
- 18 Boulevards.
- 87 Places.
- 31 Squares.
- 131 Culs de Sac.
- 10 Public Promenades.
- 56 Barriers.
- 16 Gates.
- 16 Bridges.
- 10 Halls.
- 28 Markets.
- 9 Basins.
- 13 Barracks.
- 12 Palaces.
- 2 Cathedrals (Notre Dame and St. Genevieve).
- 38 Churches.
- 4 Temples.
- 5 Colleges.
- 15 Hospitals.
- 9 Other Charitable Foundations.
- And 10 Theatres.

JAMES II. AND HIS SECOND QUEEN.

Her majesty, after the accession, took

took certain courtiers under her especial protection; and it was craftily insinuated by one* of them, "that the friends and relations of the king's first wife (Anne duchess of York), as Rochester, Clarendon, Dartmouth, and others, were in greatest favour, and in possession of the best places; while her friends, though she was queen consort, were but slenderly provided for; and her friends being reckoned to be Lord Sunderland, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Churchill, they began to play their private batteries against each other."

DR. JOHNSON.

The following anecdote of Dr. Johnson, was related to me on the authority of Miss W—, of the South House, who was intimate with both Johnson and Mrs. Thrale. On a certain occasion, at Mrs. Thrale's, at Streatham, some new piece in verse, on Scotch scenery, was to be rehearsed and criticised. The whole literary coterie were assembled,—Johnson at their head; but, unfortunately, he was in one of his irritable and intractable fits, and had slept none the preceding night. The reader had proceeded to a florid description of the river which flowed near the birth-place of Smollet, on which the poet thus sings—

Not 'cause thou gav'st to Roderic Random birth,—
Thy streams shall flow when partial Smollet's dead,
The bard forgotten, and his works unread.
At the conclusion of this line, Johnson rose from his chair with a *growl*, repeating aloud, and in rhyme—

This man had better been asleep in bed.
The farther reading of the verses was instantly postponed to another opportunity.

This is an evidence, among many, of the extreme awe and respect in which Johnson was held, shall we say, *after he had obtained his pension*; and of the extreme indulgence he experienced among his literary friends, or rather subjects.

FRANCE.

By restricting the liberty of the press, all the journals become official: accordingly all attacks on England, and other countries, must be considered to proceed from the government alone.

The streets of Paris, with some few

exceptions, are narrow, dirty, and dangerous. The Seine is but little better than a dirty ditch. The gardens and parks are in an unnatural, and therefore a bad, taste. No small birds, for want of hedges.

The summer and winter riding-schools of the Prince de Condé far exceed any conception of equestrian magnificence.

England is a beautiful miniature. France is a full-length portrait. In the former, the mountains, the hills and dales, the vale and the champagne country, exhibit small but beautiful features. In the latter, they are extended into vastness and grandeur.—In England, a beautiful prospect is intercepted by a fence or a grove. In France, there is no hedge to hinder the view; and the trees which adorn the road are so thinly and so regularly scattered, that you can see the whole sylvan scenery between their boles.

LORD HOLLAND.

The following verses on this nobleman are said to have been written by Mr. Gray; Dr. Glynn dictated them to Cole at Milton in 1777.

On seeing the Seat of a Decayed Nobleman in Kent.

Old, and abandon'd by its venal friend,
Here Holland form'd the pious resolution,
To smuggle some few years, and strive to mend

A broken character and constitution.

On this congenial spot he fix'd his choice;
Earl Goodwin trembled for his neighbouring sand;

Here sea-gulls scream, and cormorants rejoice,

And mariners, tho' shipwreck'd, dread to land.

Here reign'd the blustering north and blighting east,—

No tree is heard to whisper, bird to sing;
Yet Nature cannot furnish out the feast,
Art he invokes, new honours still to bring.

Now mould'ring fanes and battlements arise,

Arches and turrets nodding to their fall,
Unpeopled palaces delude his eyes,
And mimic desolation covers all.

Ah! said the sighing peer, had But been true,

Or Calcraft's, Shelburne's, Rigby's, friendship vain;

Far other scenes than these had crown'd our view,

And realiz'd the beauties which we feign.
Purg'd

* Lord Sunderland.

Purg'd by the sword, and purified by fire,
Then had we seen proud London's
hated walls;

Owls might have hooted in St. Peter's choir,
And foxes stunk and littered in St. Paul's.

ON THE STATE OF A SECRETARY'S PLACE,
BY ROBERT CECIL EARL OF SALISBURY.

All officers of state, and counsellors of princes, have a prescribed authority, either by patent, by oath, or by custom; the secretaries' place only excepted; but to them there is allowed a liberty to negotiate at discretion, both at home and abroad, with friends and with enemies, in all matters of enquiry to gain intelligence. All servants of princes deal upon strange and cautious authority, and warrants for it; as in disbursements, &c. only a secretary hath no warrant or commission, in matters of his own greatest danger, but must rely on the word and integrity of his sovereign. For, such is the multiplicity of occasions, and the variable motives and intentions of foreign princes, and their daily practices in so many parts and places, that secretaries never can have any commission so large as to ensure them. So that a secretary must either conceive or dive into the thoughts of a king, (which is only the prerogative of God Almighty,) or else a king must either exercise the painful office of a secretary himself, (which is contrary to majesty and liberty,) or choose such a secretary that he may repose his confidence in.

All foreign princes hate another prince's secretary, as well as all ambitious aspirers and conspirators; because, for the most part, they either kill these monsters in their cradles, or track them to a discovery where no other person could find the print of their feet. All persons in offices and places of trust malign them, unless they wink at their frauds and cheating the king; all their fellow-counsellors envy them, because they see and do most, have freest access to their sovereign; and, on all occasions, that the prince has to enquire into offences, to deny, prefer, or punish, none are so much employed, or bear the burden so much, as the secretaries.

Kings are advised to observe three things, especially, in a secretary:—
1. That he be created by himself, and be of his own raising and preferring.
2. That he match not into a family that is accounted factious.
3. That he

has a reasonable capacity, and convenient ability both of friends and estate: that by the first he may be able to get to the depth of what is committed to his charge; secondly, that by the second he might not be led away with any vain or idle conceit, to wrong his prince, or abuse the trust committed to him; and, by the last, that he might be able to serve his majesty without wronging any man, out of a covetous principle.

On the other hand, a secretary had need serve a prince that is constant to his own orders, and steady in his commands, otherwise he is in a dreadful condition, &c. Now, if there be a secretary whose estate can witness he has not served for profit; that he has preferred the honour and safety of his master, and despised his own advantage; and, after all this, he finds his fidelity and diligence cannot secure him against the clandestine insinuations and slanders of his malicious enemies,—'tis time to resign his place. For, as, if he had not been fit to be trusted; he was unworthy of his life; so this keeping of his office, after such an assurance, shows he is weary of it; for the first day of a secretary's being suspected is the birth-day of his misery, for at this same moment he is tried, judged, and condemned.

MOTTOES.

The Corsicans never fire at random: "Il Cor-o non tira, si non è sicuro del suo colpo."—The Genoese say of them, "I Corsi meritano la furca e la sanno soffrire" (The Corsicans deserve the gallows, and are not afraid of it).—A dreadful species of revenge exists in Corsica, called *Vendetta trasversa*, or collateral revenge, it extending to relations.

Jacobinism is justified by Hobbes in the following words:—"Proprietatibus malorum pravitatem recurrendum etiam bonis est, si se tueri volunt, ad virtutes bellicas, vinet dolum, id est ad ferinam rapacitatem."

The Clergy.

Nihil habentes, et omnia possidenter.

For a Water-closet.

Sine necessitate,
Hunc non intrate.

Paoli, &c.

Vincit amor patriæ laudumque nimasa
cupido.

Duke of Q.

Deum
Noctes cœneque.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

*Occasioned by reading that the Heart of
Byron was to remain in Greece.*

BY JOHN DODDRIDGE HUMPHREYS.

O CHERISH that relic, proud land of
the free!

And his spirit triumphant shall linger with
thee;

Methinks that young heart should never
grow cold,

While it dwells with the sons of the heroes
of old.

Oh no! it will throb with a kindred emotion,
When the shouts of their triumph boom
over the ocean;

And again will it swell with the pulses of
life,

When they rush to the banquet of danger
and strife;

And the warm tears of passion shall nourish
it still,

Then the heart of the *Thibe* can never
grow chill!

With valour, with love, and with freedom,
its shrine,

Bright star of the East! let the treasure
be thine;

Yes, cherish that relic, proud land of the
free!

And sure as his fame shall thy liberty be.

WAR-SONG;

*Written when the French first invaded Spain;
translated from the Spanish of Vincente,*

BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

ARISE, ye sons of injur'd Spain,
And all your strength be summing,

For see! along the distant plain

The foes of men are coming;

Regardless of their haughty frown,

Rise, Biscay rise! and pour down,

From every mountain's hoary crown,

Your knights and caballeros.

'Tis said that in your veins the blood

Of Carthage pure is flowing;

And will ye soil the noble flood,

By Freedom's sweets foregoing?

Fear not to meet yon Gallic host,

For England's sons, her pride and boast,

Will arm, and leave their native coast;

To share your righteous battle.

Arise, arise! the tyrants come,

The peace of nations breaking;

Tho' even now they feel at home

Their thrones beneath them quaking.

Yes, yes! their reign is nearly past,

Yet, adder-like, unto the last

They seek the venom'd sting to cast,

And spread destruction round them.

What tho' above the bloody band

Religion's flag is streaming,

I guess their faith will never stand

Your faulehions' ruddy gleaming.

Then forward, forward, to the fight;
And, if you fall beneath their might,
'Tis sweet to die for home and right,—
For native land and freedom.

THE PLANETS;

BY DR. SIMEON SHAW.

THE Planets round the Sun with order trace
Their various courses in unbounded space.
First Mercury, midst ardent light and heat,
His shortest year does constantly complete;

Eighty-eight days he constantly does run
His curved annual orbit round the Sun.
Then the bright harbinger of night or day,
Refulgent Venus, wends her vaster way,
Of days two hundred twenty-five the year,
In which she traverses her circling sphere.
Earth next, (whose year we all so well do
know,

While journeying to our home, thro' scenes
of woe,)—

Secure from chills intense, and heat that
burns,

With her attendant Moon, so calmly turns.
Mars, with more lengthen'd year and day
than ours,

Revolves along his orbit with fleet powers,
While to our aided sight he oft displays
The view resplendent of ensanguin'd rays;
Then Vesta, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, bright,
Feebly reflect their share of solar light,
With years still lengthen'd more, and
mildest ray,

They aid the grandeur of departed day.
Next belted Jupiter, from wondrous
height,

With lengthen'd year, but shortest day
and night,

On his four moons, as seen by aided gaze,
Sheds ever steady his transplendent blaze.
More distant Saturn, with his double ring,
Each thirty years unweariedly does bring.
His seven moons, and, by Creation's law,
Thro' the ethereal vault the whole does
draw;

While at the verge of Sol's extended bound,
In eighty years, with most continuous
round,

And calmest lustre, round the distant pole,
With eight attendant moons, we view
Uranus roll.

SOLILOQUY

OF OLD ROBIN CODFREY, A GARDENER;

*Who now lies interred in Totness Church-
yard, Devon.*

Pulvis et umbra sumus. Hor.

Air, what avails the wisdom of the wise,
Are they more virtuous, or their follies
few?

Ye moralists, if man with man still vies
In vice, ah what avails your proffer'd
clue?

Do ye point out the path yourselves
pursue?

None is, who turns the page or turns
the sod, free
From the foul moat that dims our doubt-
ful view.

'Tis dark delusion all. We are an odd fry.
Thus, musing o'er his shovel, spoke Old
Bob Codfrey.

"Hence, clam'rous casuists, with your vi-
sions vain!

Hence all that Hume, and Bayle, and
Berkley, wrote!

Or, if one solitary truth remain
Of all ye triumph'd in and all ye taught,
'Tis a sweet flow'ret from the wilds of
thought.

In vain do priests the holy temple enter,
In vain their themes with sacred sa-
pience fraught;

Religion scorns the gaudy garb that's lent
her

By the proud mitred prelate, or the de-
mure dissenter.

"Lo, the poor worm that coils beneath
my tread,

Crush'd as he is by all the clods that
tumble,

Hung as his life is by the slenderest thread,
He, not philosophers, shall man humble;
Man! that shall soon be clods for him to
crumble.

Avant, ye visionaries! dream of fame,—
Dream of stability,—and, dreaming,
stumble;

Perish for an imperishable name.
Heroes that vanquish'd worlds the lowly
worm shall tame.

"Perchance, these worthless particles of
clay

Once form'd a Cæsar or a Philip's son;
They now shall form a carot or a pea,
That man, perhaps a beast, shall feed
upon.

Was it for this their victories they won?
For this the bloody path of conquest trod?
That prodigies presag'd his race was run,
And this claim'd kindred to his patron god;
E'en so, great Wellington, my sons may
sow thy sod.

"Source and receptacle of man, O earth!
I own thy kindred to my breathing dust;
From thee I've drain'd existence from my
birth;

To thee, my elements, return I must,
Unclaim'd by rebel monument or bust.
E'en he who boasts celestial lays his
lyre on,

And moves the pensive soul with pleasing
[gust,
Shall lie with me, cold as my shovel's iron;
Yes, he, the mortal great immortal bard,
Lord Byron.

"Brief to eternity's the longest span.
An insect flutters in the blaze of day,
And dies within the hour his life began.
The morning dew-drop sparkling on the
spray

Ere noon mounts up to meet its parent
ray.

Thus man th' aspiring spirit leaves to rot,
Though round his temples twine th' un-
fading bay.

Poets and poems too shall go to pot,
Coleridge, Wordsworth, Laureat Southey,
and Sir Walter Scott.

"The varying seasons bring the various
flower;

The with'ring tulip sees the lily bloom;
Successive blossoms fall in painted shower;
Successive roses fling the rich perfume;
But droop all flow'rets in the brumal
gloom.

As, once Anacreon, now Moore, is love
all;

Yet his sweet odes shall not avert his
doom.

Pale Death will tap at palace, and at
hovel,"

He said, and spitting to his hands, shoved
at his shovel.

"Herschell, that count'st the spangled ca-
nopy!

For thee the spirit of the midnight star
Did trim her pale lamp, glimm'ring in the
sky,

Through darkling regions as she rolled
her car.

Thou, that foretell'st when comets from
afar

Shall seek our sun, and where they floating
roam;

Mark'st wand'ring worlds in orbits re-
gular,

And the fixt millions in the sparkling dome,
Thy name and orb shall shine:—thou,
sink into the tomb.

"See unbought patriots abuse a bribe
(As knaves untempted spurn a luckier
knave),

And stoutly curse the ministerial tribe.
Yet all their vaunted virtue shall not save

Them from the foul corruption of the
grave.

E'en here the sacred dust of noble Hamond
May mix with ashes of the meanest slave;
And Hunt, though rotten C*st!***gh he
d—n on,

Shall also rot. All, saith the preacher, all
is gammon.

"Glory! thou glitt'ring phantom of the
mind

That dost delude the good, the wise,
the brave,

Thou art a bubble buoyant on the wind,
Transient as moon-beams on the glassy
wave,

Or billows bursting on the shores they
'Vain pomp and glory of this world'—are
trouble!

Such are the baubles then for which
they rave.—

'Tis twelve o'clock; my crock begins to
bubble,"

He said, and, should'ring his tool, home-
wards began to hobble.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE FOR MANAGING THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE EARTHQUAKES IN SYRIA.

THE distressing accounts transmitted to the Levant Company by Mr. Barker, British consul at Aleppo, of the effects of the earthquakes, which, in the months of August and September 1822, desolated the cities of Aleppo and Antioch, with many other places in Syria, having awakened among the members of that Company the most lively feelings of sympathy for the wretched survivors, it was resolved, at a general court of that body, that a sum of 500*l.* should be forthwith applied to alleviate their distress, and that a public meeting should be convened in London to consider of the most advisable method of proceeding, in order to afford still further relief.

A meeting was accordingly held at the City of London Tavern, on the 16th of January, 1823, at which the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London presided. It was then resolved, that "Deeply feeling the distressed situation in which these awful visitations had involved great part of the province of Syria, the meeting should commence a subscription for the relief of the distressed surviving inhabitants generally; that an appeal should also be made to the public, in order to render the relief extensive; and that such relief should be administered without distinction of religious persuasion."

In pursuance of these resolutions, details of these calamitous events were submitted to the public; and, in consequence of a liberal subscription, the treasurer was enabled to transmit 3200*l.* to the care of John Cartwright, esq. British Consul-General at Constantinople, with directions to forward the same to Mr. Barker, at Aleppo, who was thus furnished, as early as possible, with the means of succouring those unfortunate objects, and immediately proceeded to take the necessary steps for accomplishing the benevolent intentions of the subscribers. The Turkish government rightly appreciated the conduct of the British nation; and Lord Strangford, his Majesty's ambassador to the Ottoman government, assured the Levant Company, that, when the subject was announced by his lordship to the Porte, "The Turkish ministers

testified a just sense of the munificence and liberality of the Turkey Company, and of the other subscribers, and a grateful willingness to accept of their bounty."

A similar feeling was likewise manifested by the authorities at Aleppo; and Mr. Barker, being convinced of the advantage of proceeding with the greatest delicacy towards the government, requested that the Consul-General at Constantinople should procure an official firman from the Turkish government, to declare its permission, and thereby to give him the greater sanction in the distribution of the funds. In the mean time information of the proceedings of the Greek committee in London, with details of the speeches and various resolutions which passed at the meetings of that committee, reached Constantinople, and naturally awakened the keenest jealousy of the Ottoman government. This created a demur in the grant of the firman which had been applied for, and resulted in a decisive refusal, and in a prohibition to distribute any moneys for any purposes whatsoever among the subjects of the Porte in Syria.

An official communication to this effect was made to Lord Strangford, and his excellency thought proper to request an explanation of conduct so much at variance with the feeling previously expressed on this subject.

The Turkish government stated in reply, that "The Sultan could not comprehend the double nature of the proceedings termed subscriptions, which were instituted in England for the purpose of distributing money amongst his subjects; nor could he reconcile the implied contradiction of one of these subscriptions being instituted with the charitable and innocent design of relieving a portion of his subjects, while another had for its avowed object the purchase of arms for the Greek insurgents."

Thus this subscription, entered into solely from motives of benevolence and philanthropy, has been partially frustrated in its object. An amount, however, of about 800*l.* was applied, before the objection of the Turkish government was known in Syria, to the relief of some hundreds of the most prominent cases of distress, an account of which is detailed by Mr. Barker, and has been

submitted to the committee by the treasurer. The money remaining has been since distributed as follows:

One moiety to the subscription for the relief of the sufferers at the Cape of Good Hope.

One-fourth to the Royal Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck.

One-fourth to the Seaman's Hospital, on-board his Majesty's ship *Grampus*.

CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. GREGORY, of Woolwich, has made some new and accurate experiments on the velocity of sound. Their chief results may be brought into one view as below:—

	<i>Fahr. therm.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
Velocity of sound,	27°	1094 $\frac{1}{2}$
	33°	1099 $\frac{1}{6}$
	35°	1102
	45°	1107 $\frac{3}{4}$
	59°	1109 $\frac{1}{4}$
	60°	1112
	64°	1114 $\frac{2}{7}$
		1116
	66°	1117

Combining the results of experiments here recorded with those which have been formerly deduced by Derham and others, we may, he says, conclude unhesitatingly:

1st, That sound moves uniformly; at least, in a horizontal direction, or one that does not deviate greatly from horizontality.

2d, That the difference in intensity of a sound makes no appreciable difference in its velocity.

3d, Nor, consequently, does a difference in the instrument from which the sound is emitted.

4th, That wind greatly affects sound in point of intensity; and that it affects it, also, in point of velocity.

5th, That when the direction of the wind concurs with that of the sound, the sum of their separate velocities gives the apparent velocity of sound; when the direction of the wind opposes that of the sound, the difference of the separate velocities must be taken.

6th, That in the case of echoes, the velocity of the reflected sound; is the same as that of the direct sound.

7th, That, therefore, distances may frequently be measured by means of echoes.

8th, That an augmentation of temperature occasions an augmentation of the velocity of sound; and *vice versa*.

The inquiries with regard to the transmission of sound in the atmosphere* require the further aid of experiment

* I say nothing in this paper (he remarks) of the transmission of sound

for satisfactory determination, are, he thinks, the following; viz:

1st, Whether hygrometric changes in the atmosphere have much or little influence on the velocity of sound?

2d, Whether barometric changes in the atmosphere have much or little influence?

3d, Whether, as Muschenbroek conjectured, sound have not different degrees of velocity, at the same temperature, in different regions of the earth? And whether high barometric pressures would not be found (even independently of temperature) to produce greater velocities?

4th, Whether, therefore, sound would not pass more slowly between the summits of two mountains, than between their bases?

5th, Whether sound, independently of the changes in the air's elasticity, move quicker or slower near the earth's surface, than at some distance from it?—(See Savart's interesting papers on the communication of sonorous vibration.)

6th, Whether sound would not employ a longer interval in passing over a given space, as a mile, vertically upwards, than in a horizontal direction? and, if so, would the formulæ which should express the relation of the intervals include more than thermometric and barometric coefficients?

7th, Whether or not the principle of the parallelogram of forces may be employed in estimating the effect of wind upon sound, when their respective velocities do not aid or oppose each other in the same line, or nearly so?

8th, Whether those endiometric qualities, generally (whether hitherto detected or not), which affect the elasticity of the air, will not proportionally affect the velocity of sound? and if so, how are the modifications to be appreciated?

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 21.—A paper was read, entitled "Geological Observations on the Sea Cliffs at Hastings, with some Remarks on the Beds immediately below the Chalk;" by Thomas Webster, esq. Sec. G.S.

This paper commenced with a geographical description of the cliffs on each side of the town of Hastings, from the White-rock on the west, to the end of Fairlee cliff on the east, which form a very instructive natural section of an elevated tract in Sussex, surrounded by, and coming out from under, the clay of the Wealds.

These cliffs consist of alternating beds through the gases, along metallic conductors, &c. These furnish a most interesting department of separate inquiry.

beds of sandstone, shale, and clay, more or less charged with oxyde of iron and carbonized vegetable matter. The iron is most abundant in the lower part, where there are beds of two or three inches thick, of rich argillaceous iron ore, that were profitably worked before the fuel of this part of the country became scarce. The middle beds of the cliff have much less iron, the greatest part consisting of very white friable sandstone. In the upper part of the series there are many large blocks of a grey calciferous sandstone, the surfaces of which exhibit a mamillated structure: this rock may be considered as a variety of the *chaux carbonatée quartzifère* of Haüy, having much analogy with the crystallized sandstone of Fontainebleau. The mamillated appearance is very well seen at the White Rock, and has (though erroneously) been usually attributed to the action of the sea upon the fallen blocks.

The fossils in the cliffs of Hastings are not numerous; the shells being confined to two or three species of small bivalves, and a univalve resembling that in the Petworth marble. Thin layers of lignite are frequent, and fragments of a very singular silicified wood, of the monocotyledon kind, the cavities of which are filled with minute transparent crystals of quartz.

Bones of large Saurian animals, and of birds, also occur, though rarely; together with scales of fish.

The author observed that the grey calciferous rock has not hitherto been noticed in any part of the formations between the chalk and the Purbeck, except in this district: and from its not being co-extensive with the rest of the ferruginous sand series, and the want of continuity and correspondence in many of the beds, he took occasion to remark, that it may be frequently more correct to consider the subdivisions of some formations, rather as irregularly lenticular, than as tabular masses.

June 18.—A paper was read entitled, "Notes on Part of the opposite Coasts of the English Channel, from Deal to Brighton, and from Calais to Treport;" by Wm. Henry Fitton, M.D., M.G.S.

This paper was accompanied by a connected series of views or elevations of the coast, drawn by Mr. Webster, from the place where the chalk rises near Calais, to where, after being cut off near Blanc-Nez, the chalk again appears upon the shore near Treport; and, on the English side, from the rise of the

chalk near Deal, to where it sinks at Brighton. The author expresses his acknowledgments to the Baron Cuvier, through whom he obtained permission from the French authorities to pass along the coast by sea, and experienced every where the greatest attention from the officers of the French customs. The paper briefly describes the leading geological features of the coast, reciting the partial descriptions already published; and referring, for an account of the cliffs near Hastings, to a memoir by Mr. Webster, read at the last meeting of the Geological Society, and for a detail of the beds which form the cliffs from Gries-Nez to Equihen, to an account of the lower Boulonnois, to be read at a future meeting. From Equihen to the mouth of the Somme, the coast is altogether occupied by dunes of sand, the sand-hills being in some places, especially in the vicinity of Etaples, more than one hundred feet in height. These hills are in general somewhat crescent-shaped, the back of the crescent being turned towards the prevailing wind, and the slope on the lee-side much more rapid than the opposite one. The immediate base of the dunes seems to be peat, which is found both on the land side of them, and without, just on the verge of the sea, and in some places below the level of high water: but no rocks have yet been discovered along the coast beneath the dunes.

EDINBURGH ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Dr. Hibbert lately read some remarks, suggested by the resemblance which certain *steinbartes* (or stone-axes) found near the Humber, bear to those of Orkney and Shetland. He began by combating the common notion, that these and similar instruments of warfare are Celtic, and showed that they were Teutonic. It had been doubted whether the people who used these weapons had ever invaded England; but it should appear from the discovery of these *steinbartes*, in Lincolnshire, that they had landed there. Some axes, of various shapes and materials, have been found in different parts of the world; and it is suggested that different ancient tribes had weapons, of shapes peculiar to their respective tribes.

A very singular drawing was exhibited to the Society, from the pencil of Captain Jones of the 29th regiment. It was a sketch from an ancient oaken pannel, of the costume of an English bagpiper

bagpiper of the 16th century. The original design had a great deal of spirit in it, and the bagpipe and the bagpiper were very well made out.

A French journalist, criticising the transactions of the Scotch Society of Antiquaries, remarks, that they are substituting comments and conjectures for facts. They should take, he says, more comprehensive views of past ages; not only exhibit drawings of churches and convents, but enter into their history and traditions, so as to become the

depository of the local history of the country. Notices should be recorded of its ancient inhabitants, their characteristic traits, &c. Their annals would then become invaluable for historians, poets, and works of fancy. In the last volume is an article tracing the spot where the battle was fought between Galgacus and the Roman army. It seems clearly proved that Stonehenge was the scene of action, and not Ardoch or Comrie, as is generally supposed.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Four Voluntaries; part of the Third Chapter of the Wisdom of Solomon, (three voices;) and six favourite Psalm Tunes, with an Accompaniment for the Organ or Piano-forte. Also a Capriccio for the grand Piano forte. 10s. 6d.

THIS acceptable melange of organ, piano-forte, and vocal music, which is inscribed to the rector of Moresby, and wardens, vestry, and congregation, of St. Nicholas', Whitehaven, was originally published by subscription, and exhibits too handsome a list of names not to show that the personal character and professional merits of the composer are duly appreciated. After sedulously looking over the fifty-seven pages of which the work consists, we feel justified in making a report of their contents, honourable to Mr. Howgill's science, judgment, and taste. In the organ pieces, we have found ample proofs of Mr. H.'s knowledge of the character and powers of the "king of musical instruments;" in his capriccio, considerable floridity and freedom of fancy; and in the vocal portion of the publication, a tolerably intimate acquaintance with the laws of combination, and the disposition of the internal parts of multisonant composition.

The Voluntaries, as appears from the remarks made by Mr. Howgill at the end of his work, were written expressly for the organ in St. Nicholas' chapel, Whitehaven, built by Snetzler; and comparing the style of the improvements with the stops of that instrument, a list of which is given, we think the pieces admirably suited to its compound and capacity. Adding to the merit of the music, the judgment and good sense displayed in the observations Mr. H. has made on church-music, and the general style of paro-

chial psalm-singing, we feel that he is entitled to considerable praise; and, as the friends of science and talent, have pleasure in awarding the eulogium he has so well earned.

Rossini's Overture and Introduzione to the Opera of Zelmira, performed at the King's Theatre. Arranged for the Piano-forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 2s.

Though Mr. Rimbault, in his arrangement of this overture for the piano-forte, has included independent parts for a flute, violin, and violoncello; they are not *obligato*. Availing himself of the compass and power of combination appertaining to the instrument for which the piece is here principally modified, he has rendered the piano-forte part independent of the tributary adjuncts, so that the effect producible without the aid of the accompaniments, if not complete, is far from being meagre or unsatisfactory. Of the piece, in its score, or original state, speaking from our feelings as excited by its performance at the Opera House, we have only the language of eulogium to use. It demonstrates a degree of genius, taste, science, and practical experience, that could not but gratify every real judge of music: and we give it as our opinion, that in its present form, it preserves as much of its orchestral result as could well be compressed in the limited place to which Mr. R. was necessarily confined.

"Riego's Hymn," Variations avec Introduction et Finale d'une Execution facile et brillante, pour le Piano-forte; composé par I. Ancot. 4s.

This piece is written with spirit, and many of the passages have in them an air of originality that announces no mean cast of imagination. The introduction, in common time of four crotchets,

crotchets, *andante*, is animated and expressive; the variations exhibit taste and ingenuity; and the finale, a *bolero*, while full of diversified ideas, possesses an elegant levity that carries off the whole with much force and agreeableness of effect. In a word, the style of the composition corresponds with its title, and will not, we are persuaded, fail to please the generality of piano-forte practitioners.

Three Waltzes for the Piano-forte; composed by W. Hutchinson. 1s. 6d.

If the subjects of these little pieces are not very novel or striking, the style in which they are treated form no small compensation for that defect. Many of the passages are ingeniously turned, and in no instance are estranged from the theme. The whole of the publication has been conducted with care; and an attention to connection and consistency is every where so evident, as to indicate experience and a well-regulated judgment.

"Return unto thy Rest;" a sacred Song. The Music composed by Samuel Poole. 1s.

This "sacred song," is a ballad of two verses, the words of which are of a cast to entitle it to the pious character it assumes; but the melody does not sufficiently savour of the anthem style, to apprise the hearer, without the aid of the poetry, that the subject has any relation to religious sentiment. In saying this, we are far from meaning to insinuate, that the music is devoid of merit; we intend no more than to have it understood, that, though not without a claim to our praise in one respect, it has very little title to it in another;—that it is pleasing, but neither ecclesiastical nor spiritual.

An admired Bohemian Melody for the Piano-forte; composed by Edwin Merriott. 2s. 6d.

The melody upon which Mr. Merriott has here exercised his genius, is of a very pleasing cast; and the variations he has applied to it are evidences of the ease and freedom of his imagination. They are four in number, and are so framed as to succeed each other with a gratifying effect. Mr. M.'s object appears to have been; to furnish an engaging exercise for young practitioners; and he has succeeded.

"Adele," a favourite French Air; arranged with Variations for the Harp; by J. C. Craven. 2s.

The air of Adele is deservedly a favourite with the public, and has been

judiciously selected by Mr. Craven as a basis for the superstructure of variations. The six little effusions he has founded upon it are analogous and attractive; and by juvenile performers, will be found as improving to the finger as agreeable to the ear.

THE DRAMA.

While we are about to take a retrospect of the regular drama during the past month, the National Theatres are closing their career for the present season. The ability, liberality, and spirit, with which the business of both houses has been conducted, reflects, we must say, no small credit on the professional characters of the lessees and managers; and it is with much pleasure that we have to congratulate the lovers of legitimate tragedy and comedy, fine acting, exquisite singing, and splendid spectacle, in the sources of rational and tasteful enjoyment that have been opened to them by the various means resorted to for that laudable purpose, by the ingenious and industrious managers.

At COVENT GARDEN, Fawcett's *Job Thornbury*, and Miss Chester's *Mary Thornbury*; Kemble's *Romeo*, and the same lady's *Lady Teazle*, with a diversity of other applauded personations, in the "School of Reform;" the "Hunter of the Alps;" "Henry the Fourth;" "All in the Wrong;" and Mr. Penn's tragedy of "The Battle of Eddington," embellished with some excellent music of the late Dr. Callcott: these, and other attractions, have afforded delight and satisfaction to, speaking generally, genteel and very crowded audiences; and well supported the high repute of that Theatre.

At DRURY LANE, Dowton's *Daniel Dowlas*, and Terry's *Sir Pertinax Macsycophant*; Harley's *Mawworm*; Miss L. Paton's *Letitia Hardy*; and Elliston's *Frederick*, in the "Poor Gentleman;" together with the powerful enactments of the "Lyar;" the "Way to get Married;" the "Falls of the Clyde;" the "Revolt of the Greeks;" and the super-excellent vociferation of Madame Catalani, have cast a lustre upon the concern, which it only has to maintain by its future efforts, in order to perpetuate the high satisfaction that has been uniformly manifested by the applauses of the public.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To THOMAS ATTWOOD, of Birmingham, Warwick, Banker, for a Communication made to him by a Person, residing abroad, of certain Improvements in the making of Cylinders for the Printing of Cottons, Calicos, and other Articles:—June 9, 1823.

THIS improvement is to solder a cylinder of copper, or other metal, or alloys of metal, upon a cylinder of iron; which is to be done by any of the usual modes of soldering metals together. Cylinders may be thus produced, with surfaces suited for engraving devices upon, for printing calicos, &c.: the surface only being of copper, while the internal part of the cylinder is composed of a cheaper and stronger material.

This contrivance allows of the subject, on the face of the copper, being removed, by turning and polishing, without reducing the cylinders so as to affect their strength, and even permits the whole of the copper to be taken off, and new copper attached to the same iron cylinders, at a trifling expense, compared to the entire cost of new copper cylinders. — *London Journ. of Arts, &c.*

To THOMAS HOPPER, of Reading, Berks, esq. for his Invention of certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Silk Hats:—Nov. 2, 1823.

The proposed object of this patent is to render the materials of which silk hats are made completely water-proof. The woollen substance which forms the basis, is first to be boiled in a solution of the supersulphate of alumine and potass (common alum) for two hours; in the proportion of two or three pounds of alum to a gallon of water. It is then to be taken out, well rinsed in clear water and wrung, and immediately dipped in a solution of isinglass or glue, of variable strength, at a boiling heat, and put on a frame to dry and give it a shape.

The cloth thus prepared, and before it becomes quite dry, may be again immersed in a strong solution of the acetate or tartrate of alumine, or supersulphate, and allowed to remain in the liquor for a few hours; it may then be rinsed and dried as before. The liquor must not be hot.

A third method is to dip the cloth (previously alumed) in a solution of

gelatine and one of the aluminous salts added together; when wrung, immerse it once or twice in an alkaline lixivium; afterwards let it be dried. By these processes, the gelatine is set or fixed in what may be termed the first, second, and third, degree. In the last process, a double chemical change is effected: the acid of the aluminous salt leaves it, and attaches itself to the alkali, while its base, the alumine, combines with the gelatine, and renders it insoluble in water, and together with it remains affixed to the cloth.

Various important advantages appear to be derived from the alumining process; it effectually removes the grease from the wool, by which, conjoined with its strong affinity for the cloth and gelatine, between which there exists but little naturally, it acts as a powerful intermedium in fixing the latter, enables it to resist the action of water, from the absorption of which, when used in its simple state, and consequent increase of volume, arises one of the principal causes of the disjunction and falling to powder of the resinous gums. It prevents the cloth from shrinking in any sensible degree when subsequently wetted, facilitates the adhesion of the gums with the wool, and serves to equipoise those materials that are fusible by heat.

The resinous gums may now be applied in the same manner as at present practised, or they may be used in the humid way, dissolved in a spirituous menstruum, with a proportion of Venice turpentine. It is usual to mix a third or fourth part of resin or sandaric with the lac, but the mastic is preferable, not curling up in cooling like the sandaric, and possessing more tenacity than either. It contains a substance, amounting to nearly a fifth, greatly analogous to caoutchouc. Caoutchouc or elastic gum, dissolved in rectified oil of turpentine, and rendered drying by pure alumine, or by washed tethar, or, which is more economical, as much acetate of alumine as it will absorb: they should be rubbed together. It is, however, only intended as a partial application.

Between the resinous gums and the varnish, an intervening substance, not fusible by heat, is necessary, to prevent

vent the latter from subsiding. Isinglass dissolved in weak spirit, gum acacia, simple or pure aluminous paste, &c. suffice.

The varnish, either that in common use, or the following, may be employed:

Asphaltum four parts, gum mastic or gum anime two or three parts, drying linseed oil from two to three parts. — Melt the bitumen and gum in an iron vessel over a charcoal fire, then add the oil; when well mixed, remove the vessel from the fire; add Venice turpentine two parts, and gradually six or eight parts of essential oil: strain, if it should be too thick; when cool add more of the essential oil. The proportions here given admit of being varied. — *London Journal of Arts.*

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Alexander Dallas, of Northumberland-court, Southampton Buildings, engineer, for his invention of a machine to peck and dress stones, of various descriptions, particularly granite stone. — April 27.

John Turner, of Birmingham, Warwick, brass and iron founder, for his invention of a machine for crimping, pleating, and goffering, linen, muslins, frills, and other articles. — April 27.

George Vaughan, of Sheffield, York, for his invention of an improvement or

improvements on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained and expense saved. — May 1.

John Crosley, of Cottage Lane, City Road, for his invention of an improvement in the construction of lamps or lanterns, for the better protection of the light against the effects of wind or motion. — May 5.

James Viney, of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, colonel in the Royal Artillery, for his invention of certain improvements in, and additions to, water-closets. — May 6.

William Cleland, of Leadenhall-street, for his invention of certain improvements in the process of manufacturing sugar from cane-juice, and in the refining of sugar, and other substances. — May 6.

John Theodore Paul, late of Geneva, but now residing at Charing Cross, Westminster, mechanist, in consequence of a communication made to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad, for certain improvements in the method or methods of generating steam, and in the application of it to various useful purposes. — May 13.

John Potter, of Smedley, near Manchester, Lancaster, spinner and manufacturer, for his invention of certain improvements in looms, to be impelled by mechanical power, for weaving various kinds of figured fabrics, whether of silk, cotton, flax, wool, or other materials or mixtures of the same; part of which improvements are applicable to hand-looms. — May 6.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

WE congratulate the public on the appearance of the second part of Mr. BOOTH's *Analytical Dictionary of the English Language*. Aided by its index, it is the only practical interpreter of the sense and appropriate use of words; and, for the first time, this plan renders a dictionary a work of entertainment. It is impossible to explain Mr. Booth's system better than by a quotation, and we shall for this purpose take at random the word BURG or BOROUGH, and its associations.

A BURG, BURROW, or BOROUGH, was originally a place of defence, what we now call a WALL-TOWN; although the word Town itself (as its etymology implies) was a covered place, being surrounded with walls. In times when this country was divided into many different governments, — when every feudal chieftain, in his turn, forgot his fealty and accounted himself a king, — places of strength were multiplied, and every considerable village had its walls with Towers, (barricaded Gates,) which were kept shut and guarded, to prevent surprise: while those insulated heights and rocks, which presented more natural means of defence, attracted larger masses of population, and became castles,

forts, or CITADELS, in the interior of the Burghs, or Cines, which they defended.

The Latin *civitas*, (*coire*, to assemble,) from which the French *cité*, a City, is derived, denoted a collection of people. It included no idea of being a place of strength; for it often denominated a whole nation, as well as a single town; and this distinction of original meanings appears in the derivatives from City and Burgh. City is a modern word in our language, and its application has been the subject of controversy. In general usage, however, the name of City is given only to such Burghs as are, or have been, bishops' sees. Citadel is the Italian diminutive *cittadella*; for, in that language *citta*, a town or city, is always understood to be a place of strength.

The inhabitants of our ancient Boroughs were governed by certain laws, and entitled to certain privileges, different from what belonged to the wandering herdsmen, or to the scattered cultivators of the soil, who were frequently liable to a change of masters; and Boroughs are yet distinguished, from other towns and villages, by the possession of those laws and privileges which have remained while their causes no longer exist. These peculiar advantages are termed the FRANCHISES, (French, *franc*, free,) or rights of a Borough or Corporation, or of any individual belonging to such a body. The individual is said to be ENFRANCHISED, to be made a FREEMAN of that Body, — to have acquired his FREEDOM. The Freedom of an individual member,

or even the Franchise of the Borough (or other incorporated body) itself, may be lost by misconduct. The individual may be struck off from the list of citizens, or the Borough may lose one or all of its privileges by an Act of the Legislature declaring it to be DISFRANCHISED. To AFFRANCHISE (to make free) was formerly written in place of To ENFRANCHISE. ENFRANCHISEMENT and DISFRANCHISEMENT denote the several actions, or states of the Verbs.

The most distinguishing of the privileges of a Borough is the *Elective FRANCHISE*, or right to elect and send Members to the Commons House of Parliament; but this right of election varies extremely among the different Boroughs. In some cases, the Elective Franchise belongs to the resident Freemen only;—in others, to the Freemen wherever they may reside. "In some places the choice of two members is committed to as many inhabitants as every house can contain;—in others, to the possession of a spot of ground where neither houses nor inhabitants have been seen for years."

In many of the *incorporated* Boroughs (for all have no charters of incorporation) the Mayor and a few of the Burgesses chuse the Representatives; and, this being supposed to be a corruption from ancient usage, such are called *KOTTEN* BOROUGHs; and those who wish to procure a general suffrage of the Freeman are the advocates of *BOROUGH-REFORM*. Certain Boroughs wholly the property of great landholders, called, therefore, *BOROUGH-PROPRIETORS*, and are transferable in the market like other goods and chattels. In some cases, where the Electors are few, or where the influence or patronage is almost equally divided, bribery has been exerted, to settle the doubts of the wavering concerning the comparative merits of the Candidates;—but this is not authorized by the law of the land. Boroughs, where an independent candidate, without influence, has no chance of success, are called *CLOSE* BOROUGHs; the few that are otherwise are *OPEN* BOROUGHs. He who buys or sells the Patronage of a Borough is a *BOROUGH-MONGER*. Burrow is an old orthography. Burgh and Borough are written indiscriminately. The freemen of an incorporated Borough are called *BURGESSES*, or *BURGHERS*; a name occasionally given to their Representatives in Parliament, although these need not now be Burgesses of the town which they represent.

The Burgesses of a City are *CITIZENS*, (of which *CIT* is a contemptuous contraction,) and the latter term, agreeably to its Roman origin, is often used to denote the freemen of a state in general. The rights of a Citizen constitute his *CITIZENSHIP*, formerly *BURGHERSHIP*; and a *FELLOW-CITIZEN* may be either a *TOWNSMAN*, or a freeman of the same nation. *CITIZENNESS*, for a female Citizen, is in the vocabulary of the ultra-republicans. *CIVISM*, denoting faithfulness to the Commonwealth, and *INCIVISM*, its opposite, are words that were created by the French Revolution.

In a general sense, the adjective *CIVIL* is applied to every thing which regards the community as Citizens; and hence the expressions, 'Civil government,' 'Civil rights,' &c. as distinct from what belongs to particular divisions of policy, such as Military government, Maritime rights, &c. In the same manner, we speak of 'Civil War,' meaning the intestine war among the Citizens, in opposition to the quarrels between separate nations. The *CIVIL* LAW is the collected Institutes of the Laws which governed the Roman *Civēs*, or Citizens; and this Code (not that of the Republic, but a Digest, collected about 1300 years ago by the Emperor Justinian) is still studied, by the Lawyers of the present day, and referred to as the foundation of the Common Law of this country. The numerous Commentators on the Roman Laws are *CIVILIANS*.

Nothing can be more clear and illustrative of thirty-five important words; and in this manner Mr. B. most ingeniously and ably proceeds through the entire vocabulary of our language. It is a living and not a dead dictionary, and possesses all the advantages of animated over dead matter. It is to be completed in twelve parts, and we trust the author will be encouraged to finish it with all suitable rapidity.

Among the recent offerings of the muses, there is not a more affecting and pleasing collection of occasional effusions than those contained in a small octavo volume of poems, published under the title of *Poetical Sketches*, by Mr. ALARIC A. WATTS. When the author tells us in his advertisement, that he has been induced to print the present edition of the efforts of his fancy, by the flattering reception with which a more limited edition was formerly favoured by the partiality of his friends; we are fully disposed to accord him our entire credit. In perusing them, we have, we confess, contracted feelings of the same partial nature; and, considering that many of the pieces were written at the immature age of sixteen, are disposed to think that nature has endowed Mr. Watts with no small degree of poetical fancy, nor any trivial powers of versification. Among the articles (which are nearly sixty in number) we have met with many temptations to transcribe, and have again and again regretted that our limits were so confined as to forbid the indulgence of our wishes. The following specimen we extract, not as one of the very best pieces in the collection, but rather because we are encouraged to do so by its brevity:—

Sacred Melody.

There is a thought can lift the soul,
Above the dull cold sphere that bounds it,—
A star that sheds its mild controul
Brightest when grief's dark cloud surrounds it,
And pours a soft pervading ray,
Life's ills may never chase away!

When earthly joys have left the breast,
And e'en the last fond hope it cherish'd
Of morial bliss—too like the rest—
Beneath woe's withering touch hath perish'd,
With fadeless lustre streams that light,
A halo on the brow of night!

And bitter were our sojourn here
In this dark wilderness of sorrow,
Did not that rainbow beam appear,
The herald of a brighter morrow,
A gracious beacon from on high
To guide us to eternity!

Though this is far from being one of the brightest gems in this little volume, it is sufficiently excellent to sanction our saying, that it is characterized by much real beauty, and that if the poem addressed to Octavia, in page 43, was for some time ascribed by the critics to the pen of Lord Byron, as we are told in note 5, the mistake was perfectly venial. This error recurred last year, when these pieces were printed only for private circulation. Our readers will recollect, that we did justice to the articles then brought forward; and of course will conclude that we should not have noticed the collection again, had we not found it considerably extended; that since that time, many a fragrant flower had sprung up in the same bright parterre, and that the augmented beauty of the scene claimed our renewed attention.

The account of the *Excursion through the United States and Canada*, by "an English Gentleman,"

Gentleman," is a publication from which those who take as much interest in North America and its affairs, as most Englishmen cannot but think they merit, will derive considerable satisfaction and entertainment. "After travelling through almost the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as through a considerable part of Holland, France, Switzerland, and Italy," says the author on the opening of his first chapter, "I determined to cross the Atlantic, and visit the United States, a country which I was particularly anxious of being personally acquainted with, as the descriptions I had read of it seemed to abound in contradictions." This being premised, the reader is informed, that towards the end of the summer of 1822, the author "set out from Gravesend, on-board a fine American ship of 350 tons;" and, after being presented with some remarks on the nature and incidents of the voyage, is carried to New York, where at that time the yellow fever prevailed. The consequent sombre and deserted state of that city being described, Philadelphia is visited, whence we successively proceed to Baltimore, Washington, Lexington, Birkbeck's Settlement, Cat's Ferry, Long Island, Hudson River, the St. Lawrence, and Boston, the particulars of which places, in the various views taken of them, are highly interesting, and, displayed as they here are, offer a clear and luminous picture of men and things, as they exist in the United States. The government, as delineated in the fourth chapter; the laws, as explained in the fifth; the domestic slavery, as set forth in the eleventh; the missionaries, as depicted in the twelfth; the account of the backwoodsmen, as given in the fourteenth; the state of the navy, as presented in the eighteenth; of commerce, as treated in the nineteenth; of the army, as exhibited in the twenty-first; of education and religion, as considered in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth; and of the American character, as shown in twenty-ninth and last, are rendered striking objects of attention, and import much real value to the octavo volume, in which they are comprised. To the manners of the Americans, objections have been felt by many Englishmen, as being too *coarse* and *homely*; but we should rather say of them, that they are *simple*, and that, therefore, they please us. "Shortly after my arrival at Washington," says the author, "as I was one day coming with a friend from visiting the public offices, he pointed out to me a well-dressed gentleman walking by himself. 'That,' said he 'is the President of the United States.' When this great personage met us, my friend introduced me to him. I took off my hat, as a mark of respect; upon which the President did the same, and shook me by the hand, saying, he was glad to see me." Unbecoming the

supreme head of a great people, as this natural and unaffected demeanor would, perhaps, appear to the eyes and understanding of the despots and crouching courtiers of the European continent, to our comprehension it carries with it an air of candour and generosity that does honor to the affability of power, and to the rightful dignity of the subject. When the writer of this just and expansive view of the United States, tells us, that the manly simplicity of the President impressed him with more respect than the absurd mummerly of European potentates; we fully enter into his feelings, and sincerely join him in the reflection, that Mr. Monroe, placed at the head of the government of his native country, by the unanimous suffrage of eight millions of his fellow-citizens, has much more to be proud of than the petty distinction of birth or fortune; and holds in that great family of the human race, a station immeasurably more exalted than that of a German *Princeling*. The extensive and liberal views taken by this work, of the general condition of the country it examines and describes,—of its politics and legislation, its external and internal relations, its principles and habits, its soil and aspect, its fertility and productions, will be found to throw every required light on its important subject, and to well repay its perusal.

A new edition of *Horatius de Arte Poetica* in the text of Gesner, and by so sound a scholar and able a commentator as Mr. Aylmer, is not an unacceptable offering to grammar-schools, especially as it is accompanied with a copious collection of notes, original and select, the *ordo verborum*, figures of rhetoric, and a literal translation; and we are pleased with the feeling that has dictated to Mr. A. the propriety of dedicating the work to his venerable friend and *quondam* tutor, the Rev. Dr. Woolf, head-master of Ringley school. This edition of a production of an ancient, whom Anthony Blackwall so justly denominates a scholar and a critic, a gentleman and a courtier; will, we think, be found very useful to classical seminaries, and to all tyros in the Latin tongue. Of all the Roman poets, no one is more proper for the study of youth; his subject-matter is informing, his reflections are correct and clear, and his style is easy and graceful; he quickens the mind of his readers, without exciting those passions that are in themselves sufficiently prompt; he treats of men and things in a way more calculated to produce wisdom and prudence, than artifice and cunning; and, while he opens to our conception the beauties of the best authors, lays down the most valuable rules for attaining the art of good writing. Whether Bishop Hurd is correct in thinking that Horace wrote his epistle to the Pisos simply as a criticism of the drama, or Dacier in sup-

posing he intended it for an elegant compendium of poetical and oratorical rules,—that is, an abridgment of what Aristotle, Zeno, Democritus, and Neoptolemus, had written on the same subjects,—which of these critics is right, is a matter of minor importance as compared with the question, how far the production is valuable as a didactic poem, and to what degree it is gratifying as a specimen of the elegance and the chasteness of the Roman muse. In the answer to be given to this query, the learned are so well agreed as to render their sentiments on the inferior points scarcely worth discussing under any circumstances, and, perhaps, not at all so in the present case. Looking to Mr. Aylmer's object in this publication, we have allowed our attention to be chiefly attracted by its typographical accuracy, the searching and sensible commentaries collected from Hurd, and the intelligent substance of the notes, which are from various authors, and so numerous, as well as judiciously selected, that they manifest the industry of the ingenious compiler, and his anxiety to render this edition of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, as serviceable as possible to the rising race of scholars.

We have received considerable pleasure from the inspection of a pamphlet that has lately appeared, entitled, *The Political Pentateuch*, written by MR. JOHN FITZWILLIAM. The form in which the author conveys his sentiments is that of dialogue; and his interlocutors are, *Principius, Magistratus, Legislaturus, Juridicus, and Armatus*. The principles the conversation of these personages is framed to support are of the purest kind, whether politically or morally considered; and, for the most part, the arguments urged are too sound to be easily answered. Evidently the offspring of a strong, solid, and reflecting mind, exercised on a subject, in the investigation of which it takes a deep and peculiar interest, and which it is determined to canvass with candour; but yet, with all its acumen and just feeling for the cause of free opinion, and the liberty of expressing and defending such opinion, this public appeal is characterized by a tone and a spirit, with the boldness and honesty of which we are much pleased; and we cannot doubt, that most readers will join us in our approbation of Mr. Fitzwilliam's work.

Those who have not seen MR. BALDWIN'S *Essay on Christianity*, have much gratification to expect from its perusal. The object of the publication is to show the true principle and real essence of the Christian religion, and to expose the anti-christianity of the practice of prosecution for the discussion of religious subjects, and of affixing political disability on those who differ from us in spiritual matters. The present pamphlet is presented to the

public as the first of several essays of the same general description; and, supposing that they will all be written with as much ability as that we have just read, they will form a valuable body of political, moral, and metaphysical doctrine. Viewing religion, not only as a bond between God and man, but between man and man, Mr. Baldwin draws from well-founded positions, the conclusion, that religionists are never more at variance with their own professions than when they take up arms against, and pursue to injury, ruin, and even death, those who are criminal only because they entertain sentiments different from those of their persecutors. On the cruelty and injustice of such a policy, the author expatiates with a depth of judgment, a penetration, and an acumen, that denotes his mastership on the subject, and goes far to prove, that, in a free country, every man is entitled to discuss religious, as well as political, points; and, that the surest evidence a liberal government can give of its respect for religion, and its loyalty to the constitution under which it acts, or ought to act, is to give freedom to investigation, and encouragement to the display of truth.

It is because we think, with Mr. John Fearn, that, in the present state of public opinion, a very few persons will (unurged) read an elementary work on the human mind, that we make a point of calling the attention of our readers to the volume that gentleman has lately produced, under the title of *Anti-Tooke; or an Analysis of the Principles and Structure of Language*. We agree with this ingenious writer, that, to the intellectual pretensions of our species, nothing can be more mortifying, than that we should be doomed to signify our thoughts in a jargon of utterance, with regard to the true logical import of which we are profoundly ignorant. Impressed with this feeling, Mr. F. in three chapters, each of which is divided into sections and sub-sections, has gone pretty deeply into the subject of philosophical grammar; and, though he opposes some of the principles and opinions of Mr. Horne Tooke, he avows his high respect for the labours of that profound etymologist; and, speaking of his "justly-celebrated grammatical speculations," asserts, that "after every due deduction, they must continue to mark a splendid epoch in the History of Language." Insisting, however, that the researches of that deep enquirer have been followed by other very elaborate and important contributions to the public stock, from the stores of etymology, and that the farther harvest which this field is capable of yielding appears to be inexhaustible, he enters upon the consideration of the nature of signs, and gives an analysis of the generic structure of the category of relation, as forming the

the foundation of language. This occupies his first chapter; the subject-matter of the second treats of verbs; and the third concerns minor verbs, by grammarians called prepositions. The analyzation of language, and its principles and structure, is pursued with a steady and penetrating eye; and distinctions are made, and discriminations suggested, the accuracy of which must strike the most careless reader, while their acuteness extorts the admiration of every one qualified to judge on the subject. But, nevertheless, amid a considerable mass of intelligent and useful observation, there is, we must in candour confess, no little degree of hair-splitting, no small number of variations without differences, no few instances that might be adduced to prove, that even in grammar, which we would call one of the exact sciences, it is possible to look too close, to be more nice than wise, to bewilder the understanding with what draughtsmen call occult lines, and to draw untenable conclusions from illegitimate premises. But these latter reflections are not made to deter our readers from perusing Mr. Fearn's publication, but rather to invite them to the task,—a task, from the performance of which they will not derive less pleasure than profit.

The *Tour in Germany, and some of the Southern Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in the Years 1820, 1821, 1822*, which has lately issued from the press, is a work calculated to inform and entertain, in a high degree; all who are curious to understand the internal state and condition of those parts of the continent. Whether they desire to know the literary or the political situation of the countries to which these volumes invite their attention, they will find ample matter of information, and such reflections on the aspect of their affairs, as will not fail to instruct and gratify their laudable curiosity. The intelligence respecting the state of the German universities, and the habits and manners of the Burschen, or college youths, is of a nature both to entertain and surprize. In fact, so little are these gentlemen under the rule of their respective professors; and so much are they, in point of their general conduct, left to their own discretion; that they may be said to be governed by themselves, and to have no guides or conductors except their own inclinations. In their practices they are, by consequence, any thing but what the sons of the respectable orders of society, engaged in a course of academical studies, ought to be; and, in their manners, they are almost as loose and as vulgar as the youth of the lower orders. The description of these students, their societies, their clanships, their eternal quarrels and jealousies, and their readiness for a general union against any objectors to their pro-

ceedings, not excepting the government itself, constitutes a considerable portion of this work; but, nevertheless, it presents to our notice a variety of other matters, carries its readers through all the principal parts of Germany; and, whether in politics or literature, commerce or the arts, leaves few things untouched upon that are of sufficient importance to claim their attention. In a word, no one, we are confident, will peruse the "*Tour in Germany*," and not lay down the volumes with feelings of obligation towards the ingenious and assiduous author, for the information and amusement he has derived from materials which have been turned to so pleasing and useful an account.

Mr. FRANCIS HOWEL, by his translation of *Theophrastus*, has, in our opinion, conferred an obligation on the public, especially that part of it attached to the pleasure produced by the dramatic art, as exercised by the philosophic enquirer into, and exhibitor of, character as it displays itself in temper and principle, rather than in action and enterprise. Viewed in this light, the characteristic descriptions left us by the successor of Aristotle, may be regarded as precious relics of antiquity. They are family pieces,—portraitsures, we mean, of the great family of man, and cannot be viewed without convincing us of the stability of human nature. To survey them, is to discover that what the human race is now, it was in the time of the philosopher Mr. H. so faithfully and so acceptably presents to us. Though the public has been accommodated with many versions of *Theophrastus*, this is as positively the best as it is the last. Germany, Italy, and France, have had opportunities of reading him in their own respective languages; but even the elegant and erudite Bruyere has not done that justice to the original text which we find in Mr. Howel's translation. If his learning was too profound to permit his mistaking the Grecian, his fancy was too vivacious not to tempt him to occasionally indulge it at the expense of his author; and to read his *Theophrastus* is, in some instances, to read the preceptor to the Duke of Burgundy. Without going any farther into the merits and value of the production here anglicised, we may insist upon the service rendered to all English readers by the elegant and faithful style in which Mr. H. has acquitted himself in his eligible task, especially by the clearness and perspicuity he has given to some passages, by the abruptness and obscurity of which most of the former translators have been posed. Though Mr. Howel affects to attach little importance to the graphic illustrations, we consider them as highly valuable in the places they hold. As physiognomical symbols, they not only ornament the book, but elucidate the subject, and advantageously

vantageously supply the place of verbal commentaries; which, in the space of whole pages, would not convey that intelligence which a few strokes of the engraver carry home to the duller intellects and feelings.

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self, and found in his Grave 112 Years after his Death. With a short detail of Historical Facts, by the Editor. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

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Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country; by William Martin Leake, F.R.S. &c. with a map. 8vo. 18s.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A MAGNIFICENT Plan has been announced within the month, under high patronage, to raise a continuous quay, or promenade-road, from Whitehall to New London Bridge. We long since announced in this miscellany such a plan for the Surrey side of the Thames, where the ground is less occupied; but, in the present case, it is proposed to encroach on the river, and thereby get rid of the muddy and offensive shores. Of the value and importance of the improvement there can be no question, and we should hope that no interest will be successfully opposed to its speedy execution. The centre of the town requires improvement, to prevent the town itself from spreading over two counties. The expense is rated under 600,000*l.* but it will be worth a million, and will surprisingly improve all the short streets which now extend to the water-side; besides facilitating communications, and increasing the health of the metropolis. We heartily wish it may be accompanied by the removal of the obstructions extending from Southampton street to Exeter Change, also of Holywell-street in the Strand, and of Middle-row in Holborn. The re-

moval of Fleet-market is determined on, and it will be speedily followed by the opening of a grand thoroughfare from the North-road to Blackfriars. Let us hope that this plan will also be accompanied by the removal of Smithfield-market to Islington, and the erection of a noble square on its site. With these improvements, and those already made and making at the west end of the town, London will be as magnificent as vast, and be in every respect the metropolis of the civilized world.

Letters on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron, by Sir E. BRYDGES, bart. are just ready.

We have more than once alluded with pleasure to the great increase of literature for the people. Certain Tory politicians vilified the *two-penny trash*, till they have rendered it universal. Knowledge of all kinds may now be bought by the two-penny worth, in some of the numerous works which every week meet the wishes of two-penny purchasers. The effect must be important, and tend to rescue us from all the *crafts* by which mankind have hitherto been abused and enslaved. The employment which these works

works have conferred on printers and engravers on wood is prodigious, and the encouragement which they receive, leads every week to new adventurers. For our parts, we rejoice in their success, and we hope to see them extended in their objects, and permanent in their circulation. They can do no harm, while they cannot fail to do much good. They are consequences of the universal education of the people on the Lancasterian and Interrogative Systems.

Early in July will be published, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, or a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with Notices biographical, critical, and bibliographical, intended as a guide to the most useful writers on biblical subjects; by W. ORME, author of "the Life of John Owen, D.D."

Sermons and Charges by T. F. Middleton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with Memoirs of his Life; by H. K. BONNEY, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, are in the press.

Dr. JOHNSON is preparing a second edition, with illustrative cases, of Dr. Coindet's Observations on the remarkable Effects of Iodine in Bronchocele and Scrofula.

Mr. J. W. BRAYLEY is preparing a copious work of *Londiniana*, or Anecdotes of the Streets, Buildings, and remarkable Scites, in and near London, historical, antiquarian, and biographical. It will extend to five elegant small volumes, and be illustrated by an immense number of engravings.

The nineteenth anniversary meeting has been held of that most excellent Institution, the British and Foreign School Society; the Duke of Sussex in the chair. The intelligence contained in the Report was in general very encouraging. Several Auxiliary Societies have been formed during the past year. The Central Schools in the Borough-road are in a very prosperous state, and have supplied education, since their first establishment, to 22,680 children. A public examination, which took place on the 2d of April, was highly satisfactory. Twenty-two persons have learned the system since the last annual meeting, and fifteen schools have been supplied with masters. The Scripture lessons are about to be published in the modern Greek language. In Ireland, Scriptural education is advancing with gigantic

strides; upwards of 1100 schools are connected with the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in Ireland, and they contain 79,287 scholars. From France and Spain the accounts are unfavourable. In the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, the British System is rapidly proceeding. It is in contemplation to send a master shortly to Greece. Successful efforts have been made to communicate the blessings of education to the colonial possessions of this country, particularly the Isle of France, the Cape of Good Hope, Nova Scotia, and Canada. The British System is also extensively spreading in the United States of North America. In the South American provinces it is patronised and supported by the existing governments, and numerous schools have been established in Buenos Ayres, Columbia, Chili, and Peru, in which the Scripture lessons of this Society are used. Thirty years have not yet elapsed since the system of mutual instruction was first promulgated by JOSEPH LANCASTER, and within this period it is supposed that several millions of children have received the benefits of a scriptural education.

Dr. BUSBY, whose connexion with the musical world has been of fifty years' standing, will speedily publish three volumes of original or scarce and curious Anecdotes of Music and Musicians, English and Foreign, and of all ages as well as his own. It will be embellished with portraits and other engravings, and of course be a great acquisition to our present scanty musical library.

A comprehensive collection of witty and humorous compositions, in prose and verse, will soon appear, more extensive than any in the language, under the title of *the Laughing Philosopher*.

Journal of the Sieges of the Madras Army in the Years 1817, 18, and 19, with Observations on the System, according to which such operations have usually been conducted in India, and a statement of the improvements that appear necessary; by E. LAKE, ensign of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Engineers, with an atlas of explanatory plates, are nearly ready for publication.

Dr. MITCHELL's Scotsman's Library, announced in a former Magazine, will be published next month.

Mr.

Mr. J. P. WOOD has nearly ready for publication, a *Life of Law of Lauriston*, Projector of the Mississippi Scheme; containing a detailed account of the nature, rise, and progress, of this extraordinary Joint Stock Company, with many curious anecdotes of the rage for speculating in its funds, and the disastrous consequences of its failure.

Rothelan, a tale of the English Histories, will speedily be published by the Author of "*Ringan Gilhaize*," "*the Spaewife*," &c.

Mr. J. MALCOLM, late of the 42d regt. has nearly ready for publication, a volume of poems, entitled the *Bucaneer and other Poems*.

Capt. D. THOMSON, inventor of the Longitude Scale, has in the press a new work, on the Methods of finding the Longitude at Sea by Lunar Observations and Chronometers.

Dr. J. R. JOHNSON intends shortly to publish, *Further Observations on the Medicinal Leech*; including a translation of the very interesting Memoir lately transmitted to him by M. Noble, physician at Versailles, and a reprint from the *Philosophical Transactions* of "*Observations on the Mode of Propagation of the *H. vulgaris*, or common rivulet Leech.*" The work will be illustrated by two or three engravings, one of which will represent the cocoon of the medicinal leech (with the enclosed young), which nearly equals in size and figure the cocoon of the silk-worm. This fact will completely set at rest the long-disputed question, as to whether the medicinal leech is oviparous or viviparous. The *H. vulgaris* Dr. J. has found to produce its young in a similar manner, that is, the ova are enveloped in a gelatinous mass, and are, at the time of their exclusion, received into a membranous bag or capsule, or what we may term cocoon, formed exterior to the body; from which the parent animal afterwards withdraws the anterior portion of its body. In a period of about six weeks, the young emerge from the opening at each extremity of the cocoon, where there is but little resistance opposed to their passage, and which, it would appear, were left for this purpose, by the very singular manner in which these capsules are formed and deposited.

A British United Mines Company is announced; the object of which is to work, in the most advantageous man-

ner for the proprietors, the following mines, all situated in the county of Cornwall, and the leases or sets of which have already been contracted for on very advantageous terms:—

- 1st. Polberro consolidated, tin mines.
- 2d. Goonebell, copper and tin mine.
- 3d. Lambriggan, copper mine.
- 4th. Glenville, copper and tin mine.
- 5th. The greatest portion of Lamin, copper mine.
- 6th. North Lamin, copper mine.
- 7th. Treasury, copper mine.
- 8th. Rinsey, tin and copper mine.
- 9th. Treworwas, tin and copper mine.
- 10th. The greatest portion of Unity, lead mine.
- 11th. North Unity, lead and copper mine.
- 12th. Rib, copper mine.
- 13th. The greatest portion of Vor Consols, tin mines.
- 14th. Pool, lead mines.
- 15th. South Wheal Treasure, copper mine.

The Rev. D. EVANS, of Islington, has on the eve of publication, a small volume, entitled *Richmond and its Vicinity, with a Glance at Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court*.

Mr. MILLS, author of "*the History of the Crusades*," is engaged on a *History of Chivalry*, for next season.

A *Practical Guide to English Composition*, or a comprehensive System of English Grammar, Criticism, and Logic; by the Rev. P. SMITH, A.M. is nearly ready.

In a few weeks will be published, *Mathematical Tables*, containing improved tables of logarithms of numbers, logarithmic sines, tangents, and secants, together with a number of others, useful in practical mathematics, astronomy, navigation, engineering, and business; by W. GALBRAITH, A.M. lecturer on mathematics, Edinburgh.

A stereotype edition of *Sallust*, for the use of schools, with English notes at the foot of the page; by Mr. DYMCK, of Glasgow, will be published in a few days.

A *Guide to the Lord's Table*, in the Catechetical Form; to which are added, an Address to Applicants for Admission to it, and some meditations to assist their devotions, is preparing for publication; by the Rev. HENRY BELFRAGE, D.D.

A *Second Series of the Scrap Book*, by J. M. DIARMID, is nearly ready.

The remaining two volumes of Mr. WARNER's *Illustrations of Novels*, by the

he Author of "Waverley," have been, we understand, for some time in the press, and may be expected to appear in a very few weeks.

M. PISTRUCCI, an Italian *improvisatore*, has been exhibiting his wonderful powers in London during the past winter, and much attended.

An Institution for the Preparation and Use of Artificial Mineral Waters in Great Britain, has been established by Dr. STRUVE, of Dresden. The superior efficacy of the long-celebrated springs of Pyrmont, Selters, Spa, Carlsbad, and many others which exist in Germany, is too well known to need comment; and their medicinal virtues can be procured in any place through the discoveries of Dr. Struve.

Shortly will be published, the Life and Administration of Cardinal Wolsey, by J. GALT, esq. third edition, greatly improved.

Dr. DAWSON, of Sunderland, is about to publish, a new System of the Practice of Physic, together with an original Nosology, which embraces Physiology and Morbid Anatomy.

The following authentic particulars of the ascent of Mr. Graham and Capt. Beauloy, from Islington, on Thursday, the 17th of June, are extracted from the *Nation* evening paper. Every ten or twelve days have lately been marked by ascents of persons for money, but this account is too scientific to be lost.

It rose majestically at 5 minutes past 6 o'clock. Bar. 29 in. 8 tenths; ther. 66; hyg. 17 dry.

Nothing could exceed the grandeur of the scene witnessed by the gentlemen in the car. The balloon itself seemed stationary; not the slightest motion was perceptible; all other objects appeared to sink from it; every part of the immense metropolis, and a considerable portion of its environs, were distinctly visible; not a street, or square, or even house was concealed; most of the former being crowded with spectators whose cheers were plainly heard; and as during the first two or three minutes objects had not completely lost the appearance of height, St. Paul's and the hills near London were peculiarly interesting.

At 8½ min. past 6; bar. 27·4, or 2304 feet; ther. 46; hyg. 15 dry, the balloon was directly above Waterloo-bridge; when the beautiful distinctness with which every ship and even boat on the Thames could be traced by the eye, was extremely gratifying: but objects having now lost all distinction of height, the whole country was perfectly flat, like a military map.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 399.

At 13 min. past 6; bar. 25·5, or 4128 feet; ther. 45,—the aéronauts passed through some very thin mist, which might perhaps have been only the smoke from the metropolis, and were now directly over Vauxhall-bridge.

The balloon entered a current of air, which made it revolve gently to the north; occasioning a slight sensation of giddiness and sickness to those in the car; and immediately afterwards became enveloped in clouds, when the watch was at 16 min. past 6; bar. 23 in. 3 tenths, or 6240 feet; ther. 39; hyg. 20 dry.

Until this moment every thing had been distinctly visible from the balloon; trees, houses, ships, &c. had length and breadth, but no height: roads seemed like foot-paths, of an orange colour; fields of corn, as if ruled with lines of vivid green; the hedges looked thicker and darker.

On rising above the clouds, which had not been by any means dark, one vast expanse, like a sea of frozen snow, with masses of every shape and form rising into mountains, extended before the eye to the horizon. The sun, which shone from a clear blue sky above, gilding every pinnacle and summit in the most beautiful manner.

This sight was truly magnificent. A few very thin vapours were still seen far above our heads; and where the clouds beneath us were broken, we caught delightful glimpses of the country.

At 20 min. past 6, bar. 21·6 in. or 7872 feet, we heard the report of a cannon, but no roll or reverberation after it. The balloon now revolved, getting into another current of air; the aéronauts felt a disagreeable sensation of singing in their ears, which had come on when they were passing through the clouds, and continued during the whole voyage: the application of cotton was found useless, and therefore discarded.

At 26 min. past 6, bar. 20·2, or 9216 feet, another report of a gun was heard.—The clouds being now far below, rolled over each other into every fantastic shape, with fissures between; and their silvery points were tinged by the sun into all the varieties of light and shade. Mr. Graham recommended his companion to let loose a pigeon*, which at 31 min. past 6, bar. 19 in. 5 tenths, or 9888 feet; ther. 32; hyg. 25 dry, flew from the car with the greatest ease and rapidity, making two or three circles, and then darting through one of the openings in the clouds towards the earth.

The balloon had now attained an elevation that Mr. Graham judged could not

* The first pigeon reached White Conduit House at nine o'clock the same evening.

not be exceeded without throwing out ballast, which he said was always attended with the inconvenience of making the descent and landing more difficult; and as it was evident no new scenes could strike the eye, by rising higher into the blue expanse, at 20 min. to 7, bar. 19 in. 2 tenths, or 10,171 feet; ther. 32; hyg. 31 dry, he opened the valve for a moment, and the balloon began to fall very gently.

At this great height—only 334 feet short of two miles—the report of a gun was heard. To this time the metropolis had always been in view, except when clouds intervened; and the balloon had not appeared to the voyagers to make much progress except in ascending; but it now floated rapidly to the southward, and being quite distended by the rays of the sun, some of the gas escaped through the safety valve.

At 18 min. to 7, bar. 19 in. 5 tenths, or 9888 feet; ther. 31, we caught a view of the country below; the Thames seemed diminished to a small stream, but reflecting the rays of the sun brilliantly.

This scene was interesting; yet much inferior to the sight of the vast expanse of silvery clouds.

The descent was so extremely gradual, from Mr. Graham's experience and excellent management, that it was only by constantly throwing out small pieces of silver paper, it could be ascertained whether the balloon was rising or falling.

At 9 min. to 7, bar. 22·3, or 7200 feet; ther. 38; hyg. 23 dry, the aeronauts found they were approaching the clouds; and at 5 min. to 7, bar. 24, or 5568 feet, they began to enter them; the appearance being that of a thick white mist rising up with great rapidity.

At 4 min. to 7, bar. 24·5, or 5088 feet, the balloon got into another current of air, and revolved slowly. The clouds became much thicker and of a darker colour as they more completely enveloped the voyagers, giving a disagreeable impression of space without any object to rest the eye on. The voices of the gentlemen now appeared much weaker and lower to each other, than when either above or below the clouds; but unaccompanied by any oppression on the chest.

At 7 o'clock, bar. 25 in., height 4608 feet, the machine emerged from the clouds; and, experiencing a fresh current of air, it again revolved.

At 3 min. past 7, bar. 26 in. 5 tenths, or 3618 feet, objects on the earth once more became distinctly visible; so that even the sheep (appearing like white dots on the green pasture) could have been easily counted.

Mr. Graham now let down his grappling-iron with a cord of 160 yards, which thus became of a very considerable weight, at the same time giving every necessary

instruction to his companion to ensure their safe landing.

At 7 min. past 7, bar. 28 in. 5 tenths, or 1440 feet; ther. 50; hyg. 22 dry, the aeronauts first perceived any difference of height on the face of the country: and descended with a rapidity that seemed the greater, because they had now an opportunity of comparing it with surrounding objects. Several persons were seen running towards the balloon, and the grapple soon after grounded, passed through a hedge, and held tight among the boughs of an oak, bringing the car almost instantaneously to the ground with considerable violence, which shock the gentlemen avoided by hanging with their hands on the hoop, and lifting up their legs. The balloon rose again the height of the cord, with great elasticity; but the grapple holding tight, and several men coming to their assistance, Mr. Graham and his companion, after three more shocks against the ground, each less violent than the preceding, stepped out of the car on the field of Mr. M. Wilkes, in the parish of Tandridge, one mile from Godstone, and twenty-two from London, at eight minutes past seven.

The voyagers experienced the greatest civility and assistance from the crowd of individuals who had collected; and the machine, its car, and all the mathematical instruments, were soon after placed in a chaise perfectly uninjured; another pigeon being let loose to carry the news of their safety to London.*

REMARKS.—In the calculation of height, 96 feet has been allowed to each tenth of an inch the quicksilver sunk in the barometer, which is rather below than above the actual elevation.

Contrary to expectation, the atmosphere became drier as the balloon ascended, (except at the height of 2504 feet, when it was two degrees damper,) the hygrometer showing it to be 14 degrees drier when at the greatest elevation than when on the ground. The compass was of no utility whatever, as it revolved with the slightest movement in the car.

A gentleman had given Mr. Graham a small inflated bladder of Indian rubber, to be thrown out when at the greatest height above the clouds; in order to observe whether it would waft from the large balloon altogether, or continue attracted towards it, both rising and falling. Much to the regret of Mr. Graham and his companion, this curious experiment was prevented by the bladder getting damaged before the ascent.

There is nothing disagreeable or appalling

* The second pigeon sent up at the time of the descent, reached home the following morning:

falling in looking at objects from the car, which are not immediately under it; but to keep the eye fixed on the grappling-iron, or any thing perpendicularly below, for more than a few seconds, turns the head giddy.

When at the greatest elevation, a slight degree of cold was felt; which went off almost immediately the balloon began to descend.

After the descent, when Mr. Graham's companion had quitted the car, he had occasion to use his pocket-handkerchief; when the sound in his ears was like the report of a pistol; and this he found to be the case, as often as he repeated the experiment during that evening.

The gas used to inflate the balloon, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times lighter than common air.

Diameter of valve, 19 inches.

Balloon 63 feet high, by $37\frac{1}{2}$ in diameter.

Weight of balloon, car, and netting was 251lbs.

Do. of ballast, grapple, cord, instruments, &c. 107lbs.

Do. of Mr. Graham and his companion 294lbs.

Speedily will be published, a new and elegant work, entitled a History and Description of the Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester, in Essex; illustrated with engravings, executed in the first manner. It will be published in one volume, of which there will be editions in royal octavo and royal duodecimo.

There are few cities of Great Britain wherein population has increased more rapidly than in Glasgow. In 1610 an actual enumeration gave 7,644 individuals of all ages and sexes. In 1660 the population had risen to 14,678. The persecutions of the Stuarts were inauspicious; and in 1688 Glasgow contained only 11,948. There was a moderate rate of increase till towards the middle of the eighteenth century, but it was then considerably accelerated by the progress of industry. In 1755, 23,546; in 1780, 42,832; in 1801, 83,769; in 1811, 110,460; and in 1821, 147,043. Paisley, three leagues from Glasgow, has now 47,000 inhabitants. The number of public-houses, of all descriptions, at Glasgow, is 1613.

Views in London and its Environs, comprising the most interesting scenes in and about the metropolis. The drawings will be made expressly for this work by J. M. W. TURNER, esq. R.A. W. CALLCOT, R.A. F. NASH, and W. WESTALL, A.R.A. and engraved in a highly finished line manner by J. C. ALLEN.

The unhealthy situation of Sierra Leone is a great misfortune to the colony, and not likely to forward its growth to maturity. This is the idea commonly entertained, and it certainly is neither false nor exaggerated. But there are different situations, and sufficiently multiplied, infinitely better suited to the necessities and existence of civilized man. Among others, Capt. J. ADAMS, who has been lately exploring, in a mercantile vessel, the country from Cape Palmas to the River Congo, points out Malemba and Cabenda as well adapted to the formation of European establishments. He landed at all points of importance, and penetrated pretty far into the interior. He visited the people of Fantec, Widah, Ardra, Dahomi, and a number of others, known only to Europeans by name. Those on the coasts that deal in slaves, he describes as depraved, unprincipled, and worthless. Subject to the most absolute and capricious tyranny, extreme servility, treachery, and the most atrocious cruelty, mark all their actions. In various tribes no decrease is observable in the horrid depopulation occasioned by offering human sacrifices to their fetiches, and the manes of the dead. Contry, the King of Logos, like most of his royal African colleagues, is a receiver of stolen goods, shares in whatever his servants can steal, and he who can rob the Europeans with most address will stand the highest in his favour. Elephants' teeth compose his fetiche, that animal being reputed the strongest and wisest. One of his political manoeuvres is to let loose his devil, from time to time, to range through his capital. This is no aerial spirit, but a man armed, with a masque on, and a license to commit murder. But as the gongong, or man who rings the bell, gives notice of his nocturnal approach, fatal or very mischievous consequences are generally avoided. The Europeans in Lagos are warned to remain in their houses, for this devil respects none. He never appears but during a full moon, that he may not run the risk of treating the king like one of his subjects. Dogs of the male kind are either banished from Lagos, or offered as victims to the evil spirit. At Grewa, which the captain visited on quitting Lagos, he saw in the middle of the market-place a large tree, pretty much resembling the mulberry, except that the branches were

were horizontal. Here was a singular spectacle; the branches were covered with thousands of bats, of the largest size, suspended by their claws. In this position they remained all day, with their heads down, not appearing to be disturbed by the noise under them. The captain killed several that were two feet in length: their heads were somewhat like that of a horse; the eyes, teeth, and whiskers, like those of an enormous rat. An odd custom prevails at Grewe, and Popo: women share with the priests in administering to the worship of the fetiches. Mr. Adams was an eye-witness to the whole of the ceremonies. In his descriptions, the author gives many proofs of his diligence and ingenuity.

RUSSIA.

A Russian resident at Pekin during thirteen years, has compiled a regular history of China, from the year 2357 B.C. that is, from nine years before the Mosaic deluge, to the age of our Charles I. in nine volumes, folio; and brought it to Russia.

This empire will in future be supplied with wines from vineyards in the Crimea and Moldavia.

The Russian antarctic expedition, under the command of Capt. Bellingshausen, has added to our knowledge of the South Polar regions, by the discovery of two islands within the antarctic circle, the only land hitherto known to exist so far to the southward. Both these islands lie in about sixty-nine degrees south latitude; one of them, named Alexander I.'s Island, in seventy-three degrees west longitude; and the other Peter Island, in nineteen degrees west. Both of them were so completely enveloped in ice, that no particular examination of them could be made. This expedition, consisting of two ships, the *Wostok* and the *Mirni*, sailed on the 3d of July, 1819. They touched at Copenhagen to improve their equipment, and at Portsmouth to take on-board the astronomical instruments which had been ordered for them in London; and from thence proceeded to Teneriffe and Rio Janeiro, on their way to the southward. The leading object of the voyage was to explore the antarctic regions, and perform a circuit of the southern pole as near to it as the ice would permit; and, avoiding the track of Capt. Cook, to make their highest penetration where this navigator had kept at a

distance from the ice, and, on the contrary, to retire into a more northerly parallel in the meridians where the adventurous Cook had made the most particular examinations. On this judicious plan, they succeeded in the discovery of the two islands we have mentioned; but they could not approach within thirty miles of them for the ice, and that only on the *west* side. The ice was generally found to lie so far from the pole, that their highest latitude was only seventy degrees, being short of the point reached by Cook. Within the antarctic circle they traversed a distance of near thirty degrees of longitude; and, taking the latitude of sixty degrees, we find that 300 degrees of longitude were traced in the two voyages by Cook and Bellingshausen within this parallel, leaving only sixty degrees of longitude unexplored at this elevation.

At Moscow, in pursuance of an order from government, the principal English works on the Interrogative System are to be translated into the Russian language. In England, this plan has been extended to almost every species of elementary instruction, grammar, geography, history, natural philosophy, theology, &c. The only work in France that can convey an idea of it, is a little *Manual of Elementary Morality*, by M. COLAS, a bookseller; but its execution is very imperfect.

PRUSSIA.

Thorwaldson, the famous sculptor, has erected a splendid monument at Cracow, in honour of Copernicus, at the expense of a canon of the Cathedral.

At Berlin a society has been formed for the benefit of the Jews, under royal patronage, including a division of it for women: their instruction, amelioration of condition, and conversion, are the objects. At Rome certain measures have been adopted for assembling as many as will attend in the oratory of the holy Trinity, with a preacher to ground them in the doctrines of Christianity. A society is formed at Leipzig for similar purposes, acting in concert with a periodical publication. At Mentz, Michael Benedict, a Jew, has bequeathed his house, and 8000 florins, for the institution of a Theological School. But in America the Society has acquired more than 15,000 acres of land, intended for a colony of converted Jews.

FRANCE.

The *Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains*, by Messrs. ARNAULT, JAY, JOUY, NORWIENS, &c. is continued to the fifteenth volume, or letter PAN. The fourteenth and fifteenth have just been delivered in London; and the fourteenth contains a noble and honourable trophy to the greatest man of any age, whose lustre becomes more conspicuous as contrasted with the dingy lights which, since his tragical end, have been presented to the world. Having treated of this great man in a former volume, under the word BONAPARTE, the editors have resumed his eventful story at the year 1804, and, in an article of 240 closely-printed pages, have developed many circumstances new to Europe. What they have written is the more creditable to them, because the press of France is so notoriously enslaved. The treachery of Clarke at Paris, and of Gróuchy at Waterloo, are made manifest; and, in speaking of the last scenes of his career, the editors remark, that "the error which conducted Napoleon on-board the *Bellerophon* was, without contradiction, the highest and clearest manifestation of the generosity of a great character. . . . The elevation of Napoleon, the rapidity of his fall, and the duration of his sufferings, overwhelm the imagination as much as his credulity in *British generosity* astonished his contemporaries." As true Britons, we weep that we cannot blot this passage from the book; and we lament that our children's children may yet have to atone to the irritated feelings of mankind! The Carthaginians thought themselves secure when they rolled Regulus to death in a cask spiked with nails; but the act conferred such energy on the soldiers of Scipio, that the triumph of the *low* in Carthage was soon changed into interminable lamentation. But history and example, alas! are unavailing against the pride of power, and the vulgar passions of the deluded ignorant. As a work, filled in other respects with valuable and original information, on every subject which can interest the age, this *Biographie* merits the respect and attention of the European world.

M. FRANCŒUR appears in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, and in *Ferussac's Journal*, as the palliator of the superstitious

philosophy of gratuitous and nominal causation. We are sorry that the errors of the fifteenth century have found so accommodating a critic, and wish that he would read beyond the title-page and table of contents of works upon which he reports, before he commits his good sense on the side of *legitimacy* in philosophy. Let him leave all kinds of legitimacy to the *ultras*, and exercise his own acute powers in the cause only of that science which is founded on reason and nature, not on faith, prescription, and authority. He tells us that "the *Four Dialogues*" merit to be read for their *spirit*, but evades the question of their truth or falshood.

In France there is a want of more frequent enumerations. The *Annuaire*, proceeding on old data, estimates the population of Lyons at 100,041, while those better acquainted with the subject prove that it stands at not less than 150,000.

In the classification of insects, Linneus drew the characters from the wings, but was unable to trace distinctive marks for the families and genera. M. DUMERIL, of the French National Institute, has discovered very natural characters in the jaws, and in the number of articulations of the tarsi of the feet.

ITALY.

M. MONTE, the Italian poet, is preparing a new edition of Dante, with notes and illustrations.

The population of the kingdom of Naples, which in December 31, 1821, consisted of 5,256,000 individuals, amounted in December 31, 1822, to 5,322,889; of which 2,595,872 were males, and 2,727,017 females.

SWITZERLAND.

MM. ZUMSTEIN and VINCENT have determined, by means of the barometer, that the elevation of the southern summit of Mount Rosa, which they had gained for the first time, was 13,920 Paris or 14,83564 English feet above the level of the sea, they ascertained, by a trigonometrical measurement thence made, that the elevation of the highest summit of the mountain was 1680 Paris feet above it, or 15,600 (16,6264 English) above the level of the sea. Thus Mount Rosa is in reality the highest in Europe; the height of Mont Blanc being only 14,793 Paris; or 15,7084 English, feet.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

DR. BRYCE, of Edinburgh, directs as a test of vaccination, that the other arm be vaccinated from the pustule on the affected arm; and, if the effect is complete, both pustules will ripen at the same time.

English Culture of Opium.—Early in the spring of 1821, Mr. J. W. JESON, surgeon, of Henley-on-Thames, selected a quarter of an acre of a light, gravelly, and poor, soil, near that town, and divided it into beds four feet and a half wide, with an intervening path one foot and a half wide; and, having selected two pounds of the seed of the white and the semi-double purple varieties of the *papaver somniferum*, he intimately mixed these seeds with four ounces of nitre in fine powder and a bushel of ashes; which mixture was in February dibbled in by women, five rows in a bed; soon the seeds vegetated well, and, although the worms destroyed many of the early plants, such was the superabundance of these, that, after twice thinning and hoeing, they stood at a foot distance from each other, and in June came into full bloom. On the 18th of July, the scarifying of the poppy-heads, and collecting of the raw opium by boys, commenced, and terminated on the 10th of August; on six days two boys being employed (with several interruptions from wet days and Sundays,) and on ten days one boy, who together collected 102 bottles-full, containing about two-thirds of an ounce each, weighing in the whole 153 ounces of recent opium: the pay of the boys for this service was eight pence per day, and a penny on every bottle-full of opium collected, by way of encouragement money. In the following year an unsuccessful attempt was made to raise, in a similar manner, an acre of poppy-plants; but the worms and slugs so far destroyed the plants on half this space, that the ground was dug up, and potatoes planted upon it. The gathering of opium on the other half acre commenced on the 28th of June, and ended the 13th of July. The collective results of these two years stand as follows, viz. by the labour of fifty days of a boy, 240 bottles of raw opium was collected, weighing 360 ounces; and this, when properly dried, produced 170 ounces of most excellent

and merchantable opium. Further details will be found in the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," which lately appeared; but we can find room for only one further remark, viz. that by a close attention to the plants in the last experiment, Mr. Jeston discovered a variety of the white poppy, with high crowns and smooth capsules (the seeds of which he has selected for his next sowing,) which grew usually four to twelve heads, and produced a much larger quantity of the milky tears than the other white-flowered plants.

It is determined that the diurnal observations are contrary on opposite sides of the magnetic equator.

Dr. THIENEMANN, of Iceland, states that the *Aurora Borealis* is silent, governed by light clouds, and always in action in those regions, without any fixed connection with the earth. The luminous ice of mixed oxygen and hydrogen may be produced under water, the flame being globular.

CUVIER lately visited England, to view the *organic remains* in the bed of blue lias at Lyme, which he regards as most wonderful.

Muriate of Lime as a Stimulant of Vegetation.—M. DUBUC, an apothecary of Rouen, in France, has discovered, as the result of a great many experiments, that the solution of one part (by weight) of dry muriate of lime, in sixty parts of water, marking two degrees on the French hydrometer, in an astonishing manner promotes the growth of plants, the soil of which is watered by this saline solution. The ground intended to receive the vegetables is first watered with the solution, then the seeds and plants are again so watered when planted; and, three or four times afterwards, this is repeated during their growth. If any cheap and easy mode is known to our chemical readers, either generally, or where limestone rocks appear on the shore of the ocean, or can be suggested, for preparing this liquid muriate of lime, they may probably effect much good by communicating it through our pages. M. Dubuc's experiments on cultivating maize, potatoes, the sunflower, and several shrubs and fruit-trees, are detailed in the "Annales de Chimie."

The *first occultation of the Herschel planet by the Moon* will take place on the 6th of August. This interesting phenomenon never yet having occurred since the memorable discovery of this planet, in March 1781. This occultation will also have the rare advantage of occurring within a very few minutes after the moon has passed the meridian of London, and whilst yet she remains within the field of view of a transit telescope. The planet will enter the western or dark limb of the moon at about half-way between the moon's outer and the upper or northern part of her disc.

The *gelatine of bones* is prepared by M. DARCET at Paris, by submitting them for some hours to ebullition to remove the fat, after which they are treated with dilute muriatic acid, which dissolves all the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and the carbonate of lime, and leaves the pure gelatine, preserving the forms and almost the sizes of the bones which have been operated upon in a flexible state. These masses of gelatine are then exposed for a considerable period to a stream of clear cold water, to remove any adhering acid or fat, and to give the requisite whiteness and transparency; which operations are repeated, if necessary; and at length the gelatine is dried in open baskets or nets, in an airy place, and then it is packed in bags or casks, and may be so kept, in a dry place, through almost any length of time. In order to purify and fit this bone-gelatine for food, it is cut in pieces and soaked in cold water, of which in five or six hours it absorbs fifty-eight per cent. of its weight; two and a half parts of soaked gelatine are dissolved in a hundred parts of boiling water, whereby a jelly is obtained for immediate use, on cooling, without prolonging the boiling; otherwise, by continuing the boiling, the jelly is made thick enough to be cut out into thin cakes, which, when dried as above mentioned, will keep good any length of time in a store of provisions: the gelatine so prepared being equally imputrescible as it was originally in the bones. Glue prepared for joiners' uses from this gelatine is found one-half stronger in its adhesive qualities than the best Paris glue, from the skins and sinews of animals. It forms for the manufacturer of painted papers,

and in distemper, a perfectly colourless tremulous size, greatly preferable and less expensive than what was previously used. Hats prepared with this bone-glue, are less liable to cockle and blister, from the effect of rain, than if prepared with the best Flanders glue. Lip-glue, for joining papers of the first quality, is prepared from this gelatine, and thin sheets of factitious horn, very transparent and durable; and, by rolling or laminating it, M. Darcet proposes to prepare a kind of parchment, applicable to many uses.—*Annales de l'Industrie.*

Evaporation modified by Pressure.—M. CAGNIARD DE LA TOUR has ascertained, by experiments which are recorded in the "*Annales de Chimie*," that alcohol of specific gravity '837, is capable by the application of heat of about 405° of Farn. of being wholly converted into vapour, in a space less than thrice its original bulk, and that the elastic force of such vapour is about 119 atmospheres. Also, that sulphuric ether is capable, by the application of 320° of Farn. of being wholly converted into vapour, in a space less than twice its original bulk; its elastic force balancing at the time about 37½ atmospheres: and water, at a temperature near to that of melting zinc, or 705° Farn. becomes wholly vapour, in a space nearly equal to four times its former bulk.

The *astonishing heat of the flame of oxy-hydrous gas*, issuing from the compound blow-pipe, (originally invented by Dr. Hare, and published in 1802,) is such, that Mr. Thomas Skidmore found, on projecting this flame against the outside of a small tinned iron cup, full of cold water, that the outside of the cup became red hot, and at length assumed a white heat, not only on its outside, but within, in contact with the water; and in an instant afterwards the flame broke through the side of the cup, and entered the water, without being extinguished. This suggested to him the plunging of the jet-pipe and flame under water; which, after due precautions, was effected, and the flame continued to burn, with undiminished energy, in actual contact with the water: which latter, in a tumbler holding about half a pint, quickly became heated from about 56° to 170° of Farnh.—*Silliman's Journal*, No. 12.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. I. To indemnify all Persons concerned in advising, issuing, or acting under, a certain Order in Council, for regulating the Tonnage Duties on certain Foreign Vessels; and to amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for authorizing His Majesty, under certain Circumstances, to regulate the Duties and Drawbacks on Goods imported or exported in any Foreign Vessels.

Cap. II. For raising the Sum of Fifteen Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year 1824.

Cap. III. For granting and applying certain Sums of Money for the Service of the Year 1824.

Cap. IV. To amend an Act made in the First and Second Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, for regulating the Proceedings in the Civil Side of the Court of King's Bench, and also in the Court of Common Pleas, and in the Pleas or Common Law Side of the Court of Exchequer, in Ireland.

Cap. V. For enabling a Conveyance to be made of Part of a House in Lombard Street, vested in the Right Honourable Henry Frederick Lord Carteret, formerly His Majesty's Postmaster General.

Cap. VI. To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th Day of March 1825; to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the 1st Day of Hilary Term, 1825; and to allow Persons to make and file such Affidavits, although the Persons whom they served shall have neglected to take out their Annual Certificates.

Cap. VII. To continue, until the 1st Day of July, 1827, Two Acts of His present Majesty, for the appointment of Commissioners for inquiring into the Collection and Management of the Public Revenue.

Cap. VIII. To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for amending the Laws for the Improvement of Church Lands in Ireland.

Cap. IX. To carry into Effect a Convention relating to Austrian Loans.

Cap. X. For granting to His Majesty Rates of Postage on the Conveyance of Letters and Packets to and from Buenos Ayres, or any other Port or Ports on the Continent of South America.

Cap. XI. For transferring several Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum into Annuities of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum.

Cap. XII. To facilitate, in those Counties which are divided into Ridings or Divisions, the Execution of an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating, of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales.

Cap. XIII. For punishing Mutiny and Desertion; and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

Cap. XIV. For the regulating of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore.

Cap. XV. For continuing to His Majesty for One Year certain Duties on Sugar, Tobacco, and Snuff, Foreign Spirits, and Sweets, in Great Britain; and on Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in England; and for receiving the Contributions of Persons receiving Pensions and holding Offices; for the Service of the Year 1824.

Cap. XVI. To amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for the better Administration of Justice in the Equity Side of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Cap. XVII. For the more effectual Suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Cap. XVIII. For the more effectual Recovery of Penalties before Justices and Magistrates on Conviction of Offenders; and for facilitating the Execution of Warrants by Constables.

Cap. XIX. To provide for the future Confinement of Male Convicts, removed from the General Penitentiary, and now on-board Vessels in the River Thames.

Cap. XX. To regulate the Conveyance of Packets containing re-issuable Country Bank Notes by the Post, and to charge Rates of Postage thereon; to prevent

prevent Letters and Packets being sent otherwise than by the Post; to punish Persons embezzling printed Proceedings in Parliament, or Newspapers; and to allow the President of the Commissioners of Revenue Enquiry to send and receive Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Postage.

Cap. XXI. To reduce the Duties on Importation of Raw and Thrown Silk, and to repeal the Prohibition on the Importation of Silk Manufactures, and to grant certain Duties thereon.

Cap. XXII. To repeal the Duties on all Articles the Manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, on their Importation into either Country from the other.

Cap. XXIII. To amend an Act of the Fifty-seventh Year of his late Ma-

jesty's Reign, for abolishing certain Offices; and for regulating certain other Offices, in Ireland; so far as relates to the Commissioners of the Board of Works there.

Cap. XXIV. For transferring several Annuities of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum, transferrable at the Bank of Ireland, into Reduced Annuities of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum.

Cap. XXV. To repeal so much of an Act passed in the Ninth Year of the Reign of King William the Third, as relates to Burials in suppressed Monasteries, Abbeys, or Convents, in Ireland; and to make further Provision with respect to the Burial, in Ireland, of Persons dissenting from the Established Church.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

"WHAT lies they do tell about this iodine," was the remark recently of a medical friend to the Reporter; and it is more than probable that an undue partiality has been taken to this drug by some practitioners of the greatest credit. Like prussic acid and fox-glove, iodine has been administered under the presumption of its specific power, which the prescriber has felt determined shall be fulfilled: he has consequently allowed fancy to mix too much with his perceptions, and thus, in a certain sense, has become mad in the persuasion of its sanative virtues. Let us, however, while condemning and rejecting enthusiastic feelings, be careful against falling into the torpor of unbelief. There are, it seems to the writer, some medicines, and iodine is one of them, that do occasionally influence the absorbent organization in a manner almost amounting to specific agency. That this portion of the system is thus under the command of separate operation, has, indeed, been denied; some will tell you that there is no direct way of getting at absorption, and that it is only the blood-vessels and nerves which may be primarily or positively acted on. It must, indeed, be admitted, that a great deal is obscure, or but dimly seen, in reference to the lymphatic vessels; both in their natural state and when under the impression of morbid or medicinal processes; but that we sometimes can excite and controul absorption in an immediate manner, seems to the Reporter's perception sufficiently made out. The abundant good that mere pressure, properly applied, will operate upon diseased parts, may be

taken in proof that the absorbents are under positive controul; and to deny that such good is to be effected by such measures, is to declare ourselves under the decided and absorbing influence of indolence or prejudice. To the case of Mrs. Desormeaux, of Somers Town, the writer has more than once alluded already; and he has now to say of this case, in addition, that large masses of cancerous substance and surface have been dissipated under Mr. Young's plan of pressure, while new and healthy flesh and integument have taken their place. Another case too has been recently seen by the writer, in which a carcinomatous ulceration of the breast has been made entirely to disappear, under the treatment by bandage; and the subject of which (the wife also of a medical man) expresses herself grateful to the operator, not only inasmuch as she is cured of cancer, but also, because her feelings and health, generally, have been abundantly improved.

Let it be recollected, that it is not to cancerous ulceration alone that these processes apply. Other chronic ailments are equally under their grasp; and it is, indeed, questionable, whether, both pathologically and practically, we may not be too much guided by nosological niceties and mere notional distinctions respecting these kinds of diseases altogether.

The epidemics of the present month have been inflamed throats and swollen salivary glands; these, however, though in some instances they have proved severe, have not for the most part called for any treatment beyond the ordinary routine. Some menaces, here and there, of low

L fever,

fever, have presented themselves; and we have already had intimations, that derangements of the stomach and bowels will soon call upon the medical practitioner to be alertly at his post. Promptness and propriety of treatment are, in disorders of the bowels especially, important, and the nicest discrimination is occasionally demanded, even in the treatment of ordinary diarrhoea; lest, in arresting morbid discharges, we arrest at the same time healthy secretions; and lest we constringe and irritate, where we ought to relax and allay irritation.

Affections of the wind-pipe are either more common than they were wont to be, or an improved observation separates them more than formerly from actually consumptive cases. Distinctions here are really important, inasmuch as hope of re-

covery from merely tracheal or laryngeal disorders may be much better founded than when the lungs are themselves disorganized. D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; July 20, 1824.

* * The writer begs to acknowledge the receipt of a very interesting communication on the subject of rheumatism, which will probably be noticed more particularly at a future period. He thinks it likewise his duty to state the gratification he has recently received from an attentive perusal of the abridgment of Morgagni, by his friend, Mr. Cooke, of Trinity Square; a work, judicious in selection; able in execution, and abounding in explanatory and practical notes; a work which ought to be read by every student, and possessed by every practitioner, of medicine.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, for June 1824.

Days.	Thermomet.		Barometer. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
	2 PM	10 PM.			
1	66	55	30.04	N.E.	Calm fair day.
2	70	58	30.20	N.E.	Gentle breeze—Showers at night.
3	..	50	30.20	N.E.	Cloudy—Spiders on the wall.
4	64	51	30.18	E.N.E.	Clouds—Clear.
5	..	53	30.05	N.E.	Clouds—Clear—Cold wind.
6	66	54	30.06	N.E.	Fair, but cool wind.
7	..	..		N.E.	Calm hot day.
8	71	51	29.99	N.E.	Calm fair day.
9	67	54	29.84	E.N.E.	Misty—Clear—Signs of rain.
10	..	51	29.86	N.E.	Rainy day.
11	56	46	29.94	N.E.	Clouds—Clear and cold.
12	56	45	30.06	N.E.—N.	Hazy—Fair.
13	60	51	29.85	S.W.	Fair day—Showers P.M.
14	59	55	29.50	S.W.	Showery day.

* * Being absent from home, the following part of the Journal for June was necessarily omitted.

OBSERVATIONS.

The month of May having been for the most part wet, and much below the average temperature, June commenced with warmer weather; but the temperature fell again, and was low all the month, with much rain. The plants have all flowered late and badly. The scarlet lychnis not in blow till quite the end of the month; and most of the solstitial plants late in proportion. Vermin have been particularly numerous and destructive in the gardens.

The air has been evidently unwholesome, and many epidemics have prevailed. Measles have been particularly prevalent all over the south of England.

There is an exceedingly bad show of fruit. Apples in Sussex will be prodigiously scarce; pears rather more plentiful. Strawberries, currants, cherries, and the solstitial fruit in general, are plentiful, but ripen late and badly. The last three days of June produced strawberries in tolerable plenty, and a few Madock cherries.

Violent Storm on the 14th of July.

The thunder-storm of the 14th was the most violent remembered for above twenty years at Hartfield, in Sussex. At Chidingstone, eight miles distant, three men were killed by the lightning.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				June 22.	July 20.
Cocoa, W. I. common £	3	14	0	to 4 10 0	3 10 0 to 4 0 0 per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2	10	0	— 2 16 0	2 12 0 — 2 14 0 do.
—, fine	4	10	0	— 5 4 0	4 6 0 — 5 1 0 do.
—, Mocha	3	0	0	— 5 0 0	3 0 0 — 5 0 0 do.
Cotton, W. I. common..	0	0	8½	— 0 0 9½	0 0 8½ — 0 0 9½ per lb.
—, Demerara	0	0	10½	— 0 1 0½	0 0 10½ — 0 1 0½ do.
Currants	4	15	0	— 5 0 0	4 15 0 — 4 19 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	10	0	— 3 12 0	3 15 0 — 3 16 0 per chest.
Flax, Riga	50	0	0	— 53 0 0	51 0 0 — 53 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine....	38	0	0	— 39 0 0	38 0 0 — 40 0 0 do.
Hops, new, Pockets....	10	10	0	— 12 0 0	7 7 0 — 8 8 0 per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	7	15	0	— 9 9 0	6 6 0 — 7 7 0 do.
Iron, British, Bars	9	0	0	— 9 10 0	9 0 0 — 9 10 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	6	0	0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0 — 7 0 0 do.
Oil, Lucca	9	5	0	— 9 10 0	8 12 0 — 8 16 0 25 galls.
—, Gallipoli	48	0	0	— 0 0 0	46 0 0 — 47 0 0 per ton.
Rags	1	18	0	— 2 0 0	1 19 0 — 2 0 0 do.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3	15	0	— 3 18 0	3 15 0 — 3 18 0 do.
Rice, Patna	0	15	0	— 0 16 0	0 15 0 — 0 16 0 do.
—, Carolina	1	11	0	— 1 12 0	1 10 0 — 1 12 0 do.
Silk, China, raw	0	13	9	— 1 0 8	0 13 9 — 1 0 8 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	11	5	— 0 12 10	0 11 5 — 0 12 10 do.
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	7	3	— 0 7 5	0 7 2 — 0 7 6 do.
—, Cloves	0	3	6	— 0 0 0	0 3 0 — 0 3 6 do.
—, Nutmegs	0	2	9	— 0 0 0	0 2 8 — 0 2 9 do.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	5½	— 0 0 5½	0 0 5½ — 0 0 5½ do.
—, white	0	1	2	— 0 1 3½	0 1 2 — 0 1 3½ do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0	2	6	— 0 2 10	0 2 5 — 0 2 9 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	1	9	— 0 0 0	0 1 9 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	6	— 0 2 8	0 2 3 — 0 2 6 do.
Sugar, brown	2	13	0	— 2 14 0	2 12 0 — 2 13 0 per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3	7	0	— 3 11 0	3 4 0 — 3 6 0 do.
—, East India, brown	0	18	0	— 1 0 0	0 18 0 — 1 0 0 do. bond.
—, lump, fine	4	1	0	— 4 4 0	4 1 0 — 4 4 0 do.
Tallow, town-melted ..	1	17	0	— 0 0 0	1 17 0 — 0 0 0 do.
—, Russia, yellow..	1	14	3	— 1 14 6	1 14 3 — 1 14 6 do.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	3	— 0 2 5½	0 2 3½ — 0 2 5½ per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0	5	0	— 0 5 6	0 5 0 — 0 5 6 do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20	0	0	— 100 0 0	20 0 0 — 100 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	42	0	0	— 46 0 0	42 0 0 — 46 0 0 do.
—, Sherry	20	0	0	— 55 0 0	20 0 0 — 55 0 0 per butt.

Course of Exchange, July 20.—Amsterdam, 12 1.—Hamburgh, 37 1.—Paris, 25 65.
—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 300*l*.—Birmingham, 376*l*.—Derby, 150*l*.—Erewash, 1000*l*.—Forth and Clyde, 500*l*.—Grand Junction, 346*l*.—Leeds and Liverpool, 600*l*.—Mersey and Irwell, 1200*l*.—Neath, 350*l*.—Nottingham, 240*l*.—Oxford, 850*l*.—Stafford and Worcester, 800*l*.—Trent and Mersey, 2300*l*.—ALBION INSURANCE COMPANY, 58*l*. 10*s*.—Hope, 5*l*. 15*s*.—Sun Fire, 220*l*.—Guardian, 23*l*. 10*s*.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 80*l*.—City Gas Light Company, 165*l*.—South London, 18*l*. 10*s*.—Leeds, 205*l*.—Liverpool, 200*l*.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 93½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 92½; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101; New 3½ per Cent. 101½; Bank Stock, 235½.

Gold in bars, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*.—Silver in bars, 5*s*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, 1821: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 87.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

AIR, R. Lower-East Smithfield, wine-merchant. (Smith and Co.)
 Alldrit, T. Bilston, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer. (Willis and Co. L.)
 Allen, W. Greenwich, coal-merchant. (Sutor)
 Archer, J. Lynn, draper. (Phipps, L.)
 Atkinson, W. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Richardson)
 Austin, E. Bedford-place, Commercial-road, baker. (Bromley, L.)
 Barber, J. Pump-row, St. Luke's, chinsman. (Weir and Co.)
 Bardwell, G. Bungay, linen-draper. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Barnard, J. G. Skinner-street, printer. (Tilson and Co.)
 Birks, E. Sheffield, grocer. (Rodgers, L.)
 Blake, J. Constitution row, St. Pancras, boot-maker. (Wragg, L.)
 Blakey, T. Mould-green, Yorkshire, fancy-manufacturer. (Lambert, L.)
 Blundell, R. Liverpool, distiller. (Lowe, L.)
 Bower, J. jun. Wilmslow, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Boutville, W. H. Aldersgate-street, goldsmith. (Davies and Co.)
 Burn, A. W. Three-tuns court, Miles'-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant. (James)
 Brown, J. Waterloo-wharf, Strand, coal-merchant. (Gates)
 Capling, J. Holloway, ink-keeper. (Bicknell and Co.)
 Cluet, R. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Collingwood, W. Sunderland, baker. (North and Co.)
 Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside. (Gale)
 Critchley, J. Manchester, spirit-merchant. (Brownlow, L.)
 Crooke, C. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Norris, L.)
 Driver, J. Knowl-green, Dutton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Wigglesworth and Co. L.)
 Duff, J. Gloucester, draper. (King, L.)
 Eaton, S. and T. Sheffield, cutlers. (Rodgers, L.)
 Field, S. L. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, silk-manufacturer. (Bowman)
 Fielding, J. Mottram in Longdendale, Cheshire, corn-dealer. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Fry, W. Type-street letter-founder. (Walker)
 Gibbins, T. Holywell-street, Westminster, scavenger. (Turner)
 Gibson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Holden)
 Gilbert, E. Liverpool, spirit-merchant. (Makinson)
 Gompertz, H. Clapham-road, merchant. (Hutchinson, L.)
 Green, J. Ross, innholder. (King, L.)
 Green, T. Vassal-row, Kennington, builder. (Gates)
 Green, W. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, carpenter. (Hodson and Co.)
 Halse, T. Bristol, chemist. (Nethersoles and Co. L.)
 Harnett, E. and J. J. Kelly, Lower Shadwell, coal-merchants. (Smith and Co. L.)
 Harrison, J. Padham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Neville and Co. Blackburn)
 Hendrick, J. Liverpool, watch-maker. (Chester)
 Hicks, H. W. Connaught-mews, horse-dealer. (Brill)
 Holagh, G. Size-lane, tea-dealer. (Burra and Co.)
 Holdsworth, R. Calcutta, Yorkshire, flax-spinner. (Batty)

Holl, F. Piccadilly, tavern-keeper. (Glynes)
 Holl, G. Litchbury, hat-manufacturer. (Borrodsale and Co.)
 Hooker, J. Sheerness, woollen-draper. (Tanner, L.)
 Izod, J. London-road, auctioneer. (Nicholson)
 Japha, D. M. Colchester-street, Savage-gardens. (Score)
 Johnson, J. Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, grocer. (Wheeler, L.)
 Jones, J. Liverpool, brewer. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Laing, B. Fenchurch-street, ship-owner. (Lavie and Co.)
 Lees, J. N. Wigan, linen-draper. (Barker, L.)
 Lowireston, D. Manor-row, Rotherhithe, master-mariner. (Williams, L.)
 McRae, J. Liverpool, grocer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Marchant, T. Brighton, miller. (Izard, L.)
 Meek, E. Knaresborough, linen-merchant (Holme and Co. L.)
 Moody, W. Holywell-row, Shoreditch, carman. (Cottle)
 Nathan, N. and W. Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, quilt-merchants. (Abbott)
 Neise, M. G. Parliament-street, accoutrement-maker. (Devey)
 Newal, J. Beaconsfield, Bucks, draper. (Langham)
 Newbold, W. Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, tailor. (Mayhew)
 Nicholson, R. Plymouth, wine-merchant. (Scargill)
 Parker, T. Charles-street, City-road, grocer. (Siegel and Co.)
 Pearce, W. Oreston, Devonshire, flour-merchant. (Wimburn and Co. L.)
 Penn, W. B. Datchet, Bucks, bookseller. (Yewd, L.)
 Ritchie, R. P. London, merchant. (Parson)
 Robinson, W. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Steel and Co. L.)
 Robke, R. Halifax, merchant. (Wigglesworth and Co.)
 Sheffield, T. Durham, ironmonger. (Griffith, L.)
 Shortis, T. Bristol, soap-manufacturer. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Smith, J. Bristol, tallow-merchant. (Bourdillon and Co. L.)
 Speakman, J. Hardshaw-within Windle, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Chesier, L.)
 Stenning, H. Reigate, coal-dealer. (Norton, L.)
 Swindells, J. Brinnington, Cheshire, house-builder. (Wilson, L.)
 Sykes, J. Wood-street, woollen-warehouseman. (Richardson)
 Thierrey, C. de, late of Cambridge, patentee of patent bits. (Becke, L.)
 Travis, W. Andenshaw, Lancashire, hatter. (Appleby and Co. L.)
 Wasse, L. Warwick-place, Great Surrey-street, merchant. (Score)
 Watson, J. Bromsgrove, draper. (Benbow and Co. L.)
 Wintle, J. North-street, City-road, silversmith. (Towers)
 Williams, M. Old Bailey, eating-house-keeper. (Farris)
 Wise, C. Sandling, near Maidstone, paper-maker. (Richardson, L.)
 Wise, R. and G. Wood street, merchants. (Vandercom and Co.)
 Witham, R. Halifax, banker. (Wigglesworth and Co. L.)
 Wood, J. Leeds, woolstapler. (Batty, L.)
 Wright, R. Low Ireby, Cumberland, grocer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth)
 Wright, E. Oxford street, linen-draper. (Robinson and Co.)

DIVIDENDS.

Allum, T. W. Great Marlow
 Angel, J. Sculcoates, Yorkshire
 Archbell, R. York
 Bagley, G. Barmby-moor, Yorks.
 Baker, J. Bath
 Barge, B. Clifford-street, Bond-street
 Beaumont, J. D. Maidstone
 Bell, J. Oxford-street
 Blair, G. and W. Plimpton,
 Lower Thames-street
 Bradock, J. Manchester

Broadbent, J. and A. Tunstead
 Brownbridge, W. Sutton-at-Hone
 Brown, J. Fleet-market
 Brown, G. Lambeth
 Brown, G. New Bond-street
 Buchanan and Ewing, Liverpool
 Buxton, T. Ingol-lane
 Burrow, T. Kendal
 Bury, J. Manchester, J. Bury,
 Pendlehill, Lancashire, and
 T. Bury, Bucklersbury
 Bush, H. Loddon, Norfolk

Cannon, W. Molyneux-street,
 Portman-square
 Carlton, T. and W. Willson, Lang-bourne Chambers
 Chidley, R. Sparrow-corner
 Cogger, T. Haymarket
 Cout, R. and W. Haigh, Leeds
 Consitt, R. and R. Lee, Hull
 Cripps, J. Wisbeach
 Cross, R. Bridlington
 Daniels, H. and M. Bury-street,
 St. Mary Axe
 Delvalle,

Delvalle, A. Covent-garden
 Dicken, J. Burslem
 Dow, J. Bush-lane
 Downs, W. Cheadle, Cheshire
 Drakes, D. and G. Smith, Reading
 Ebbs, J. E. Minories
 Edwards, J. Gough-square
 Ellis and Glover, Aldersgate-
 street
 Engledew, C. Stockton, Durham
 Fentiman, W. Peterborough
 Feraday, J. Staffordshire
 Flindt, G. London-wall
 Forbes, J. Oxford-street
 Gatensby, A. Manchester
 Gimson, T. F. and J. Nottingham
 Gooch, W. Harrow
 Goodair, J. Queen st. Cheapside
 Gouban, L. J. Haymarket
 Hall, R. S. Bank-buildings
 Hammond, J. Great Portland-st.
 Harnage, Sir G. bart. Chatham-
 place
 Hart, S. G. Harwich
 Herbert, P. London
 Hewlett, J. Gloucester
 Hone, J. W. Brixton
 Hopkins, J. jun. Cholesey, Berks
 Hopkins, T. Woolwich
 Houghton, W. L. Hull

Howard, E. Cork-street, Burling-
 ton-gardens
 Howden, W. Cannon-street
 Ker, T. Strand
 Miller, R. Paternoster-row
 Mingins and Boothman; Carisle
 Moore, E. Hanway-street
 Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe
 Myers, J. Preston
 Mytton, J. M. Jones, and P. G.
 Mytton, Pool, Montgomery-
 shire
 Nathan, J. Liverpool
 Ness, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Nightingale, F. Watling-street
 Owen, J. Stourbridge
 Parker, J. L. and T. Roberts,
 Bichin-lane
 Payne, H. H. Strood, Kent
 Peirce, D. B. Tottenham Court-
 road
 Pigram, J. Maidstone
 Picher, W. Salisbury-square
 Polliitt, J. Manchester
 Presser, W. Birmingham
 Quirk, P. jun. Liverpool
 Ransom, J. Stoke Newington
 Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham,
 Hampshire

Richardson, J. Holborn
 Sanders, D. Stafford
 Sanderson, B. P. Newgate-street
 Scholey, R. Paternoster-row
 Smith, E. Great Lettuce-lane
 Smith, W. B. Bristol
 Standen, J. Lancaster
 Tarlton, J. Gloucester-place
 Thorndike, J. Ipswich
 Tonge, G. W. B. East India
 Chambers
 Townsend, E. Covent-garden
 Truslove, W. Dunchurch
 Vivian, S. Tywardneath, Corn-
 wall
 Walmsley, R. and M. and W. J.
 Turner, Basinghall-street
 Waistell, M. Bond-street
 Watkin, C. Salters'-hall court
 Ward, J. Stratford-upon-Avon
 Webb, T. Salisbury
 Welsh, J. High Holborn
 Welton, J. W. James, and T.
 Payne, jun. Wood-street
 Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead
 White, M. Finsbury-square
 Willis, J. Finsbury-square
 Winch, B. sen. Hawkburst, Kent
 Wynde, J. Leominster

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FARMING, from the late wheat-sowing of last year, to the same process of the spring-crops of the present, and the general culture of the soil, has been a most fatiguing and expensive business; we trust, however, that industry will be rewarded by far greater crops, and those of the most important of the earth's productions, than could rationally have been expected, until the late favourable change of the weather; but communications, from all quarters, give a flattering account of most of the crops. The wheats, beans, and pease, generally, are laid at a full average, and even above, on the best soils. Barley and oats, those crops which, from the difficult state of the tilth, and an unfavourable seed-time, have suffered most, are in an improving state; but harvest must, of necessity, be late. Even hops, against which, in our last, we perhaps spoke with too much decision, have greatly improved. Turnip-sowing has been difficult, but the plants are healthy, and, for this year, seem to stand in no need of the doctor. Hay will prove a large crop, but the early cut, only fine. The same of clover, lucern, and the artificial grasses. The cabbage-plants, reviving in use, as a farming-crop, appear luxuriant and healthy. Potatoes are a good crop. The late favourable weather has improved every species of fruit, the most useful of which, the apple, in some counties, promises an abundant crop. Bark has declined somewhat in price. The cattle-markets are steady, with an increased demand and price for stores. The sheep-husbandry has been very profitable. Horses still in request for the Continent.

Wheat gradually declines in price, and, should the harvest be prosperous, the price must suffer a considerable reduction. On barley, of which scarcely any of good sample remains, and the prospect of harvest not promising, the speculation is different. Britain, for some years past, has enjoyed a state of plenty never experienced before; and our culture of bread-corn has now reached such an extent, that much of the foreign land which has been ploughed, chiefly with a view to this market, must be thrown up. As a drawback on our prosperity, we have to lament the dreadful calamities of the late thunder-storm, the chief weight of which fell on the centre of our great corn-county, Essex. The excessive havoc and destruction of the crops must prove absolutely ruinous to many worthy and industrious individuals, with large families; a consideration which ought, and will, no doubt, excite the feelings and liberality of the great body of landlords, and of the tenantry, the more fortunate brethren of the sufferers. In cases of such unavoidable misfortune, in our opulent country, their losses ought fully to be made up to the poor sufferers.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. to 4s. 8d.—Pork, 3s. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb, 4s. to 6s.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 44s. to 76s.—Barley, 31s. to 40s.—Oats, 23s. to 33s. 0d.—London price of best bread, 10½d. for 4lbs.—Hay, 8s. to 136s.—Clover do. 90s. to 140s.—Straw, 50s. to 66s.

Coals in the Pool, 29s. to 39s. 0d.

Middlesex; July 25.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BBUBBLES in every form abound, and their daily production characterizes the time. For many years our state-quacks told us we were to manufacture for all the world; and they contrived, on this speculation, to delude thousands. Having failed in trade, we have now turned money-lenders, and expect to derive a revenue from all nations, in high rates of interest, *as long as they choose to pay it*. Others of our overgrown capitalists embark in sharing-companies; and projects are supported for public works, and utopian schemes, all over the four quarters of the world. After the recorded mischiefs of the South Sea and Mississippi schemes a century ago, we hoped that such scenes would never be repeated; but the world seems doomed to perpetual infancy, and the grown children of this age take no warning from the sufferings of their great grandfathers. They think themselves wiser, but we fear it will not prove so.

Owing to the innumerable speculations afloat, the public funds have actually declined from ninety-five to ninety-two; and in spite of the measures adopted by the Bank, the tendency of which seemed to be to raise our national stock to *par*.

Rumour has mingled the British court with continental politics; and, it is said, that some thousand Hanoverians are to be embarked in British ships to prevent that worthy legitimate, the King of Portugal, from conceding more to his subjects than pleases him and his advisers. Russia, too, is said to dictate to other cabinets, in a tone which proves its own confidence, and its opinion of their weakness.

The King, or Emperor, of the Birmanis, after various manifestations of contempt for the British government, has at length become involved in hostilities; and, owing to the temerity of our officers, has gained some advantages in the first onset. Of the result no doubt can be entertained, but the encouragement which this despot will derive from his temporary victory must bring great calamities on his subjects.

The following extra of a letter ap-

peared in the Calcutta Gazette of the 11th March.

"On the River under Tailyn in Cachar, Feb. 29, 1824."

Having returned from visiting the stockade at Doodpatlee, I embrace a leisure moment to give you an idea of the gallant, though unfortunate, attack by our troops.

This indescribably strong possession was north and south across a narrow slip of level country, having hills on its north face and the river Soorma on its south, with a deep ditch about fourteen feet wide in front of a fortified wall, cannon-proof to the front or western face; with a double fence, thickly planted at the bottom with bamboo spikes over-topped with longer ones sloping outwards, and very strong. The ditch was covered with long grass, and quite hid from view until you arrived at it; the road up the bank was so steep and rugged, that a few determined men might bid defiance to hundreds. Lieutenants M'Lean and Barbarie, with a few men, however, were near succeeding at this point; but the fire was so well directed upon them, that the few men who were with them were constantly knocked over.

Lieut.-Col. Bowen, on the morning of the attack, came on a-head with five companies to reconnoitre, leaving Major Newton to follow with the guns, and remainder of the force; very shortly after the Lieut.-Colonel's departure firing was heard in the rear, when the guns which were drawn by elephants came on with such rapidity that the column was kept at run, and no time was lost in bringing them to within 120 paces of the stockade; here the elephants were unharnessed, and Major Newton, assisted by Lieutenant-Adjutant M'Lean, laid the three guns and kept up a very sharp and well directed fire for a considerable time; the men working, they were trained by Major Newton to the exercise from the wing of the corps with which he was originally dispatched from Dacca; and their conduct on this occasion was very conspicuous, and worthy of notice. The execution of the artillery excited admiration, on discovering the effects inside the place. One of the Burmese chiefs was cut in two by a round shot, and the grape slaughtered a number.

After an exposure to the enemy's fire for more than three hours, Lieut.-Col. Bowen, who had been wounded in the hills to the northward, arrived, formed the troops into line, and ordered a charge on the west face—a more gallant one cannot be imagined—the men did all that could possibly be expected of men; the charge

was

was made up to the spikes, and the enemy, about 2000 behind the ditch, poured in their destructive fire; and this, together with the obstacles in front, made the poor fellows step back, but none went to the right about until the retreat was sounded. Our loss was severe; Lieutenant Armstrong, of the 10th, killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen slightly wounded with a spent ball; Lieutenant Graves slightly in the arm; and Ensign Barbarie dangerously, leg since amputated; about 120 men of the 10th killed and wounded. Captain Johnston, a very active and gallant officer, was very severely wounded through the knee; and about forty men of the detachment of 23d Rungpore, were killed and wounded, including the forty-two men spiked in the feet and legs opposite Buddepore, where the enemy had commenced making some stockades."

Among events which have much interested and affected the public, has been the arrival of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands. They made their long voyage, partly for improvement, and partly for the political object of obtaining the protection of England against the encroachments of Russia in those seas. For some weeks they were objects of much public curiosity, and were followed at the public places which they visited. At length they unhappily caught the measles, a disease unknown in Owhyhee; and the queen falling a victim, her death, and the disease, proved alike fatal in a few days to her consort! The incident has occasioned a lively sympathy for their untimely fate, but no skill of medical science could avert it.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the practice which prevails in some parts of the country of paying the wages of labour out of the poor-rates, and to consider whether any, and what, measures can be carried into execution, for the purpose of altering that practice, and to report their observations thereupon to the House, have, pursuant to the order of the House, examined into the matter to them referred, and have agreed upon the following Report:—

From the evidence, and other information collected by your committee, it appears that, in some districts of the country, able-bodied labourers are sent round to the farmers, and receive a part, and in some instances the whole, of their subsistence from the parish, while working upon the land of individuals. This

practice was doubtless introduced at first as a mean of employing the surplus labourers of a parish; but by an abuse, which is almost inevitable, it has been converted into a mean of obliging the parish to pay for labour which ought to have been hired and paid for by private persons. This abuse frequently follows immediately the practice of sending the unemployed labourers upon the farms in the parish. The farmer, finding himself charged for a greater quantity of labour than he requires, naturally endeavours to economise, by discharging those labourers of whom he has the least need, and relying upon the supply furnished by the parish, for work hitherto performed entirely at his own cost. An instance has been quoted of a farmer's team standing still because the farmer had not received the number of roundsmen he expected. Thus the evil of this practice augments itself; and the steady hard-working labourer, employed by agreement with his master, is converted into the degraded and inefficient pensioner of the parish.

In other parts of the country this practice has been carried to a very great extent, for the sake of diminishing the income of the clergyman of the parish, and paying for the expenses of one class of men out of the revenue of another. In the parish of Hurstmonceaux, in Sussex, it appears that the wages of labour were reduced in this manner to 6d. a day; and a clergyman of a neighbouring parish has been threatened with the adoption of a similar practice.

This practice is the natural result of another, which is far more common, namely, that of paying an allowance to labourers for the maintenance of their children. In some counties, as in Bedfordshire, this payment usually begins when the labourer has a single child, wages being kept so low that it is utterly impossible for him to support a wife and child without parish assistance.

The evils which follow from the system above described may be thus enumerated:—

1st.—The employer does not obtain sufficient labour from the labourer whom he hires. In parts of Norfolk, for instance, a labourer is quite certain of obtaining an allowance from the parish sufficient to support his family; it consequently becomes a matter of indifference to him whether he earns a small sum or a large one. It is obvious, indeed, that a disinclination to work must be the consequence of so vicious a system. He whose subsistence is secure without work, and who cannot obtain more than a mere sufficiency by the hardest work, will naturally be an idle and careless labourer. Frequently the work done by four or five such labourers does not amount to what might

might easily be performed by a single labourer working at task-work. Instances of this fact are to be found in the evidence, and in the statements of all persons conversant with the subject.

2dly.—Persons who have no need of farm-labour are obliged to contribute to the payment of work done for others. This must be the case wherever the labourers necessarily employed by the farmers receive from the parish any part of the wages which, if not so paid, would be paid by the farmers themselves.

3dly.—A surplus population is encouraged. Men who receive but a small pittance, know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children. Hence the supply of labour is by no means regulated by the demand, and parishes are burdened with thirty, forty, and fifty, labourers, for whom they can find no employment, and who serve to depress the situation of all their fellow-labourers in the same parish. An intelligent witness, who is much in the habit of employing labourers, states, that when complaining of their allowance, they frequently say to him, "We will marry, and you must maintain us."

4thly.—By far the worst consequence of the system is, the degradation of the character of the labouring class.

There are but two motives by which men are induced to work—the one, the hope of improving the condition of themselves and their families; the other, the fear of punishment. The one is the principle of free labour, the other the principle of slave labour. The one produces industry, frugality, sobriety, family affection; and puts the labouring class in a friendly relation with the rest of the community; the other causes, as certainly, idleness, imprudence, vice, dissension, and places the master and the labourer in a perpetual state of jealousy and mistrust. Unfortunately, it is the tendency of the system of which we speak, to supersede the former of these principles, and introduce the latter. Subsistence is secured to all—to the idle as well as the industrious; to the profligate as well as the sober; and, as far as human interests are concerned, all inducement to obtain a good character is taken away. The effects have corresponded with the cause. Able-bodied men are found slovenly at their work, and dissolute in their hours of relaxation; a father is negligent of his children; the children do not think it necessary to contribute to the support of their parents; the employers and the employed are engaged in perpetual quarrels; and the pauper, always relieved, is always discontented; crime advances with increasing boldness; and the parts of the country where this system prevails are, in

spite of our gaols and our laws, filled with poachers and thieves.

The evil of this state of things has often induced individuals to desire further means of punishing labourers who refuse or neglect to work, and the legislature has sometimes listened with favour to such proposals; but we are persuaded that any attempt to make the penalties of this kind more efficacious, would either be so repugnant to the national character as to be totally inoperative, or, if acted upon, would tend still further to degrade the labouring classes of the kingdom.

The effects of this system very clearly show the mistake of imagining that indiscriminate relief is the best method of providing for the happiness of the labouring classes. Employers, burdened with the support of a surplus population, endeavour to reduce the wages of labour to the lowest possible price. Hence, where the system to which we allude has gained ground, the labourers are found to live chiefly on bread, or even potatoes, scarcely ever tasting meat or beer, or being able even to buy milk; while in other parts of the country, where high wages are still prevalent, the food and whole manner of living of the labourer are on a greatly better scale. This difference is, doubtless, to be attributed to the excess of population in particular parts of the country; but that excess is in great part to be attributed to the mal-administration of the poor laws during the latter years of the late war.

Without assigning any precise period when the system of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate commenced, we are of opinion, that although perhaps it began earlier in some districts, it has generally been introduced during the great fluctuations of the price of provisions which have occurred in the last thirty years. In the year 1795 especially, a year of scarcity, parishes, finding that employers could not afford to pay their labourers a sufficient sum to support their families, even on the most stinted scale, added a contribution out of the poor-rate to healthy labourers in full employment.

We are happy to be able to say, that the evil of which we complain is partial, and that many counties in England are nearly, if not totally, exempt from the grievance. In Northumberland, wages are 12s. a week; and labourers, having families, do not usually receive assistance from the poor-rate. In Cumberland, wages vary from 12s. to 15s. a week, and the report is equally satisfactory. In Lincolnshire, the wages are generally 12s. per week; and the labourers live in comfort and independence. At Wigan, in Lancashire, wages are 7s. or 8s. a week, and relief is afforded to a man with three children: in the division of Oldham; in the

the same county, a great manufacturing district, wages are from 12s. to 18s. a week, and no such practice is known. In Yorkshire, wages are generally 12s. a week; but in some parts of that extensive county, the practice of giving married labourers assistance from the parish appears very prevalent. In Staffordshire, wages are about 10s. and labourers having families only occasionally receive relief from the poor-rate. In the divisions of Oswaldslow, in the county of Worcester, the practice of paying part of the wages of labour out of the poor-rate has been entirely put a stop to by the vigilance of the magistrates. If we turn to the midland, southern, and western, parts of the country, we find a great variety in the rate of wages. In the Wingham division, in Kent alone, it appears, that the lowest wages paid were, in one parish, 6d.; in four, 8d.; in eleven, 1s. 6d.; in four, 2s.; and, in the greater number, 1s. a-day. In Suffolk, Sussex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire, the plan of paying wages out of the poor-rate has been carried to the greatest extent. Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Devonshire, are likewise afflicted by it. In some of these counties wages are 8s. or 9s.; in others, 5s.; and in some parts they have been and are so low as 3s. a week for a single man; 4s. 6d. for a man and his wife.

A great number of returns on this subject have been collected, of which an abstract, when made, will be presented to your Honourable House.

With respect to the remedy for the evils pointed out, it is obvious to remark, that a great, if not the greater part, arises from the mal-administration of the laws. Yet when this remark is made, it does not appear how, under the present system, the laws which regard the poor should be otherwise than ill administered. Where no select vestry or assistant overseer has been appointed, the poor are consigned to the care of a person named only for one year, and in general anxious chiefly to get rid of his office with as little trouble to himself as possible; or, if he endeavours, in spite of clamour and vexation, to improve the practice, his designs are liable to be overset by the orders of Magistrates, who, with excellent intentions, are often not conversant with the details of the management of the parish in whose concerns they interfere.

The great object to be aimed at is, if possible, to separate the maintenance of the unemployed from the wages of the employed labourer; to divide two classes, which have been confounded; to leave the employed labourer in possession of wages sufficient to maintain his family, and to oblige the rest to work for the parish in the way most likely to prevent idleness.

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In order to effect the purpose of separating the wages of employed labourers from the poor-rate, it appears to us that much might be done by affording to appellants against the yearly accounts, the easiest remedy of which the law admits. The Act of 50 Geo. III. c. 49, directs that the yearly accounts, to be made out according to previous Acts of Parliament, shall be submitted to two or more justices at a Special Sessions; and the Act empowers the justices, "if they shall so think fit," to examine into the matter of every such account, and to "disallow and to strike out of every such account, all such charges and payments as they shall deem to be unfounded, and to reduce such as they shall deem exorbitant; and they are to specify the cause for which any charge is disallowed or reduced."

Notwithstanding this provision, it appears, that at present, even when a complaint is made that the sums levied on the parish have not been applied according to the intention of the law, a practice has in some places prevailed of directing the complainant to appeal to the Quarter Sessions. This proceeding entails the employment of Counsel, and an expense of money and time, which is both unnecessary and oppressive. There is some ambiguity certainly in the word "unfounded," contained in the Act just quoted; but there cannot well exist a doubt that it is intended to apply to charges or payments which do not come within the scope and intention of the poor laws.

On this, and on almost every part of the subject, we may observe, that if the payers of the rates do not complain, and thereby enable the neighbouring justices to execute the law at present existing, it is needless to attempt, by any new Act, to prevent abuses permitted or connived at by those who have the clearest interest in repressing them. Above all, the farmers themselves ought to perceive, that any practice which tends to degrade the character of the labourer, tends, in the same degree, to diminish the value of his labour, and to render agricultural property less secure, and less desirable.

By the Act of the 43d of Elizabeth, it is ordered, that the "Churchwardens and Overseers" shall take order, from time to time, with the consent of two or more justices, for setting to work the children of all such who shall not be thought able to keep and maintain their children. This provision, while it clearly shews that the framers of that Act never had it in contemplation to raise a fund for the support of all the children of all labourers, affords the means of remedying, in some degree, the existing evil of adding to the wages of labour from the poor-rate. Wherever, from disinclination to work, parents earn less than they might do, in order to draw

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from the parish fund, it might be found highly useful that the parish officers, with the consent of the Magistrates, should, instead of giving money to the parents, set to work their children, who would, at the same time, be removed from the example of idle or dissolute parents. But this remedy must be used with caution, and might be inexpedient, if applied in cases where the best labourers, with their utmost exertions, cannot earn sufficient to bring up their children without parish assistance.

According to the system at present pursued in many counties, a scale of allowance is drawn up by the Magistrates, fixing in money the sums which a labourer is to receive, in proportion to the size of his family, and the current price of flour or meal. On this allowance, whether idle or industrious, the labourer relies as a right; and when he receives less, he makes an angry appeal to a Magistrate, not as a petitioner for charity, but as a claimant for justice. Without questioning the fitness of the scale upon which these tables have been framed, we cannot but regret that the Magistrates should promulgate general regulations, the obvious tendency of which is to reduce the rate of wages, and create dissatisfaction between the labourer and his employer.

It has been thrown out that the practice of giving relief to able-bodied labourers on account of their impotent children ought to be positively forbidden by legislative enactment. Your Committee are not prepared to go this length; but they may venture to suggest, that where wages have been reduced, with a view to supply the deficiency from the parish rates, relief might be refused to any person actually in the employment of an individual. The consequence might certainly be to throw at first some married labourers entirely upon the parish, but in a short time it is probable a more wholesome system of paying the wages of labour would be permanently adopted.

Much good has been effected in some parts of the country, by the adoption of what has been called the *Crofted* or *Oundle* plan; or labour-rate; and a Bill has been introduced into the House, for giving to such a plan, adopted under certain regulations, the force of law. It appears to us quite impossible to frame any Act on this subject which shall meet every case, but a general sanction might be extremely beneficial; and the following form, which has been suggested, appears as unexceptionable as any. Indeed, it is very similar to one contained in a Bill brought into the House in the early part of the Session:—

“The parishioners in vestry shall, if they think fit, draw up rules and regulations for the maintenance of the old and impotent

and other poor unable to work, as also for the employment of the able poor; and the same, signed or agreed to by a majority in value, shall be presented to the justices, to be by them amended, approved, or rejected, or sent back for alterations, and when adjusted to the satisfaction of the justices and parishioners, to be parochial law for one year.”

With respect to the second object, the mode of finding employment for those who profess themselves unable to obtain it, it appears to your Committee, that the parish should, if it be possible, provide them with labour less acceptable in its nature than ordinary labour, and at lower wages than the average rate of the neighbourhood. Your Committee can add, that this method has been found practically beneficial in all places where it has been carried into effect.

It must never be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the evils produced by the poor laws are different in different places; that all the good effects hitherto produced have been accomplished by improved management; and that, if those effects have not been more general, it is because the management of the poor has in the greater part of the country improved very little.

For the purpose of hastening and ensuring such improvement, your Committee feel inclined to recommend to more general adoption the appointment of select vestries, and of assistant overseers receiving a salary. The greatest evils arise from intrusting a business, so complicated, to inexperienced and inefficient officers; and much benefit has been produced by taking advantage of the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. c. 12, on this subject. The greatest amendment may likewise be made by a judicious attention to that part of the Act, wherein a select vestry is required to “inquire into and determine upon the proper objects of relief, and the nature and amount of the relief to be given; and in each case shall take into consideration the character and conduct of the poor person to be relieved, and shall be at liberty to distinguish, in the relief to be granted, between the deserving and the idle, the extravagant or profligate, poor.”

In a Bill introduced into the House in an early part of the Session, there is a clause imposing on the Quarter Sessions the duty of controlling the parish accounts, which are ordered to be laid before them, and enabling them to appoint an examiner to look into the expenditure of each parish. Whether, in the shape in which it at present stands, this provision is fit to be adopted, we will not decide; but in the opinion of many persons it might be useful that the Quarter Sessions should appoint an inspector of parish accounts, whose duty it should be to report to the Magistrates

magistrates the state of the poor, and to point out any flagrant instance of negligence or abuse. A more regular and distinct method of keeping the parish accounts might likewise prove highly advantageous.

At the same time, we cannot too strongly express our opinion, that even as the law at present stands, much might be done by the vigilant and enlightened attention of the Magistrates. If they point out to the farmers the mischievous consequences of placing their labourers upon the public fund, if they would discountenance the abuses which prevail, and give every support to those who endeavour to reform the present system; there can be no doubt that great good might be effected. The farmers themselves have adopted it unwillingly, and must be fully aware of its mischievous effects. The distress which has so long restrained the application of agricultural capital is now happily disappearing, and there never was a more favourable moment for reforming an abuse, which in very few places is as yet of thirty years growth. Let the Magistrates and, generally, all charged with the administration of the poor laws, observe, that if these laws have been retained with the humane purpose of preserving honest indigence from starving, and remedying any sudden want of employment, yet, that if misapplied, they may become a greater evil to the country than any partial misfortune, or temporary calamity could inflict.—June 4, 1824.

GREECE.

Respecting the affairs of the Levant, the two following letters lately appeared in France and Germany.

Zante, June 14.—The death of Lord Byron has caused some delay relative to the funds derived from the loan made in England. It was necessary to write to London, and the Hellenic Government having ratified the clauses of the treaty, a first payment of 24,000*l.* has been made by Mr. Blaquiere into the hands of Commissioners. A part of this sum has been sent to Missolonghi, where Mavrocordato and Botzaris, and the Souliots, are. Another part of it has been sent to Idra. In consequence of the dissensions occasioned by Colocotroni, the Turkish squadron of the Captain Pacha has succeeded in throwing a reinforcement of 2000 men into Negropont. After this operation it went in the direction of Mitylene. Letters from Cerigo announce, that immediately after the arrival of the Turkish fleet at Porto Olivaro, its anarchical *chiourmes* revolted, and assassinated the Captain Pacha. This appears probable, for the crews of the Turkish ships were never worse composed than at present, being a collection of the lowest rabble from Constantinople and Smyrna. Omar Brionis, convinced of the

inutility of his exertions, and of the dangers to which he was exposed from his own Government, in conjunction with the Pacha of Scroda, has proposed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, to the Hellenic Government. In consequence of this treaty he will cede Arta, Prevesa, and the *five wells*, to the Greeks, and retreat to Berat, where he will establish the seat of his Government. This project is about to be carried into execution, and this first dismemberment of Turkey will be followed by the defection of the inhabitants of Bosnia and other places, who are now consulting with the Montenegrins to form independent leagues.—*Journal des Debats.*

We yesterday received news from Alexandria, in Egypt, which came down to the 22d May, and affirm positively that people continued indeed still to speak of the embarkation of the Viceroy's troops, but that nothing certain was known on the subject, no troops having yet arrived in the neighbourhood of Alexandria. The corps which it was said was to be commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, was encamped some leagues from Cairo, and at that time at least was not making any preparations to break up. Ibrahim was with his father at a country-house near Cairo. It was affirmed besides, that the troops to be embarked were not to be conveyed to the Morea, or placed at the disposal of the Turkish Government, but that they will go to Candia, where there is already a strong corps of Egyptian troops, to which all the advantages are to be ascribed that the Turks have hitherto gained in that island. Further, it is stated in these letters, that the corps intended for embarkation does not exceed six thousand men, and that there could be no idea of projects against Greece till Candia is wholly subdued, in which these troops are to assist. We have no certain information respecting the operations of the Turkish fleet under the Captain Pacha. However, it had not appeared near the Peloponnesus, or at the entrance of the Egean Sea; it still loitered about Negropont, where it is said to have lost some vessels. Accounts brought by vessels speak of a new and successful attempt to land near Volo. In the Peloponnesus there was still great confusion. Colocotroni has again renewed hostile measures against the Central Government, but it was not believed that he acted in concert with the Turks. The unhappy differences that exist might, however, be very fatal to the Greeks, if the Turkish operations were conducted with judgment and energy, which seems, however, to be by no means the case.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 11.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Columbia, Chili, and Buenos Ayres,
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are in tranquillity; but Peru, Mexico, and Brazil, are still unsettled. In Peru much treachery to the public cause exists; and, if that country maintains its independence, it will be indebted, like Columbia, to the virtues and prudence of SIMON BOLIVAR, the George Washington of his age. Brazil is disturbed by a scion of European legitimacy, who is affecting to reconcile the follies of this caste with the rights of the people. Relative to Mexico, reports are contradictory, and the issue of the new adventure of Iturbide is expected with impatience.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Oxley, surveyor general, returned in January from surveying part of the coast to the northward, and succeeded in discovering a river in Moreton Bay, lat. 28° (which he has named the Brisbane), superior to any yet known in New Holland. He ascended it for fifty miles, and saw its course from an eminence for thirty or forty further, being compelled to return from further examination for want of provisions. It is three miles broad at the entrance, and has usually from three to nine fathoms water up to where he left off the survey; but about twenty miles from the sea it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, over which there are only twelve feet at high water. At the distance to which he penetrated, the tide rose four feet and a half, and ran upwards of four miles per hour. The country all round was an undulating level, abounding in very superior timber, the soil rich, and well covered with grass, but rather stony. The river came from the south-west in the direction of the Macquarie marshes, of which it may probably prove the outlet, being at the termination of Mr. Oxley's survey about 350 miles in a direct line from where he lost the Macquarie river among reeds, in his former trip into the interior. The country around was not subject to flood, no marks of it being seen higher than seven feet above the then level of the river, which was considerably within the banks. It contained abundance of fish, and several parrots were shot in the vicinity, of the same species as have hitherto only been found near the banks of the Macquarie. A river of tolerable magnitude, called the Tweed, was also discovered, behind Mount Warning, a little to the southward of the last, with a fine bar-

harbour of fourteen feet, and the country seemingly good around. A smaller one, called the Boyne, was also found in Port Curteis. The governor intended proceeding to survey the Brisbane in April, in his Majesty's ship *Tees*, lately arrived from India. Mr. Oxley's health having been materially injured by his two former hazardous expeditions, the hardships encountered in this last had given it a still severer shock; but he had nearly recovered at the period of the *Competitor's* departure, and was anxious to set out on a further journey of discovery for the benefit of science, and the colony to which his patriotic and meritorious exertions have already been so serviceable.

Mr. Archibald Bell, jun. of Richmond-hill, had also discovered a new route over the Blue Mountains, to Bathurst, by way of Richmond, which passes through a fertile, well-watered, bushy country; and, besides considerably reducing the distance, the road will be comparatively level, and free from nearly all the obstacles which render the bleak and barren one now used so uninviting to the traveller, and ill adapted for the passage of carriages and cattle. The veteran corps lately disbanded is to be settled along this line.

A stage-coach has recently commenced running daily between Sydney and Parramatta, and a second caravan was preparing to run between Sydney and Parramatta daily; a third between Parramatta and Liverpool; and a stage-coach between Parramatta and Windsor; so that travellers may now proceed, by daily stages, to all the well settled parts of the colony. The five hives of bees taken out by Capt. Wallace, of the *Isabella*, are thriving well, and have thrown off many swarms, the greater part of which have escaped into the woods, where they will multiply fast, from the climate and country being so favourable to their propagation; so that wild honey and wax may hereafter become objects of interest to the colonist for domestic purposes and exportation, besides what will be produced from the bees in their tame state.

Mr. Hannibal M'Arthur some time ago imported six young olive-trees from England, from five of which eighty-three young plants have been raised by means of layers, while the parent

parent stems have added a full third to their growth. The soil is a very sandy light loam, of which Mr. M'Arthur was clearing several acres, with the view of planting an olive-grove, from this soil appearing so congenial to them. Should the production of the olive progressively increase at this rate, Mr. M'Arthur will be able in a few years to disseminate this valuable tree over the whole colony, where all attempts at propagating it have hitherto failed.

A quantity of New Zealand flax has been imported, which the female convicts in the factory are taught to dress in the New Zealand manner by two natives of that country, after which it is spun and manufactured by the female convicts into various descriptions of cloth. Should this manufacture be properly encouraged and conducted, it may stimulate the New Zealanders to raise a commodity which they can

barter for useful European articles. Tobacco has been this year so extensively cultivated, that the colonists will be independent of all foreign supply, a duty of four shillings per pound having been laid upon imported tobacco, to encourage that of colonial growth; this measure has put a complete stop to the cultivation of tobacco in Otaheite, where it had lately been produced of very superior quality.

The country is rapidly clearing by means of the clearing gangs, the farmer paying five bushels of wheat per acre to make it fit for the plough. A large distillery has recently been erected, in the vicinity of Sydney, to distil from grain; and all the coarse earthenware required by the colony is now manufactured by two Staffordshire potters, who say that the New South Wales clay is very superior to the English for these purposes.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JUNE 22.—The anniversary of the Southwark election celebrated at the Horns Tavern, Kennington.

— 25.—The Anti-Slavery Society held its anniversary meeting, when it was stated that 120 auxiliary societies had been established in various parts of the country within the year.

— 27.—A meeting held at the City of London Tavern, for establishing a more direct communication between Great Britain, Ireland, and America.

July 8.—Tameamalu, Queen of the Sandwich islands, died in London from inflammation of the lungs; and, a few days afterwards, her husband, King Tameamhea, also died in London from an abscess on the lungs.

— 10.—Mrs. Wright, who had been found guilty of vending Carlile's publications, was this day liberated from her eighteen months' imprisonment and fine of 100*l.* by an order from the Secretary of State.

— 12.—The funeral of the late Lord Byron left town for the family vault in Nottinghamshire.

— 14.—Intelligence received of the loss of the *Jessy*, stranded on the isle of St. Paul, when the whole of the crew and passengers, twenty-two persons, were found dead in a temporary hut erected near the shore.

— 16.—In a cause tried this day in the Court of King's Bench, Bodkin, secretary to the Mendicity Society, v. the proprietors of the Times newspaper, for libel, the jury were locked up from three in the

afternoon till nine o'clock on Saturday morning, before they returned a verdict for the plaintiff,—damages 30*s.* Two only of the jury, upwards of seventy years old, were indulged with a glass of water.

— 17.—A meeting held to consider on a plan for improving the River Thames, when Colonel Trench, M.P. described his project of forming a magnificent quay of communication from New London Bridge to Scotland Yard.

— 19.—W. R. Perry, one of Carlile's agents, sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' imprisonment, for publishing alleged theological libels.

Same day.—O'Connor, who was convicted at the last sessions, of a similar offence, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

— 24.—A fire in Chancery-lane, by which three houses were consumed.

Proposals have been lately circulated for the establishment of a "Corn, Flour, and Bread Company," in Bridge-street, Blackfriars; the professed objects of which are to secure the public a supply of pure wholesome bread; and to realize, for the subscribers, a profit of fifteen per cent. on their capital.

A meeting was lately held for furthering Mr. Brunel's plan for forming a tunnel under the Thames. The spot fixed upon is about 2½ miles below London Bridge.

On Wednesday, the 14th, the metropolis was visited by a severe storm of thunder and lightning. The storm extended to a considerable distance, and the following are among some of its destructive effects:
—Three men were thrown down with considerable

siderable violence at Worplesdon, in Surrey, but without receiving serious injury. A cow was killed in a field at Pirbright, and many fine trees in the vicinity were struck.—We hear that a malt-house, and a dwelling-house (at a considerable distance apart,) at Godalming, were also entered by the electric power, and considerably injured. Many of the houses in two of the streets of the town were very suddenly inundated, but providentially no lives were lost.—At Frensham, thirteen sheep were killed—at Farmer Burch's, near Thursley, two horses were killed—at Mr. Eager's, at Bentley, near Farnham, two horses—and two of the Portsmouth coach-horses were struck down near Hindhead, but recovered.—At Ambroseden, near Bicester, three cows and a bull were killed by the lightning.—At Bicester, the electric power entered the house of Mr. Smith, a gentleman of that place, struck the chimney, broke several articles of household furniture, and destroyed a quantity of china. Persons who afterwards entered the room where its effects took place, found a strong sulphureous smell remaining.—At Stewkley, four miles from Winslow, Bucks, the farmhouse, barn, stables, and other outbuildings, the property of Mrs. Godfrey, of Oxford, in the occupation of Mr. John Kibble, were struck by the lightning, and the whole burnt down in a very short time.—At Buckingham, a large oak was split in pieces; and at Stowe, a fine tree, opposite the blacksmith's shop, was split down the centre.—At Blethington Park several trees were struck by lightning.—Mr. Wallace, a carman of Darford, in Kent, had one of his horses killed by lightning at the door of the Swan Inn, at Crayford. One of the leaders of a Cranbrooke van, on being brought from the stable, was discovered to be blind. Another horse was killed near the Green Man, Shooter's Hill. A house at Peckham had all the windows broken, and the building otherwise much injured. At Enfield, Waltham Cross, Cheshunt, and their vicinity, the storm was accompanied with lightning, thunder, and torrents of hail. The devastation occasioned by the latter was very great, some of the stones being of the dimensions of pigeon's eggs. The ground of H. Meux, esq. of Theobald's, suffered considerably; nearly 100 panes of glass were destroyed. Two ducks were killed by the lightning, and a sawyer was knocked down by the electric power having entered his hand, which it severely lacerated, and then passed off through the saw into the earth, without doing further mischief. The storm commenced in the neighbourhood of Broxbourne, as early as between twelve and one o'clock in the day. The showers of hail were excessively heavy, and hail-stones were picked up of extra-

ordinary size; some of them were one inch and a half in diameter. Almost every pane of glass was broken from the ten mile stone at Enfield-wash to Hoddesdon. Sir A. Hume, at Wormleybury, suffered considerably; and the Rev. ——— Pickthall, at Broxbourne Vicarage, and Mr. Waller, of the Mill, also sustained considerable loss.—The storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, passed over Harlow, Sawbridgeworth, Birchanger, and Much Elston, Essex. The pieces of ice which fell in some instances, measured five inches in circumference, causing much devastation. The west front of the mansion of Lord Maynard, of Great Elston, and that of Baron Filitz, at Birchanger, had scarcely a whole pane of glass in them. In the neighbourhood of Offton, Suffolk, two fine cart-horses, in a pasture field, were struck by the lightning—one was killed on the spot.—At Poole, Dorset, during the storm, the tide suddenly receded three feet for a short time, to the astonishment of the spectators.—There are similar accounts from other counties of the destruction caused by this violent storm.—*County Chronicle.*

MARRIED.

Major J. E. Grant, R.A. to Louisa, daughter of Henry Dugleby, of Woolwich.

Mr. John Fainthill, of the Borough, to Miss Eleanor Mary Bate, of Cheapside.

James Taylor, esq. of Furoival's Inn, to Mary, daughter of the late Jesse Ainsworth, esq. of Wecken-hall, Lancashire.

Lord De Dunstanville, to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart.

Lord Garvagh, to Rosabella Charlotte, daughter of Henry Benham, esq. M.P. for Sandwich.

The Rev. Francis Horseley, rector of Matching, to Anne Jane, daughter of John P. Judd, esq. of Mace's-place, London.

Charles Stevenson, esq. of Brain-hall, Hampstead, to Jane Fletcher, daughter of Robert Major, esq. of Poole.

Joseph Dixon, esq. to Louisa, daughter of Robert Patton, esq. both of Hatton Garden.

Martin Mangles, esq. of Aldermanbury Postern, to Mary, widow of George Swan, esq.

Mr. Alfred Turner, of Red Lion-square, to Emily, daughter of Robert Taber, esq. of Brook-green.

Capt. Fox, son of Lord Holland, to Miss Mary Fitz-Clarence.

George Wombwell, esq. son of Sir George W. bart. to Georgiana, daughter of Orby Hunter, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Edward John Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wright, esq. of Mapperley, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. Henry George Keene, Assistant

ant Oriental Professor, East India College, to Anne, daughter of the late Charles Abthorp Wheelwright, esq. of Highbury.

John Young, esq. to Miss Wilhelmina Catherine Lynham, of Devonshire Buildings.

Alfred Stevenson, esq. to Virginia, daughter of Matthew Consett, esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

At St. James's-church, Hugh Mallett, esq. to Caroline, daughter of the Hon. John Coventry.

Septimus Burton, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's-park, to Charlotte, daughter of L. C. Middleton, esq. of Hildersham-hall, Cambridgeshire.

Abner William Brown, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Dangerfield, of Burton Crescent.

The Rev. William Henry Mogridge, M.A. of Pershore, Worcestershire, to Miss Jones, of Streatham.

Lient. Bushnan, R.N. to Isabella, daughter of Thomas Shakleton, esq. late of Bush-hill, Enfield.

Mr. James Robinson, of Newmarket, to Miss E. Powell, of Panton-street, Haymarket.

Mr. Sanders, of Cleveland-court, St. James's-place, to Miss Warwick, of Maida-hill.

At Mary-la-bonne New Church, the Rev. J. A. Ross, M.A. to Amelia Kezia, daughter of the late Capt. T. Blackburn.

The Hon. Col. Henry Lygon, M.P. to Lady Susan, daughter of the Earl of St. Germain.

Charles Hume, esq. of Montpellier-house, Notting-hill, Kensington, to Maria, daughter of Edmund L'Estrange, esq. of Hnnstanton, King's county, Ireland.

Henry, son of Samuel Smith, esq. M.P. to Lady Lucy Leslie, sister to the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Carlisle Bamlett, esq. of Haverton-hall, Stockton, to Anne, daughter of the late Adam Alderson, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

Frederick John Bassett, of Coleman-street, to Isabella, daughter of the late James Dickson, esq. of Croydon.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Wilmot Williams, esq. Capt. 7th Hussars, to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Mageniz, esq. M.P. of Grosvenor-place.

Thomas Devas, jun. esq. of Herne-hill, to Louisa, daughter of C. F. Hennings, esq. of Dulwich.

DIED.

At Watworth, 38, Tyrrell Herbert Henderson, esq. of the Auditor's Office, East India House.

At Clapham, Mrs. Frances Wruther.

At Gloucester-place, Mrs. Palmer, widow of William P. esq. of Nazing-park, Essex.

At Goldsmith's-hall, 74, John Barrow, esq. warden of the Assay Office.

In Kensington-square, Margaretta,

daughter of the late Rev. H. Waring, M.A. residentiary prebend of St. Paul's.

At Tunbridge Wells, 74, Richard Budd, esq. of Russell-square.

At Halsted-place, Kent, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. Alderman Atkins.

In Dnke street, St. James's, Major General Macquarie, late Governor of New South Wales.

In London, William Hall, esq.

At Uxbridge, 61, the Rev. Thomas E. Beasley.

Charlotte, daughter of John Poingdestre, esq. of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

In Welbeck-street, 51, Alexander, Lord Macdonald.

At Barnes, Surrey, John Edward, son of the Rev. J. Jeffreys, rector of Barnes.

In Park-street, Park-lane, J. Peter Auriel, esq.

In Hill-street, 80, George Stone, esq.

At Richmond, 21, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Price, esq.

At Hornsey, 66, George Buckton, esq. highly respected.

In Cavendish-square, the Countess Brownlow.

In Great Portland-street, 68, Mrs. Sarah Moultrie.

At Hornsey, 29, Mr. William Martin.

In Charles-street, St. James's-square, J. Byron, esq. son of the late Hon. George B.

In Cumming-street, Pentonville, 50, Mr. J. Edward Pilgrim, of the Stock Exchange.

George Hyde Clarke, esq. of Grafton-street, Berkeley-square.

At Cromer, Norfolk, Anthony Ditchill, esq. of Vincent-square, Westminster.

At Newington, 29, William Pulteney Sanders, esq.

At Friern Barnet, Frances, wife of Henry Nibbs Browne, esq.

At Phillimore-place, Kensington, 33, Elizabeth, wife of J. L. Margary, esq.

In the New Road, 64, Thomas Keith, esq. author of several mathematical works, Accountant to the British Museum, and formerly Secretary to the Master of the King's Household.

In Grosvenor-street, 92, the Hon. Henrietta S. Walpole.

In Montagu-street, Portman-square, 53, Mrs. Eleanor Bettisworth.

In Berkeley-square, 81, the Countess Dowager of Albemarle.

In Bedford-square, 81, Sir George Wood, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer. For many years he commanded at the bar a considerable share of what is called the "heavy business" of the profession.

In Titchfield-street, 60, Wilson Lowry, esq. F.R.S. and M.G.S. the celebrated engraver. The mechanical branch of the art of engraving has been more indebted to Mr. Lowry than to any or all of the artists united, of which England can boast

at this moment; and indeed it is but doing justice to his brother-artists to state, that they are not backward in confessing him, not merely as the improver, but rather as the father and founder of this branch as now practised. Though Mr. Lowry's time was chiefly occupied with plates in the mechanical department—owing to the fame he had acquired, and the consequent pressure of business in that particular branch—his powers of execution extended to every other department, particularly to landscape engraving; few of those plates, however, bear his own name, having been executed for other artists, whose fame they have contributed to exalt not a little. It was not merely as an artist that Mr. Lowry made himself distinguished: his knowledge may be said to have embraced every department of science. In mathematics and the various departments of natural history, it was extensive; and in mineralogy, in particular, he had few equals. His skill in this branch was of such celebrity, that but few precious stones of great value have latterly been purchased by the first-rate jewellers, without previously submitting them to his inspection. Mr. Lowry's manners were unobtrusive, modest, and engaging; and the readiness with which he imparted to others, from his vast stores of knowledge, and the happy facility with which he communicated his instructions, will long be remembered by numbers who experienced his friendship.

R. Payne Knight, esq. of Downton Castle, Shropshire, and formerly M.P. for Ludlow. He was long distinguished in all the literary circles of England and Europe; with very little assistance from teachers he deservedly ranked in the first class of Grecian scholars of the present day, and was deeply conversant in all subjects of literary antiquity. He was eminently skilled and generally consulted in every material point of *vertu* and taste in the Metropolis. He rebuilt the family mansion at Downton, and disposed the adjacent grounds in the best style of classic decoration and fine effect; and he erected a museum in Soho-square for his splendid collection of ancient bronzes, medals, pictures, and drawings. Mr. Knight was also a poet, and displayed great vigour of mind, with ease, learning, and taste. He was a well-qualified and gratuitous contributor to the Edinburgh Review, his ample fortune placing him above all considerations of pecuniary recompence. He was ready to afford information on all subjects of learning which were submitted to his judgment; and his observations were always marked by intelligence and acuteness. He was anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of those, who, like himself,

were distinguished by their knowledge and talents in the Fine Arts. Uvedale Price, esq. the author of *Essays on the Picturesque*, &c. was his particular friend; he was also very intimate with the late Sir Joseph Banks. Mr. Knight represented the borough of Ludlow in several successive Parliaments; in politics he was a genuine Whig, lamenting "the wasteful profusion of the British Governments," commencing with that of Mr. Pitt, and ever had a strict regard to the rights and interests of the people. In his manners he was reserved, but not repulsive; warm in his friendships, and social in his disposition. He expired in the 76th year of his age, unmarried, leaving, as reported, to the British Museum, his invaluable collection, of 30,000l. value, including a volume of drawings by the inimitable Claude, which alone cost Mr. Knight 1600l.; and bequeathing his other large possessions to his brother, T. A. Knight, esq. President of the London Horticultural Society, and to his nephew, T. A. Knight, esq. jun.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. Molinieux, M.A. to the valuable vicarage of Sheriff Hales, Salop.

Rev. J. Brown, to the rectory of Kidlington, Oxfordshire.

Rev. James Barns, to the vicarage of Warton, near Lancaster.

Rev. Warwick Oben Gurney, to the rectory of Ashton Bottrell, Salop.

Rev. Francis Bedford, M.A. to the valuable living of South Ormsby, with Ketsby, Calceby, and Driby, annexed, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Edward Edwards, M.A. to the prebend or canonry of Leighton Bromswold, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Rev. Henry Rycroft, M.A. to the vicarage of Mumby, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. T. R. Bromfield, M.A. to the prebend of Gaia Major, in Lichfield cathedral.

Rev. T. Adin, to the rectory of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, chaplain to the forces at that station, and a missionary to the island.

Rev. William Milton Hullock, M.A. to the rectory of Hellington, Norfolk.

Rev. William Clark, M.A. to the vicarage of Arrington, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Thomas Musgrave, M.A. to the vicarage of Over, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Thomas Vaughan, M.A. to the rectory of Billingsley, Salop.

The Rev. John Page Wood, LL.B. chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

Rev. George Hutton Greenall, M.A. to the rectory of Moulton, Suffolk.

Rev. James Baines, to the vicarage of Warton, Lancashire.

Rev.

Rev. William Barnes, to the rectory of Richmond, Yorkshire.

Rev. Frederick Parry, to the perpetual curacy of Threapwood, near Worthenbury, Flintshire.

Rev. R. Bathurst, M.A. appointed Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, and Official of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Rev. G. Glover, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Sudbury.

Rev. J. Law, to the vicarage of Broadworthy, otherwise Bradfordisworthy, with the chapel of St. Pancras, Devon.

Rev. John Symonds, to the rectory of Wilcot, Wilts.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN important alteration has lately taken place in the coal-trade of Newcastle. A combination amongst the proprietors of the collieries on the Tyne and Wear, which had long been in the practice of entering into yearly engagements to restrict the quantity of coals to be sold by each colliery, has been recently dissolved. The London consumer, it is expected, will be able to purchase coals at a considerable reduction in consequence.

An extra post has lately been established between Newcastle and Shields.

Married.] Mr. J. Hope, to Miss A. Nixon, both of Newcastle.—The Rev. James Green, of Washington, to Miss M. Berkeley, of Newcastle.—Mr. T. Forrest, of Chilton, to Miss E. Hunter, of Newgate-street, Newcastle.—Mr. H. Stohart, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Allison, of Chester-le-Street.—Mr. W. Dodd, of Sunderland, to Mrs. E. Nunnington, of Chester-le-Street.—Mr. J. Miller, of South Shields, to Miss S. Spurs, of Cannon-street-road, London.—Mr. W. Ritson, jun. to Miss J. Forster, both of Hexham.—Mr. J. Stevenson, to Miss H. Morpeth, both of Bishopswearmouth.—Mr. R. Simpson, to Miss J. Morrison, of Monkwearmouth shore.—Mr. W. Cawthorn, of Armonsidge, to Miss M. Pearson, of Lintzgreen.—Mr. H. Smith, to Miss Fenwick, both of Morpeth.—Mr. J. Ramsey, of Alnwick, to Miss Davy, of Rothbury.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, Mr. J. Nichols.—Mrs. Ingo, late of the Side.—In Collingwood-street, 24, Mrs. A. Douglas.—At the West-gate, 21, Miss M. A. Smart, regretted.—In Newgate-street, 63, Mr. Cuth. Armstrong.—In Dean-street, 52, Mrs. D. Phillipson, much respected: and, 55, Mrs. M. Phillipson, sisters.

At Sunderland, 80, Mr. J. Hall, suddenly.—58, Mrs. Suowdon.—At Darlington, 32, Mr. G. Harrison.—62, Mrs. E. Burn.

At North Shields, 21, Miss Frances Strong.—31, Mrs. H. Forrest.—John Peacock Rippon, esq.—90, Mr. C. Kirkup.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Ritchie.

At South Shields, Mrs. Clay.—Mr. Skee.

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At Morpeth, at an advanced age, Robt. Fenwick, esq. one of the bailiffs of the borough.

At the Brewery, near Alston, 37, Mrs. M. Wright.—At Alston, 26, Mrs. S. Cowper.—At Whickham, 36, Mr. Mat. Chicken.—At New Whitley, 58, Mrs. H. Dormand.—At Sedgfield, 87, Mr. James Rountree.—At East Benton, 85, Mr. R. Pearson.—At Strother-House, near Boldon, 85, Mr. R. Smith.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Bewley, to Miss J. Nelson; Mr. T. Hunton, to Mrs. A. Crane; all of Carlisle.—Mr. G. Thackwray, of Caldbeck, to Miss S. Martindale, of Carlisle.—Mr. E. Brown, to Miss S. Lewthwaite; Mr. J. Westray, to Miss A. Fearon; Mr. James Clark, to Miss M. Dowgan; Capt. James Robertson, R.N. to Miss Ann Walker; Mr. J. Piper, to Miss J. Brown: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Hetherington, to Miss Barb. Thompson; Mr. J. Walker, to Miss E. Mucklewean: all of Workington.—Mr. J. Sharp, to Miss E. Lowther; Mr. T. Collins, to Miss R. France; Mr. Wilson, to Miss Duthoit: all of Cockermouth.—Mr. Grayson Selkirk, to Miss S. Combe, both of Egremont.—H. T. Lutwidge, esq. R.N. of Holm Rook, in Irton, to Miss Mary Taylor, of the Cottage, Ambleside.

Died.] At Carlisle, 63, Mrs. B. Roy, much respected.

At Whitehaven, 49, Mr. W. Jenkinson.

At Workington, 31, Mr. H. Dickinson.

At Kendal, 79, Mrs. S. Askew, of Docker.—In the square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Jackson.

At Maryport, 73, Mrs. J. Straughton.

At Brampton, 71, Mr. J. Pickering.—57, Mr. Edward Hind, brewery general surveyor, excise, London.

At Beaumont, 75, Mr. Jas. Gilkerson, much respected.—At Dalton, 62, Mr. Mat. Robson, generally esteemed and regretted.—At Parton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Reid.—At Keswick, 72, Mr. James Lawson.

YORKSHIRE.

An association has been lately formed at York, for maintaining the rights of the public to ancient roads and footpaths.

A meeting of merchants and others interested

terested in the trade to South America, convened by the mayor, was lately held at Leeds, to consider the propriety of petitioning the king in council, to acknowledge the independence of the South American States. A petition was agreed upon.

One of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, fell on the 6th ult. in the vicinity of Leeds: windows of houses and vineries were shattered in every direction; fields of wheat, beans, turnips, and potatoes, were much injured.

The first stone of a new pump-room was lately laid at the original Baths, Askern.

Married.] Mr. T. Johnson, to Mrs. E. Wylie; Mr. James Wilson, to Miss A. Ambler; Mr. W. Barraclough, to Miss A. Mellor; Mr. T. Turton, to Miss H. Greenwood; Mr. J. Storey, to Miss M. Johnson; Mr. J. Gibbins, to Miss E. Powell: all of Leeds.—Mr. Wigglesworth, of the firm of Wigglesworth and Bradley, of Leeds, to Miss M. Campbell, of Louth.—Mr. J. Rinder, of Leeds, to Miss M. A. Bailey, of Berkhamstead.—Mr. W. C. Hazlam, of Halifax, to Miss Allbutt, of Rhode-house, near Congleton.—Mr. W. Greenwood, to Mrs. E. Wood, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. Millner, to Miss S. Calvert, both of Knaresborough.—The Rev. J. Foster, of Farsley, to Miss S. Spencer, of Bradford.—Mr. J. Horsfall, to Miss E. Bukes, both of Bradford.—William Rookes Crompton, esq. of Esholt-hall, to Miss Emma Markham, of Becca.—John Preston, esq. of Mear Beck, Settle, to Miss A. Starkie, of Mount Pleasant, Settle.—Mr. Spirey, to Miss Smith, both of Almondbury.—The Rev. T. Batty, of Batley, to Miss A. Iveson, of Keighley.—Mr. W. Gilbanks, to Miss Bevers, both of Barnsley.

Died.] At Leeds, 75, Mr. Richardson, suddenly.—33, Mr. John Foster.—79, Mr. J. Lee.—59, Mrs. Greaves, much respected.—58, Mr. W. Blackett.

At Wakefield, 73, Mr. G. Brooke.

At Bradford, 76, Mr. J. Metcalf.—64, Mr. J. Gibson, deservedly respected.—45, Mr. James Priestley.

At Great Woodhouse, 70, Mrs. S. Wade.—At Burley, 67, Sarah, widow of David Stansfeld, esq.—At Hague-hall, near Pontefract, John Allott, esq.—At Skipton, 79, Mr. B. Smith.—At Woodhouse Carr, 63, Mrs. A. Watson.—At Birkly, Mrs. Hirst.—At Hunslet, Miss L. Jennings.

LANCASHIRE.

The Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, lately resolved to petition Parliament, praying the recognition of the independence of the South American States.

Several serious accidents happened lately at Prince's Dock, Liverpool, by the gangway of a vessel giving way and plunging forty persons into the dock.

Married.] Mr. W. Harding, to Miss E. Warmby; Mr. P. Barker, to Miss M. Alladay; Mr. R. Howard, to Miss A. Timms; Mr. J. Lamb, to Miss H. Burton; Mr. B. Honsley, to Miss M. Woodhall: all of Manchester.—Mr. H. Bridden, of Manchester, to Miss M. Vaughan, of Salford.—Mr. J. D. Hore, to Miss M. Houlding; Mr. T. Cooper, to Miss N. Bell: all of Liverpool.—Mr. M. Capper, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Leigh, of Middlewich.—Mr. Todd, to Miss E. Gornal, both of Preston.—The Rev. John Smith, of Hulme, to Miss M. Eccles, of Blackburn.—Mr. S. Jackson, to Miss M. Grundy, both of Blackley.

Died.] At Manchester, 74, Mr. T. Hewitt, deservedly lamented.—92, Mr. James Wallwork, generally respected.

At Salford, 22, Mrs. T. Wood, much respected.—76, Mrs. Thorley.

At Liverpool, 45, Mr. J. Hall, regretted.—36, Mr. D. Scott.—In Great Nelson-street, 48, Mr. Robert Hannay.—Mr. W. White.—In Adlington-street, 62, Mr. Robert Bell.—In St. James's-street, 50, Mr. Richard Garner.—24, Mrs. M. Wright.—In Church-street, 56, Mrs. Hendrick.

At Ardwick, 60, John Marshall, esq.—At Horrocks, 70, Mr. James Hulme, much respected.—At Mellor, 24, Miss A. Hargreaves.—At Poulton in the Fylde, 63, Thomas Wilson, esq.; he possessed considerable literary ability, and spoke fluently several languages.

CHESHIRE.

Thirteen persons were lately drowned in attempting to cross the Dee, about seven miles from Chester, during a heavy gale.

Married.] At Chester, the Hon. Charles Napier, to Alice Emma, daughter of Roger Barnston, esq.—Henry Barlow, esq. of Highfield Bredbury, to Miss J. Heawood, of Stockport.—Edward Davies, esq. to Miss Webster, both of Warburton.—The Rev. Henry Tomkinson, rector of Davenham and Acton, to Harriet Sophia, daughter of Shakespeare Phillips, esq. of Barlow-hall.

Died.] At Chester, at the Mount, Judith, daughter of John Lloyd, esq.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Simpson.

At Wilmslow, Mr. J. Oldham.—At Trafford-park, Mrs. Thomas Wright.—At Runcorn, 42, Mrs. Master, wife of the Rev. F. M. vicar.—At Combermere Abbey, 23, Robert Salusbury Cotton, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

A respectable meeting was lately held at Matlock, to consider the propriety of forming a railway from the Cromford canal to the Peak forest canal, when a committee was appointed to carry it into effect.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Buxton, to consider the propriety of forming

ing a central canal to join the Sheffield, Chesterfield, Peak forest, and Cromford canals, when the improvement was resolved upon.

Married.] Mr. J. Steer, of Derby, to Miss Emma Hasbald, of Loughborough.—Mr. T. M. Yeamans, of Derby, to Miss E. Marriott, of Long Claxton.—Mr. J. Adams, to Miss H. Haynes, both of Willington.—Mr. E. Baldock, of Milford, to Miss R. Cohen, of Belper.—Mr. J. Archer, to Miss Hallam, both of Hatton.—Mr. R. B. Child, of Melbourn, to Miss M. L. Greaves, of Stanton-by-Bridge.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. A. Robinson.—55, Mr. R. Orme, much respected.—74, Mrs. H. Jackson.

At Belper, 24, Miss Amel. Williamson.—Thirza, wife of J. Fox, esq. of Newbold Fields, near Chesterfield.

At Matlock, 32, Mr. J. Allen, jun. of Basford.

At Duffield, Mrs. M. Bakewell, regretted.—At Hulland Ward, 46, Mr. J. Abell, deservedly respected.—At Willington, 33, Mrs. C. Watson.—At Whitmoor-hall, near Belper, 83, Mr. James Launders.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The trade of Nottingham is represented as flourishing beyond all precedent. The demand for net-lace is immense, and it is principally purchased by French dealers. In France, the net is ingeniously worked, or filled up with silk or cotton patterns, and then returned to England as French lace, and sold for high prices.

The interment of the late Lord Byron took place in the family vault at Hucknall, near Nottingham, on the 16th ult.

Married.] Mr. S. Howard, to Miss C. Atkinson; Mr. E. Goodman, to Miss S. Bowden; Mr. G. Cook, to Miss C. White; Mr. T. Bartram, to Miss S. Hall; Mr. R. Truman, of Clumber-street, to Miss A. Tipler, of Parliament-row.—Mr. T. Robinson, to Miss S. A. Marriott; Mr. G. Litchfield, to Mrs. M. Hall; all of Nottingham.—Mr. E. M. Mather, of Nottingham, to Miss J. Raven, of Basford.—Mr. R. C. Davenport, of Nottingham, to Miss Palmer, of New Snettton.—Mr. J. Chatterton, to Miss C. Barton.—Mr. T. Parkinson, to Miss A. Berry.—Mr. S. Wilkie, to Miss Shaw, both of Mansfield.—Mr. G. Taylor, to Miss Small, both of East Retford.—Mr. W. Dixon, of Normanton by Southwell, to Miss Mary Bradshaw, of Holme.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Short-hill, 82, Catherine, widow of John Morris, esq.—In Pipe-street, 54, Mr. R. Cade.—In Long-row, 91, Mr. H. Taylor.—29, Miss J. Place.—In Fishergate, 44, Mr. W. Lowater.—In Poynton-street, Mr. T. Gilliver.—22, Miss E. Huddleston, justly regretted.

At Newark, 50, Mr. James Barratt.—

Mr. G. Withers, 42.—Mr. James Collison, of Lincoln.

At Tuxford, 70, the Rev. G. Waddington.—At South Muskham, 50, Mr. H. Huggins.—At Caythorpe, 73, Bryan Flinders, esq. justly esteemed and lamented.—At Carlton, 69, Mrs. Nutall.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The first market for the sale of wool was held within the month at Gainsborough, and was well attended, both by buyers and sellers. The establishment of a wool-market in so central and convenient a place as Gainsboro', promises to be of very considerable benefit to the agricultural interest of the country, as well as to the manufacturers of Yorkshire.

A town, called New Bolingbroke, has lately sprung up in the heart of the Fens, ten miles from Horncastle and Boston: the weaving of Norwich crapes and bombazines has been already introduced.

Married.] Mr. E. Burbank, of Gainsborough, to Miss E. Kerby, of Humberstone.—Mr. H. Loughton, of Claypool, to Miss E. Tuxford, of Newark.

Died.] At Boston, 56, Mr. Bellany.

At Welby, near Grantham, 72, the Rev. William Dodwell, rector of Welby and Stoke Rochford. A few months previous to his death, he gave 10,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and bequeathed the principal part of his property to charitable purposes.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The disagreements of the operative stocking-makers of Leicester, have recently been settled by the masters conceding the "statement prices."

Married.] Mr. J. Matts, to Miss J. Flude; Mr. J. Campion, to Miss E. Welsh; Mr. Miles, to Miss M. Jones, of the London-road; Mr. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Burton; all of Leicester.—G. S. Kirk, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Anna Maria Sikes, of the Chantry-House, Newark.—Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss F. Bates, of the West Bridge, Leicester.—Mr. W. King, to Miss F. Skevington.—Mr. J. Angrave, of Loughborough, to Miss A. Wartenby, of Broughton.—Mr. Rowell, of Benefield, to Miss Sumpter, of Thorpe-by-Water, near Uppingham.—Mr. T. Crowder, of Higham-Grange, to Miss J. Jarratt, of Sharnford.

Died.] At Leicester, 33, Mr. W. Hallid Davis, deservedly regretted.—In York-street, 76, Mrs. M. Groce.—64, Mr. S. Stretton.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 80, Mr. R. Hudson, deservedly respected.

At Melton Mowbray, 60, Mrs. Mills.

At Castle Donington, Mrs. Elizabeth Woodward.

At Lutterworth, 80, Mrs. Corral.—At Eaton, 74, Mr. Messing.—At Saltby, 93, Mr. W. Allen.—At Ibstock, 69, Mrs. E. Clare.

Clare.—At Great Bowden, 28, Mr. J. Slater.—At Long Claxton, Mr. Goodacre.—At Sheepshead, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Sansome, generally and justly esteemed and lamented.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Gell, of Butter-hill, near Stafford, to Miss Clifford, of Lichfield.—Mr. H. Gibbons, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Sanders, of the Newbolds.—At Walsall, Mr. W. K. Tunncliffe, to Helen, daughter of the late James Barber, esq. of Woodbine Cottage, near that place.—Mr. A. Gould, to Miss E. Wardle, both of Sheen.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, 65, Mr. J. Barber.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. minister of the Independent Congregation in that town.—Mr. J. Rolinson.

At Brewood-hall, 57, John Turner, esq.—At Burton-upon-Trent, Joseph Clay, esq. senior partner in the Old Bank in that town.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Birmingham, John Vale, esq. High Bailiff, in the chair, to consider the best mode of testifying their respect for the memory of the late James Watt. It was unanimously resolved to aid the subscriptions entered into in London, to erect a monument in the cathedral of St. Paul's, or church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Parkes, to Miss E. R. Priestley; Mr. E. James, to Miss R. Ward; Mr. J. Edwards, of High-street: all of Birmingham.—Henry Bell, M.D. of Birmingham, to Mrs. Sarah Griffith, of Brunswick-road, Liverpool.—Mr. J. Probert, of Birmingham, to Miss Carver, of Walsall.—Mr. W. Bell, to Miss S. Hunt, of High-street, Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, on Digbeth, Mr. J. Grovener, deservedly lamented.—In the Crescent, Mrs. M. Jackson, much respected.—In Great Hampton-street, 82, Mr. J. Baron.—At the Land-pits, 67, Mr. R. Pratchet, generally and deservedly lamented.

At Leamington, 32, Mrs. Maria Anster, of Bath-street, Birmingham.

At Handsworth, 41, Mr. T. Eglington, of Russel-street, Birmingham.—At Langley-farm, near Solihull, 48, Mr. T. Lowe.—At Honington-hall, Horatio, daughter of Gore Townsend, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] H. Davies, esq. of Willow Cottage, to Marianne, daughter of Sir John Betton, Shrewsbury.—Mr. G. Barker, of Heeley-castle, to Miss Smith, of Bowsey-wood.—Mr. E. Haywood, of West-wood, to Miss L. Littleford, of the Feg, near Rushbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Cadogan-place, Mary, daughter of the late J. Kite, esq.

At Bridgenorth, 23, Miss J. Townshend, regretted.

At Shiffnal, Mr. J. Downing.

At Newport, 86, Mr. C. Scott.

At Chorley, 78, Thomas Crump, esq.—At Great Ness, Mary, widow of Thomas Bather, esq.—At Church Pulverbach, 86, Richard Jandrell, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Matthews, of Blake Brook, near Kidderminster, to Miss Beasley, of Stourbridge.—Mr. Brown, to Miss Caswell, of Woodbine Cottage, Stourbridge.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. B. Richards.—70, Mrs. S. Lea.

At Malvern, Lieut. Col. H. Houston.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hayter, to Miss Marianne Mills, of High-street, Hereford.—Mr. S. P. Brooks, of Ross, to Miss Sophia Willis, of Iron Acton.—Mr. W. Arkell, of Measington, to Miss M. White, of Upleadon.

Died.] At Hereford, 63, the Rev. W. Trenayne, Vicar of All Saints.

At Ross, 88, Mrs. H. Skyrme, late of Bristol.

At Brampton Bryan, 25, Mr. E. Farmer.—At Lower-hall, Ledbury, William Reece, esq.—At Woolhope, Mr. J. Mailes.—At Dasan, 85, Mrs. Mary Bennett.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A fire lately took place in Clare-street, Bristol, which created great alarm. The premises and stock of Mr. Essex, bookseller, were entirely destroyed, and the adjoining premises injured.

Cheltenham has been within the month filled with the best company.

Married.] Mr. T. Langstone, of Gerard's Cross, to Miss J. Pembruge, of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Bonnor, of Gloucester, to Miss S. Griffiths, late of the Church-house, Staunton-on-Wye.—W. F. Roberts, esq. of Wotton Underedge, to Mary, daughter of the late W. Croickshank, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. J. Rayer, of Southwick, to Miss E. Clayton, of Dumbleton.

Died.] At Gloucester, 59, Mr. Richard Woodward.—At an advanced age, Mrs. A. Matthews, late of Southgate-street.

At Bristol, in Lower College-green, J. Ames, sen. esq.—In Frenchay, 21, Mr. E. Daubney Brice.

At Cheltenham, 36, S. Barrett, esq. late of Jamaica.—In North-place, 19, Eliza, daughter of Thomas Smith, esq.

At Bourton-on-the-Water, Wm. Hall, esq.—At the Moat-house, Newent, 86, Samuel Richardson, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Faulkner, of St. Edmund's-hall, Oxford, to Miss Ann Duffell, of

of Wroxton.—W. Turner, esq. of Oxford, to Miss E. Hott, of Shipton.—Thomas Tennant Coar, esq. of Oxford, to Miss S. M. Davis, of Bicester.—Philip B. Cooper, esq. of Bird-place, Henley-on-Thames, to Miss M. Cooper, of Clapton.—Mr. Joseph Hurley, of Wooburn, to Miss Knowles, of Woodstock.—Mr. J. Matthews, of Demstew, to Miss S. Dean, of Deddington.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 35, Mrs. A. Crapper, regretted.

At Brizenorton, Mr. J. Gillett, sen.—At Chesterton, 59, Mr. E. Hall.—At Cullam, 40, John Phillips, esq. an active and intelligent magistrate of the counties of Oxford and Bucks.—At Caversham, Mrs. Golding, late of Henley.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Dennis, of High Wycombe, to Miss M. E. Groombridge, of Aylesford.—Percy Ibotson, esq. of Poylemill, to Miss Wyrill, of Windsor.—E. B. Bunney, esq. of Speen-hill, Berks, to Miss E. Piggott, of Fitz-hall, Sussex.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Baker, widow of James B. esq. of the Berkshire militia.

At Windsor, 37, Mr. R. O'Neil,—28, Mrs. S. Radwell.—63, Mr. Dukes.—55, Mr. John Hurst.—On the Castle-hill, Miss Henley.

At Great Marlow, 83, Mr. Avery.—At Speen, 66, Miss F. E. Southby.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Barber, rector of Houghton Conquest, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Thurlleigh.—George Gould Morgan, M.P. of Brickendenbury-park, to Eliza Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Beville, of King-street, Portman-square.

Died.] At Broxburne, Lient. R. Chapman, of the Leicestershire militia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, A. Freeman, esq. to Miss Bellington, late of Woughton-on-the-Green.—The Rev. R. Williams, B.A. of Great Houghton, to Miss Newman, niece of the recorder of London.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At Cambridge, Sir William Browne's gold medals were lately adjudged as follows:—*Greek Ode*: to B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's-college. — *Latin Ode*: subject, "Aleppo Urbs Syra terræ motu funditus eversa," to B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's-college.—*Epigrams*: subject, "Scribimus indocti doctique," to W. M. Praed, of Trinity-college.—The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare in Greek verse, was adjudged to B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's-college; subject, "Merchant of Venice, Act iv. Scene 1," beginning with "Portia—Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;" and ending with "Shylock—The penalty and forfeit of my bond."

Married.] Mr. W. H. Marriott, B.A. of

Trinity-college, to Miss S. Sanderson, of Cambridge.—Mr. E. B. Ind, of Cambridge, to Miss A. Dyson, of Mildenhall.—Mr. W. Cleve, of Wisbech, to Miss M. Diggle, of Sutton St. Edmund's.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Combers.

At Newmarket, 30, Mrs. M. Neale, generally regretted.

At Wimpole, Mrs. Mayes.—At Ickleton, 56, Mrs. M. Brown.—At Great Wilbraham, 26, Mr. J. Kent.—At Croydon, 31, Mr. C. King.

At St. Ives, 20, Harriet Eliza, daughter of Thomas Eccoline Fisher, of that place, attorney-at-law. Possessed of a superior mind, she bore a long and lingering illness with Christian fortitude, and humble submission to the will of the Deity. Highly accomplished, but diffident and unsuspecting, that worth was appreciated by her friends of which she herself was unconscious. The goodness of her heart, and the sweetness of her disposition, endeared her to all who knew her; whilst her modest walk and conduct in life afforded a pattern to all of her own sex. Truly affectionate to her surviving parent, she was most fervently beloved by him, who with long and unremitting attention and anxiety endeavoured, but vainly endeavoured, to ward off the impending blow, which crushed at once the hope of years. Among her intimate friends the tender thought on her shall dwell; they will long revere and cherish her memory.

I ne'er shall see a vermeil-tinted rose
Its opening beauties to the sun disclose,
Or view the lovely lily, pure and fair,
Dispense her odours on the ambient air;
Nor shall I see the wavy ripen'd corn
At dewy eve, or rosy dappled morn;
Or hear the songster's plaintive silv'ry tone,—
Without reflecting, Harriet, thou art gone!
Thy cheek, sweet girl, the rose's tint display'd,
There with the lily white 'twas soft array'd;
Like golden corn, thy lovely tresses were
Mov'd by the breath or mild and genial air;
And thy lov'd accents ever, ever told,
Thyself was form'd in heav'n's own faultless mould.

Yet all these graces are for ever fled;
A father mourns his lovely daughter dead.
Oh Harriet! dear and matchless maid of worth,
Where is thy equal? Not, I fear, on earth;
Ne'er eye beheld such varied charms combin'd,—
Lovely thy person, great thy youthful mind.
Sweet maid, who now can consolation give
To those who weep thy loss, yet, weeping, live?
Methinks I hear the solemn fun'ral bell
Proclaim thine early, thine untimely, knell;
It tolls,—it stops,—and seems again to dead
Another peal,—it whispers, "Thou art dead!"
Mysterious heav'n! how dark to mortal eye
Are dispensations from the Lord on high!
Daily we see the vicious gay appear
Without a sigh, without a gushing tear;
Whilst they are spar'd, thy sweet angelic mien
Is snatch'd from hence, to be no longer seen.
Doubtless the Lord, in mercy, kindly spares
The guilty sinner, with his worldly cares;
Gives him a time for his repentance here,
And feign would hail him in the heavenly sphere.
But thou, beloved maid! like seraph bright,
He call'd to join Him in the realms of light,
To sit with all thy angel sisters round
The throne of God, and hear the trumpet's sound;
There shall thy strains with the celestial choir
Mingle soft hymns, and strike the golden lyre;
And may those friends who now thy loss deplore
Meet thee in heav'n, to separate no more!

NORFOLK.

Dr. Fayerman, of Norwich, lately performed successfully a singular and dangerous operation on the child of Mr. Moore, a respectable grocer, of Berstreet, in that city, by an incision into the cavity of the chest, from whence he extracted one pound eleven ounces of highly purulent matter.

Married.] Mr. H. Poll, to Miss J. Spinks, both of St. Peter's Maneroft, Norwich.—Mr. G. R. Purland, of St. George's, Colegate, Norwich, to Miss S. Dingle, of Thorpe.—T. F. Steward, esq. of Yarmouth, to Isabella, daughter of R. Travers, esq. of Cork.—Mr. J. Blomfield, to Miss F. Orbell, of Ipswich.—Mr. Gnn-ton, of New Buckingham, to Miss R. Turner, of Worlingworth.—Mr. Dudery, to Miss Dyball, both of North Walsham.

Died.] At Norwich, in Magdalen-street, Mr. P. Merry, much respected.—In St. John's, Maddemmarket, 76, Mr. T. Fletcher.—Mrs. E. Skippon, justly esteemed.

At Yarmouth, 65, Mrs. M. Swift.—60, Mr. W. Gay.—39, Mr. W. Woods.—60, Mrs. S. Stolworthy.—65, Mrs. E. Gunston.—20, Mrs. A. Baker.—61, Mr. J. Smith.

At Lynn, 83, the Rev. W. Winder.

At Thetford, 61, Henry Redhead, esq.

At Cley-juxta-mare, Mr. J. Wade, suddenly.—At East Ruston, 59, Mrs. M. Gaze.—At Colby, 72, Mr. S. Roper, generally lamented.

SUFFOLK.

Two women were lately convicted at Woodbridge, of spoiling four pheasants and five partridges' eggs; and, being unable to pay the fine of twenty shillings per egg, they were committed to Bridewell!

Married.] Mr. E. Jones, of Milford, to Miss C. Miller, of Bury.—Mr. G. H. White, of Ipswich, to Miss S. E. Baker, of Kelvedon-mill.—Mr. J. Kealy, to Miss M. Waspe; Mr. J. Gosling, to Miss M. Godbold: all of Ipswich.—Mr. W. West, to Miss M. A. Halls, both of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Fuller, of Woodbridge, to Miss H. Ship, of Bredfield.

Died.] At Bury, 70, Mary Foster, of the Society of Friends.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Hartnall, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.—Mr. Hamblin.—Mr. M. Keymer.—In St. Clement's, 29, Mr. J. N. Baker.

At Woodbridge, 27, Mr. W. Walden.—Mrs. Knappett.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Allman, jun. of Norwich, suddenly.—Mr. T. Hammond, late of Drinkstone-hall.

At Glemsford, 63, Mrs. Ward, generally and justly esteemed.—At Bressingham, Mrs. M. Knights, deservedly regretted.—At Mildenhall, 25, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Nathan Orman.—At Eye, 26, Miss A. Marsh, of Ipswich.

ESSEX.

Within the month, the inhabitants of Chelmsford have been much alarmed by devastating floods, which swept away a considerable quantity of hay, fences, and outbuildings.

Married.] Mr. Simmons, to Miss Cook, both of Maldon.—Mr. G. Brown, of Maldon, to Mrs. Coates, of Springfield.—Mr. J. Stockton, of Pitsea, to Miss A. Blatch, of Hockney.—Mr. T. Burrell, jun. to Miss A. Curtis, both of Billericay.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Rochford, to Mrs. F. Valentine, of Watworth.

Died.] At Colchester, 51, Mr. S. Blomfield.

At Maldon, Mrs. Sadd.

At Brentwood, Mr. Robert White.

At Moor-hall, Harlowe, 56, John Parry, esq. a magistrate of this county.—At Heny, Sarah, widow of Ratcliffe Pearl Todd, esq. late of Sturmer.—At Frating, Mrs. Harris, late of Stangate, Lambeth.

RENT.

A public meeting was lately held at Chatham, when it was resolved to establish a Classical and Mathematical School in that town, on the plan of that at Devonport.

Married.] Lieut. George Minter, 45th regt. to Mrs. E. Wood, of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Blackley, of Canterbury, to Mrs. E. Normington, of Doncaster.—Mr. W. Southerden, to Miss Susan Bowles; Lieut. J. Elwin, to Miss M. Osley; Mr. T. Coleman, to Miss C. Pilcher: all of Dover.—Mr. R. Stiff, to Mrs. Duckett; Mr. H. Moyes, to Mrs. M. Horton: all of Chatham.—Mr. T. Beeching, jun. of Tonbridge, to Miss M. D. O. Stone, of Bradsted.

Died.] At Canterbury, in North-lane, 37, Mr. C. A. Cuvrois.—In St. Peter's-street, 94, Mrs. Talbot.

At Dover, George Finnis, esq.—38, Mr. Greenfield.—21, Mr. J. Bax.

SUSSEX.

Great improvements are about to be made in the line of communication from the eastern part of Hampshire into Sussex, in the road direct from Alton through Liphook to Midhurst, by building a carriage-bridge over a stream of water that parts the parishes of Alton and Worldham, at a place called Caker. The building of this bridge may lead to opening a new post road direct from Chichester to Oxford.

Married.] Mr. W. D. Garwood, R.N. to Miss H. Caffin; Mr. W. Gower, jun. to Miss H. Heath: all of Chichester.—Mr. T. Pocock, to Miss M. Turner, of Bond-street.—Mr. R. Chapman, to Miss Pentecost, of North street: all of Brighton.

Died.] At Chichester, in St. Pancras, Mrs. Cobden, generally regretted.

At Brighton, Mrs. Tuppen, of the Royal

Royal Marine Library.—In Dorset-gardens, Miss E. Grant.

At Eastbourne, Miss Charlotte Thomas.
At Littlehampton, 76, James Cleark, esq.—At Angmering, 68, Mrs. G. Cortis.
At Patcham, 37, Mr. J. Gale, of Pall Mall-place, London.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. M. Lush, to Miss E. Street, of Hyde-street, both of Winchester.—Mr. Fiske, to Miss M. A. Nance, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. C. Ivimey, of Portsca, to Mrs. Hall, of the High-street, Portsmouth.—Mr. W. W. Gelf, of Newport, to Miss E. Outridge, of Shepton Mallett.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Moss.

At Winchester, in High-street, Mr. J. Price, generally respected.—In the Close, the Rev. T. Reynolds, vicar of Kensington, and son of the Dean of Winchester.

At Portsmouth, 37, Lieut. Church, 20th regt.—Mrs. Ratchford.

At Andover, at an advanced age, Mrs. Crouch, deservedly regretted.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Chas. Perry, of Westbury, to Miss J. Mitchell, of Kingsmeadsquare, Bath.—Mr. W. Dredge, to Miss A. Sly, of Warminster.—Mr. T. Miles, of Outmarsh-farm, to Miss Mathews, of Melksham.

Died.] At Salisbury, in the Close, 82; Mrs. Medlycott, widow of Thomas M. esq. M.P.

At Trowbridge, Mr. T. Richmond.—77, Mr. Strange, of the firm of Strange and Webber.

At Devizes, John Gall, esq. late of Stert: he was well known as a scientific and practical agriculturist.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Six persons were lately killed near Axebridge, by drinking cider. On examining the barrel there was found in it a female adder, which had entered while the barrel was drying, and had there given birth to young ones, which were in a decayed state in the cider.

Married.] Mr. E. Healey, to Miss S. Penny; Mr. G. Storey, to Mrs. Bush; Lieut. H. Brett, R.N. to Miss M. A. Street; Mr. Clark, to Miss Pryer: all of Bath.—John Fisher, esq. of Bathwick, to Miss J. Penikney, of Beaufort-buildings, near Bath.—William G. S. Cowell, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Tomkyns, of the Crescent, Bath.—Mr. Foxwell, of Shepton Mallett, to Mrs. Vizerd, of North Wootton.—William Morris, esq. of Wingfield, to Miss Barter, of Frome.—Mr. J. Watts, of Ubley, to Miss A. M. Morris, late of Rudge-hill, Berry-park.—At Bathwick, G. Miles, esq. to Jane Theodosia, daughter of Capt. J. Short, R.N.

Died.] At Bath, in Westgate-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brownell.—23, Mr. Robert Smith, generally and justly respected.—On the South Parade, 66, Mrs. Price.—60, Mr. J. Gerrish.—In Pierrepont-street, Mr. J. Stanton, late the respected manager of the theatres at Lancaster, Preston, Stockport, &c. In his meridian he ranked as an artist of the first celebrity in the scenic department: in private life he was generally esteemed.

At Frome, Mrs. Kingdon, wife of George K. esq.

At Bedminster, 82, Mr. T. L. Vining.—At Portbury, Mr. J. Purnell, much regretted.—At Widcombe, 68, Mr. T. Bishop.—At Norton-rectory, 51, Wilhelmina, wife of the Rev. W. Wait, of Bristol.—At Whatley, H. Shore, esq. deservedly respected.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. Pennell, A.M. of Lyme, to Rebecca Maria, widow of Richard Hammet, esq. and late of East Sheen.—N. W. Peach, esq. of the Hyde, to Miss Harriet Atkins, of Huntercombe-house, Bucks.—Rev. A. Wayland, of Lyme, to Rebecca, daughter of the late W. Robinson, esq. of Piccadilly, London.

Died.] At Poole, Mr. W. James.

DEVONSHIRE.

A canal is in contemplation, from Wear Gifford, about three miles above Bideford, by Torrington to Huish, the seat of Lord Clinton; to proceed to Eggesford, and thence by Exeter to Topsham. By this course, heavy goods will be received in the north of Devon from London, without passing round land.

The Dartmoor Granite Works are now in full occupation. Beautiful blocks, already fitted for use, are constantly shipped at the Company's wharf, near the fly-bridge, Plymouth, intended for the building of London-bridge and the new General Post office.

Married.] Mr. J. Rouse, jun. to Miss A. Hewett, both of Exeter.—Mr. C. Pippett, of Exeter, to Miss E. R. Randall, of Taunton.—Mr. T. G. Beedle, of Exeter, to Miss E. Salter, of Littlefield.—Edward Leather, esq. to Miss E. M. Galloway, of Colleton-crescent, Exeter.—Mr. M. Steer, to Mrs. Hursk, of Finewell-street, Plymouth.

Died.] At Exeter, 80, Mr. Piper, sen. In Paris-street, 81, Mrs. E. Bowden, generally esteemed and regretted.—70, Mrs. Marsh.—In South-street, 42, Mr. J. Roper.—Mrs. E. Pearce, of Launceston, deservedly lamented.—57, Mr. Thomas Flindell, late proprietor of the "Western Luminary." He was a man of considerable talent as an editor, and was generally respected.

At Plymouth, in King-street, 77, Mrs. Cumming.—In Pembroke-street, 70, Mr. Dart.

Dart.—In Holman's-buildings, 45, Mr. Bastard.—In Duke-street, 57, Mr. May.—In Treville-street, Mrs. M. A. Tavenor, of Stonehouse.

At Devonport, William Cummings, esq. rear-admiral of the Blue.—39, Mr. R. Mills, R.N.

At Exmouth, 20, Ellen, daughter of the Rev. W. Compton, of Exeter.

At Stonehouse, 74, Mrs. Fanshaw, widow of Commissioner F. of the Dock-yard, Plymouth.—At Stoke, Mrs. Nettle.—At Heavitree, in Baring Crescent, Mrs. Bright, wife of Lieut.-gen. B.

CORNWALL.

A plan has been proposed for uniting the mining interests in Cornwall with those of the coal and smelting, in Wales, by a Steam Vessel Company.

Married.] Mr. T. Benson, to Miss J. Croft, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Ryan, to Miss Blake, both of Bodmin.—Mr. Coleman, of St. Winnow, to Miss Grigg, of Liskeard.—Mr. Lobb, to Miss Govett, both of Liskeard.

Died.] At Falmouth, G. Munroe, esq. —81, Mr. T. Downing.

At Penzance, William Boardman, esq. —The Rev. John Jago, vicar of Milton Abbott, Devon.

At East Looe, 53, Mr. W. Prynn.—At an advanced age, Mrs. R. Adams.—At Helston, 74, Mr. J. Hill.

WALES.

The Rev. Archdeacon Beynon, the President of the Carmarthen Cymreigyddion Society, has recently left four guineas to be presented to the four competitors for the premium of one guinea proposed by him for the best translation in Welsh blank verse of Mrs. Hemans's "Lines on the Harp," inscribed to the Ruthin Literary Society. The Rev. Archdeacon's premium of five guineas, and a medal of the value of three guineas, will be awarded to the author of the best Poem in blank verse on the Spring. Ten compositions have been received on the subject.

Married.] Mr. H. G. Drewe, to Miss Glover: both of Swansea.—John Leech, esq. of Pembroke, to Mrs. Gilchrist, widow of F. K. G. esq. of the E. I. Co. service.—The Rev. J. Lloyd, to Miss Mathias, both of Cardigan.—Mr. Salter, jun. of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, to Miss Owen, of Aberystwith.—The Rev. Thomas Jones of Llanthidion, Glamorganshire, to Miss E. Morrice, of Aberllofwyn, near Aberystwith.

Died.] At Swansea, 77, Mrs. Grace Dennis, a most esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—40, Mrs. A. Jones.—

22, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. C. Hill, of Instow, Devonshire.

At Brecon, 65, David Lloyd, esq.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Rowlands.—62, Mrs. Wiinstone.

At Aberglasney, Carmarthenshire, 75, Thomas Phillips, esq. a justice of the peace, for that county.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott in the chair, when it was resolved to aid the London subscription for the erection of a national monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the ingenious James Watt.

A fire broke out on the 25th of June, in Gunn's spirit-cellar, head of the Royal Bank Close, Edinburgh, when several houses, of six stories high, were destroyed.

Married.] David Greig, esq. to Miss Catharine Maxton, of Albany-street, Edinburgh.—Mr. G. G. Thomson, of Leith, to Mary, daughter of the late John Richmond, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Ayr, William Forrester Bow, M.D. to Jane, daughter of Col. George Mackenzie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in St. James's-square, Mrs. Mary B. Gilchrist.—In Drummond-place, Caroline, daughter of Dr. John Aitkin.

At Leith, in Wellington-place, Mr. James Marr.

At Burnside of Dalbeattie, David Copland, esq. late of Gregory.

IRELAND.

Recent accounts state that distress and misery exist at Galway. In one parish two hundred families are said to be in a state of actual want, not having the means of purchasing food. Vessels were yet said to be constantly shipping cargoes of oatmeal for England.

The gentry and freeholders of Upper Ossory, petitioned the House of Commons just previously to the rising of Parliament, and stated, that most of the disturbances in Ireland were the consequence of non-resident landlords, and prayed for a tax upon absentees.

Married.] Redmond Morris Hutchinson, esq. to Frances, daughter of the late John Read, esq. of College-green, Dublin.—Robert King Cummins, esq. of Cork, to Miss Jackson, of Tipperinmonth.—Alexander Purviance, esq. of the Hermitage, Londonberry, to Miss Elizabeth Vincent, of Limerick.

Died.] At Dublin, in North Great George-street, 70, John Pringle, esq. of Caledon.

At Ballybeg, county of Wicklow, the Rev. Richard H. Symes, rector of Kilcommon and Ballymoney.

ERRATUM.—In Capt. Layman's paper on Water, vol. lviii. page 497, line 6, instead of "Although a hole remained round the wounded eye," read, "Although a halo remained," &c.

*** The usual Supplementary Number, containing the principal Works of the Half-year, with the Indexes, was published on the 31st of July.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 400.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1824. [Price 2s.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Tables shewing the Proportionate Refraction of the Light of several fixed Stars and Planets, and its Dependence on the Proportions of their coloured Rays. By T. FORSTER, M.D. F.L.S. M.A.S., &c.

I OFFER the following tables, with deference to the results of other observers, and likewise with great caution, it being founded on an attempted measurement of the proportionate deviation and relative quantity of the differently-coloured rays in the several stars stated in the table. And I request that allowance be made for the great difficulty of such observations; and that the novelty of the experiments, the few opportunities that I have had of repeating them on an extensive scale, together with the great nicety requisite where such small quantities are concerned, may apologize for the rude and imperfect manner in which the observations have been conducted.

If the future observations of more able persons should confirm my own, I shall be glad to see them in detail: if they should be confuted, the very detection of the cause of the error may lead on to the knowledge of some other fact of use in the very curious investigations now going forward as to the nature of light. At all events they have afforded me, and may afford to others, agreeable amusement during the long and dreary winter nights of this miserable country.

In the following table I assume the apparent altitude of the stars above the horizon at the time of observation to be 10° , and the barometer 0' 760:—the centigr. thermometer $+ 10^{\circ}$. Under which circumstances, we may estimate the mean refraction as $5' 19''.10$, according to the formula determined by La Place, and published in the *Connaissance des Temps*. Now, presuming this to be the real mean refraction, and believing also that it equals the refraction of Capella, the figures put down in column 3 of the following table, indicate the quantities of refraction to be added to, or subtracted from the above-mentioned mean, in order to get the

true refraction of each of the stars named in column 1. Thus the stars which I have put above Capella in the column require a greater, and those below him a less correction for 10° of altitude than $5' 19''.10$, and probably in nearly the proportions indicated in the scale. The particular methods I have used, both for obtaining the spectra and for measuring the deviation of the extreme rays, being one, I believe, of my own discovery, and which I am not yet sufficiently confident in, I do not at present think it necessary to disclose because I intend to make it the subject of a future communication. It has been overlooked, I am persuaded, from its simplicity, in consequence of that fatal though common error of the human understanding, whereby we so frequently dig deep for the discovery of objects that lie near the surface and are overlooked. All I desire is, to learn from those who have better means than I possess of making the experiments, whether astronomical observations on those stars which are conveniently situated for determining the refraction, shall be found to confirm or refute what appears to have been ascertained as probable from the employment of a very different mode of investigation.

TABLE.

Names of Stars.	Apparent prevailing Colour.	Proper Refraction at 10° Altitude, estimating the mean Refraction at $5' 19''.10$.
Lyra.....	Blue.....	$6''.50$
Spica....	Blue.....	$6''.0$
Sirius....	White.....	$5''.50$
Aried....	Whitish.....	$4''.0$
Atair....	Whitish.....	$2''.50$
Procyon...	Yellowish white	$2''.20$
Rigel....	Yellowish white	$2''.0$
Capella...	Yellow.....	$0''.0$
Regulus...	Reddish white	$1''.0$
Arcturus..	Orange Red..	$4''.0$
Alpiard...	Reddish.....	$4''.50$
Betalgeus..	Red.....	$4''.50$
Aldebaran.	Reddish.....	$7''.0$

Observe.—In the above table the quantities put down are not asserted
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with any degree of positiveness, but are merely submitted, as being what the measurements of the various spectra seem to indicate.

The colour in the second column is merely the general appearance of the star as to colour when viewed in the manner already described, before the rays meet in a focus in the telescope; and is of no particular utility, otherwise than by reminding the reader of the general varieties of colour of stars.

I have not detailed the peculiarities of the coloured spectra, from want of time, and because the detail would take up too much space in your valuable Magazine. But I have given the results, as nearly as I could estimate them, in column 3. The following seems to be the order of the refrangibility of the planets: but I have not been able to state any proportions, as the principal method employed to disperse the light of the stars will not disperse that of the planets.

TABLE.

Planet.	Colour.	Whether the Proper Refraction + or - the Mean.
Moon	Bright white ..	+
Venus	Bright white ..	+
Jupiter....	Greenish yellow white..	+
Saturn	Dull white.....	=
Mercurey ..	Reddish	-
Mars	Very Red	-

Absolute Proportions unknown.

Thus the moon requires the most, and Mars the least correction for refraction.

T. FORSTER.

Hartfield, East Grinstead,
July 17, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE DANGERS OF OPEN BOATS.

AN open boat, notwithstanding the skill and dauntless intrepidity with which it is managed, notwithstanding the almost miraculous feats which it has been known to accomplish in even outliving a storm when a large ship has gone to the bottom, and notwithstanding the sundry contrivances which have been adopted to give it security, is one of the most perilous situations in which a mariner can be exposed, as the almost weekly disasters recorded by the newspapers incontestably prove; in short, it would be absurd to enlarge upon, or to discuss this fact, which is so notorious and self-evident.

To preserve the lives of a most valuable set of men in their perilous efforts to assist a ship in distress; and the perpetual dangers which attend a common boat; has induced me to try if something under the influence of a sail could not be constructed, so as to communicate from the shore, to a ship in distress, or to encounter a gale of wind without much, (if any) danger, at least not the danger of the common boat; and I think I have made a model which will answer every purpose, either as a life-boat, a fishing-boat, (for this is often exposed to imminent danger, as the word, Clovelly, too painfully brings to one's recollection) or for any other general use where danger is to be apprehended, and necessity requires that a boat should put to sea. This boat, according to my model, may be made to any size, for two men, or for eight, ten, or a dozen, rigged in any character calculated either for the sail or the oar, but chiefly the sail; it may be easily managed, and will work itself without any other manual assistance than the rudder; it cannot remain upset; or if it should be momentarily so, no injury will arise, because it must instantly right again; nor yet sink though ten thousand waves wash over it; and though it has neither cork nor air barrels, it may be built so light as to be easily launched, and will work off upon lee-shore much better than the common Beer or Deal boat in the sharpest surf, either without difficulty or danger to its crew; and will go as near to the wind, make less lee-way and sail with as much speed as any boat that ever has been built; and I may with truth add, without so much as wetting the jacket of its crew, and affording an ample stowage according to its size, without being encumbered with any thing that will retard its course. It may be shaped either for celerity, for burthen, or for common purposes, and I am sure that 10*l*. would most amply supply all the extra expense of a common boat, and every common boat can be converted into it without the least difficulty; though a boat, to be built with an eye to this improvement, if such on inspection and consideration it should turn out to be, would be preferable; still the common boat could be easily converted to it; but, as I have said before, not so well as one that was originally intended for this purpose.

I am no sailor, and not much of a mechanic, nor do I live in a sea-port, or know whether any boat answering the description here given has ever been offered

offered to the public. I should think not, because I never read of, heard, or saw any such; and as a fishing-boat, or one for ordinary purposes, I am sure there is none such, which is the more to be wondered at, as this model is formed upon the simplest principles imaginable, and is applicable to every purpose. If any other person has suggested the same idea, I have no more to say upon the subject; but if not, and what I have before remarked be deemed worthy of public consideration, I am ready to submit the model to inspection and criticism.

Mr. Greathead's boat is solely adapted for rowing; and I apprehend the expense of it is so considerable, and its management so difficult to those who are unacquainted with it, as well as excessively dangerous, and laborious, as to preclude the common use of it, when there ought to be such a boat, or some boat of the same nature, not only at every port, but within every three or four miles upon the coast. This model is attended with so little extra expense, and is so much more desirable than the common boat, that it can be used for all daily and ordinary purposes, and therefore always fit for use; that it can be used for a life-boat at a moment's notice, in case of need; whereas the professed life-boats are either put away in houses and kept dry, or otherwise used so seldom, like a fire-engine in a country town, that upon a sudden emergency, when their services are required, they become quite useless.

The first time the Aberdeen boat (as I was informed by a gentleman of that place) was wanted, it filled, from being kept in a dry place, immediately; and so could not be used at all. The most serious disasters frequently occur from the accidental upsetting of boats when no danger is dreamt of, in rivers; and from going backwards and forwards to ships at anchor in bays and roads; for there are winds and seas that are highly dangerous to open boats, that are not so to ships; if a common boat ship a sea, there is an end of her, and all on board.

This boat cannot upset, ship a sea, or fill. If a squall in a river, where unexpected gusts often strike a boat a-back very unexpectedly, strikes the proposed boat, the sails trim themselves, on either side, she rights in an instant, and is in a condition to receive the wind come as it will; if her gunwale be pressed a foot or more under water, not a drop can enter: I say, she may be turned bottom up fifty times following, and right as

often of her own accord, and the man at the helm shall still be secure; and I repeat again that it may be as useful in the hazardous enterprize of the pilot, as the fishing-boat or the life-preserver. I am informed that the open Deal boats, on occasions of necessity, adventurously hazard working off through the breakers on a lee-shore to a ship in distress, sometimes get over the surf or breakers without being swamped, but sometimes the boats fill, and the men are thrown into the sea, and scramble to the shore, in the best manner they can, at the risk of their lives, which are often forfeited to their humanity: an instance of this nature lately happened on the Kent or Surrey coast. Now if the open Deal boat can thus work off the shore *with* danger; this boat can equally well work off *without* danger, for it shall be the same boat, and the same rigging, and the same men, only with the additional securities which I have named. In short, the suggestion is so plain, that I only am surprised at its never having been adopted; and so obvious that I am almost ashamed to say so much about it; but every word that I have said is true, and I am ready to prove it by the model. Yet I am not so presumptuous as to say that the plan is infallible, or that there is no danger; but I do mean to say and am ready to prove, that the plan is more safe by ten thousand degrees, than the usual modes of going to sea in boats. If ten lives only are saved in a year, it is a consideration. I never shewed it but to one person, and he was a ship-builder. This gentleman was satisfied of the truth and practicability of every thing which is before mentioned, and I wish to communicate this paper to the public through your Magazine, if any good should be likely to arise from it.

I. C.

19th July 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

CHRONOMETERS.

SIR,

PERHAPS the most surprising effort of art and scientific ingenuity displayed by man is to be seen in the construction of chronometers, which are now made to go with an accuracy which rivals almost that of the heavenly bodies. The beau ideal of a perfect chronometer is one that would go exactly for ever, or for a very long period, according to mean time, neither too fast nor too slow. That which is attainable, is to have an instrument which will go according to

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE last paper in the seventh volume of the *Spectator* (No. 555), contains several interesting facts respecting the principal writers engaged in that celebrated work. "All the papers," says Steele, "which I have distinguished by any letter in the name of the Muse CLIO, were given me by the gentlemen of whose assistance I formerly boasted in the preface and concluding leaf of my *Tatlers*." The generality of readers, and among them many persons of acuteness and discrimination, have inferred from this passage that Addison was the *author of all these papers*; an inference which is neither fairly deducible from the words of Steele, nor consistent with the evidence furnished by subsequent writers. Tickell has indeed contributed to strengthen this opinion by inserting these papers indiscriminately in his edition of Addison's works; and Dr. Johnson has likewise fallen into the common error on this subject.

"The papers of Addison," says the author of the *Lives of the Poets*, "are marked in the *Spectator* by one of the letters in the name of *Clio*, and in the *Guardian* by a *hand*; whether it was, as Tickell pretends to think, that he was unwilling to usurp the praise of others, or, as Steele, with far greater likelihood, insinuates that he could not, without discontent, impart to others any of his own. 'I have heard,' continues this snarling writer, "that his avidity did not satisfy itself with the air of renown, but that with great eagerness, he laid hold on *his proportion of the profits*." And why not? The *Spectator* and *Guardian* are always spoken of as the joint productions of these friends; and, though Steele was the nominal editor of both, Addison is known to have contributed the greater number of original papers, and was, therefore, entitled to at least an equal share of the profits. With respect, indeed, to the part which Addison took in the *Guardian*, Dr. Johnson himself says, that it is not known whether his communications were furnished "occasionally, or by previous engagement," and the Doctor had probably no better ground for his insinuation, as regarded the *Spectator*. Addison, however, though he bears the palm of industry from Steele, unquestionably derived some assistance from the kindness of his friends; nor is Dr. Johnson quite correct in attributing indiscriminately to his pen all those papers marked

by one of the letters in the name of the muse CLIO. This, at least, is not a fair inference from the words of Steele, who only tells us that these papers *were given him* by Addison, and does not expressly assert that Addison *wrote* them. From the known integrity of Steele's character, I feel persuaded that he made these acknowledgments to his friend Addison, as he himself tells us, (No. 555), "because he would not let his heart reproach him with a consciousness of having acquired a praise which was not his right;" and purposely expressed himself in these qualified terms; that he might not pledge his word to a fact which he was not prepared to verify. There might, too, be something of a fellow-feeling in the case; for Steele, "whose negligence kept him always in a hurry," was not unfrequently obliged to avail himself of the kindness of his friends.

Bishop Hurd states that "of the three periodical papers, in which Mr. Addison was happily induced to bear a part, the only one, which was planned by himself was the *Spectator*;" (Addison's works, Vol. III. p. 3.), but Tickell informs us that the *Spectator* "was projected by Addison in concert with Sir Richard Steele." However, this may be, the following statement will go far to prove, that both Addison and Steele had a property in the work, and consequently that Dr. Johnson's insinuation respecting Addison's greediness in seizing on his share of the profits, is a mere ebullition of spleen and ill-humour. The first six papers were alternately supplied by Addison and Steele. Of the next twenty-five papers, namely, from seven to thirty-one, sixteen were supplied by Addison, seven by Steele, and two (twenty-two and thirty) were printed without any signature. The thirty-second and thirty-third numbers were furnished by Steele; but the letter in No. 33 was claimed as the production of Mr. John Hughes, by the friends of that gentleman, in a posthumous work containing his correspondence with some of the most eminent literary characters of the age. The thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth numbers were furnished by Addison. The next four papers were supplied alternately by Steele and Addison. Numbers forty and forty-five bear Addison's signature; but the four intermediate numbers were alternately supplied by Steele and Addison. Of the next six numbers (46-51), three were furnished by Addison, and three by Steele. Numbers

bers fifty-two and fifty-three have no signature affixed to them, but the letter on the *Art of improving Beauty*, in No. 53, is ascribed to Mr. John Hughes, and is supplementary to the one contained in No. 33. From number fifty-four to eighty-six, the contributions are very irregular. Twelve bear the signature of Steele, nineteen of Addison, and two, signed X, (67 and 77), are attributed to Eustace Budgell, Esq., a friend and relation of Addison. The letter dated from Cambridge, in No. 54, *on a sect of philosophers, called Loungers*, is ascribed by some to Mr. Laurence Eusden; by others to Parnell. It appears certain, however, that Eusden was the author of a letter in No. 78, dated from Cambridge, giving an account of *a club of Ugly Faces*, and another in No. 87, signed TT. *on Coffee-house Idols*. These were not the whole of Mr. Eusden's communications; but they are all which we can now assign to him with any degree of confidence. Had the Spectator been no further indebted to him, it is hardly probable that his name would have been mentioned by Steele (No. 555) in the list of those to whom he was under peculiar obligations. Indeed Eusden himself, in No. 78, speaks of "some things which he had before sent" for insertion in the Spectator; although we have no clue to any thing but the letter in No. 54, already alluded to. Budgell's first paper was No. 67: for some time he was rather tardy in his contributions; but when the work had been established about a year, he regularly furnished Addison with a paper once a week for four or five months together. At the expiration of this period a fit of silence came upon him; and during the last six months he contributed only one paper, No. 506. His signature was invariably the letter X; and the papers communicated by him during the publication of the first seven volumes, were twenty-eight in number. The eighth volume, which was conducted by Addison and himself, without the assistance of Sir R. Steele, contains no signatures. (Biograph. Brit. vol. ii. Art. *Budgell*.) Two letters in No. 66, requesting the Editor's remarks on *Fine-Breeding* as distinguished from *Good-Breeding*, the former signed *Celimene*, and the latter without any signature, are claimed as Mr. Hughes's. The letter in No. 71 was written by James Hirst, a servant of the Hon. Edward Wortley's; and took its rise from the following singular circumstance.—"It

happened one day, that in re-delivering a parcel of letters to his master, James by mistake gave him one which he had written to his sweetheart, and kept back Mr. Wortley's. He soon discovered his error, and immediately hurried to his master to retrieve it, but unfortunately for poor James, it happened to be the first that presented itself, and before his return Mr. Wortley had perused the enamoured footman's love story. James entreated to have it returned. 'No,' said Mr. Wortley, 'no, James, you shall be a great man: this letter shall appear in the Spectator.' It was accordingly communicated to Steele, and published in James's own words, 'Dear Betty, &c.' (Athenæum, Vol. i. p. 353.) Numbers eighty-seven and eighty-eight were supplied by Steele, and eighty-nine and ninety by Addison. Number ninety-one, containing the history of Flavia and Honoria, though it bears one of Steele's editorial signatures, (R), was the production of Mr. Hughes. Of the next six papers (92-97), three were supplied by Addison and three by Steele; but the letter signed *Leonora*, in No. 92, reminding the Spectator of his promise to furnish a catalogue of books necessary to constitute a lady's library, was written by a Miss Sheppard (afterwards Mrs. Perry). A second letter, signed *Parthenia*, upon the same subject, appeared in No. 140, the former not having been sufficiently attended to by the Spectator. This was the production of Miss Margaret Sheppard, sister to the above, who likewise wrote a letter, inserted in No. 163, giving an account of a disappointment in love. In this she adopted her sister's signature of *Leonora*; and it is not improbable that to this lady's letter the world owes the beautiful story of Theodosius and Constantia, which appeared in the very next paper (Monthly Repository, vol. iv. p. 303). The five papers from number ninety-eight to number one hundred and two inclusive, were furnished, according to some copies, by Addison; but in Tonsen's edition of 1744, I find that No. 100 has no signature. Whether the original folio edition contained any I have no means of ascertaining; the copy to which I have access commencing only with No. 179, and ending with No. 447.*

On

* The paper immediately preceding this was the first number of the Spectator which paid the stamp duty to Government; and the additional halfpenny appears to have induced

On reviewing the above statement, it would appear that, of the first hundred and two papers in the *Spectator*, fifty-nine were communicated by Addison, thirty-six by Steele, and seven by occasional correspondents: viz.—

Nos. 1 to 6.	
Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 1, 3, 5.	Nos. 2, 4, 6.
Nos. 7 to 31.	
Sixteen by Addison.	Seven by Steele.
Nos. 7 to 10, 12,	Nos. 11, 14, 17,
13, 15, 16, 18, 21,	19, 20, 24, 27.
23, 25, 26, 28, 29,	
31.	
Two with no signature—Nos. 22, 30.	
Nos. 32 to 39.	
Four by Addison.	Four by Steele.
Nos. 34, 35, 37,	Nos. 32, 33, 36,
39.	38.
No. 40.	
One by Addison.	
Nos. 41	

Nos. 41 to 44.	
Two by Addison.	Two by Steele.
Nos. 42, 44.	Nos. 41, 43.
No. 45.	
One by Addison.	
Nos. 46 to 51.	
Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 46, 47, 50.	Nos. 48, 49, 51.
Nos. 52 to 86.	
Nineteen by Addison.	Twelve by Steele.
Nos. 55 to 63, 68	Nos. 54, 64 to 66,
to 70, 72 to 74, 81,	71, 75, 76, 78 to 80,
83, 85, 86.	82, 84.
Two with no signature—Nos. 52, 53.	
Two by Budgett—Nos. 67, 77.	
Nos. 87 to 91.	
Two by Addison.	Two by Steele.
Nos. 89, 90.	Nos. 87, 88.
One by Hughes—No. 91.	
No. 92 to 97.	
Three by Addison.	Three by Steele.
Nos. 92 to 94.	Nos. 95 to 97.
Nos. 98 to 102.	
Five by Addison.	

N. B. The above List has been made out from Tonson's edition of 1744; but the signatures often vary in the different editions: In Bisset's edition, for instance, No. 53 has Steele's editorial mark (R) affixed to it; and Nos. 60 and 95 are without any signature.

Thus far the contributions of Addison and Steele were furnished with great irregularity; but, on a comparison it will be seen that Addison's papers greatly exceed in number those of Steele, and consequently give him a title to at least an equal share in the profits. It will be my object, in some future communication, to prove (what, I believe, has never been before attempted) that the remaining four hundred and fifty-three papers, almost without a single deviation, were supplied in equal numbers by Steele and Addison, with the assistance of their respective friends. W.

Chesterfield, June 10, 1823.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CERTAIN IMPORTANT PROPERTIES of GASES EXPLAINED.

GASES are atoms in motion. The motions are local and circular, for as atoms are the objects of consideration, and as space is full of similar atoms, so atoms propelled or projected among a plenitude of atoms would be deflected into circular orbits, which orbits would be as the momenta of the atoms affected.

But bodies moving in one direction, exhibit no force in a contrary or lateral direction.

duced the original possessor of this copy, like many others, to discontinue taking it in. "Now every single half sheet pays a halfpenny to the Queen," says Swift in a letter dated Aug. 7, 1712. "The *Observer* is fallen; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with the *Flying Post*; the *Examiner* is deadly sick; the *Spectator* keeps up and doubles its price." Addison has made this tax the subject of an excellent paper (No. 445), in which he humorously alludes to the prevailing mortality among his brother authors, and very aptly terms it, according to the suggestion of "a facetious friend," *the fall of the leaf*. In this paper he states that, if the sale of the work is not injured by the addition of the halfpenny stamp, the country will "receive five or six pounds a-day by the labours" of the *Spectator*. From this statement it appears that, at the very lowest calculation, upwards of two thousand four hundred copies of the *Spectator* were put into daily circulation at the time when this tax was originally imposed. But the number was afterwards considerably reduced, no doubt in consequence of the increased price. "I once heard it observed," says Dr. Johnson, (*Life of Addison*) "that the sale may be calculated by the product of the tax, related in the last number to produce more than twenty pounds a week, and therefore stated at one-and-twenty pounds, or three pounds ten shillings a day: this, at a halfpenny a paper, will give sixteen hundred and eighty for the daily number." Hence, then, it appears that in little more than four months after the imposition of the tax, the number of subscribers was reduced at least seven or eight hundred.

direction. A stone moving horizontally for the time has no centripetal force. The greater force overcomes or absorbs, or neutralizes the less. Hence atoms in motion have no weight, and the test of weight is no test in regard to the number of atoms in circular motions, or in a volume of gas.

What weight gas possesses must arise from adventitious circumstances, and not from the gas itself: either from reactions against the embodied vessels, from different reactions, or from fixed atoms contained in the volume. Atoms moving with the velocity which constitutes gas, have centripetal force or weight no more than a ball just emerging from the mouth of a cannon has centripetal force or weight.

If weight therefore is not a test of the number of atoms in a volume of gas, we have no method of determining the quantity of atoms, but by considering their effects and phenomena.

And as weight is no test, so there may be a plenum of moving atoms of various sizes and orbits, as dense as those in the heaviest fixed bodies, even as mercury or platinum; and owing to their orbits they may exhibit no resistance, and to their motions no weight or gravity, or centripetal force.

Such a plenum of atoms, against which the test of weight has heretofore been opposed, would account for all the intense and delicate phenomena of sound, light, and propagation of force. In short, it accounts for all those hitherto inexplicable phenomena, and for those of the various gases in combination and separation.

If we augment the velocity, we diminish the weight and increase the volume; but this applies only to one species of atoms, blocks of Portland-stone compared to others, and the space is still full of power, and probably of atoms in increased motion, or of atoms not disturbed by the others. As all undeflected motion is rectilinear, and as atoms turned into orbits, nevertheless seek right-lined motions, and would move in them but for continued reaction; so it follows as a corollary, that atoms flow towards every space which presents the least resistance or reaction, and that every equal space contains an equal quantity of power, and whenever from any cause it is not so, a conflict or action of atoms takes place till equality of power is attained. What a new view these ideas give us of the fulness,

the continuity, and the combination of nature! How completely they illustrate the mysterious energies of gas in producing and extending the action of atoms in heat, animal energy, the tones of sound, the colours of light, the force of wind, the disturbances called electric, magnetic, &c. &c. &c.!

The idea of space filled with atoms in motion, and in motions which deprive them of weight, by which their quantity is indeterminate, places nature and phenomena in a new light to our understandings, and reconciles all phenomena with

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT six months ago I put up a small retort for obtaining gas, and the other products from wood: my principle object was the gas and charcoal. Being disappointed in the gas not burning clear, and my retort not being properly set, I dropt the pursuit with an intention of resuming it; but in the interim, if any of your correspondents would, through your Magazine, inform me of the best and most advantageous means of obtaining gas from wood, the means of purifying it, and the other products, they will greatly oblige

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Monthly Review, in reviewing Phillips' History of Vegetables, 1822, respecting Sage, states "that the Dutch have been long in the habit of drying sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only their own, but also great quantities from the south of France. They pack them in cases and take out to China; for every pound of sage they get in exchange four pounds of tea, the Chinese preferring it to the best of their own tea." If this assertion be correct, and if it was possible that a similar trade could be carried on by the English (considering the greatness of the consumption of foreign tea), the labour that would be caused by it would be extraordinarily great; the process of drying and curling could be easily done, and it would employ both young and old in its preparation. Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents will be able to give further particulars respecting it through your Magazine, and whether it is or has been tried in England.

B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CODE OF HONOUR, for the REGULATION OF DUELS.

THE following articles have, it is understood, been carefully submitted to persons of the very first rank, courage, discretion, and experience, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a code, which might lessen the mischief usually attendant upon duelling, until its desirable abolition can be effectually achieved; and the author, Joseph Hamilton, esq. of Annandale Cottage, near Dublin, has received the most flattering assurances of their favourable reception by those classes in society for whose advantage they were benevolently framed. As he invites the suggestion of improvements and additions, there is scarcely a doubt but our contributing to the universal circulation of the articles may confer an important benefit upon society. Mr. Hamilton's reflections upon duelling were perhaps more flatteringly reviewed than any modern publication, and obtained for him the most complimentary communications from several distinguished statesmen, soldiers, and writers, in Christendom, as well as from the executive authority in Ireland. The present code would certainly prevent that violence of language and of action which so frequently precludes an amicable settlement.

The Code of Honour, as approved of by several individuals of Rank, Courage, Experience, and Discretion, and most respectfully submitted to the Sovereigns, Princes, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, throughout the Earth, for the purpose of inducing the transmission of such improvements and corrections, through the Ambassadors at the British Court, and the Members of the Imperial Senate, as may at least abate the evil consequences attendant upon Duelling, until a successful effort can be made for the total abolition of the practice.

Art. 1.—If A. B. receive an offence from C. D. and would remove the stain which he conceives attaches to his honour, his success in doing so will invariably bear an exact proportion to the gentlemanly delicacy of his own behaviour.

Art. 2.—In a case which appears to require the recurrence to a duel, the challenge should always emanate from the individual who first conceives himself offended.

Art. 3.—If A. B. in order to throw upon the first aggressor the supposed

necessity of originating the challenge shall proceed to horsewhip C. D. strike him with his fist, a stick, or even with his glove, call him liar, coward, or by any other irritating appellation, he does not efface the stain, which he imagines his reputation has contracted; but, on the contrary, he considerably aggravates it, by descending to a violence of action or expression, which every well-bred gentleman is habitually anxious to avoid, and by associating with his conduct the recollection, that violence is almost invariably resorted to by persons whose bodily strength, or pugilistic science, gives them a considerable advantage over the gentleman they are determined to assail.

Art. 4.—When any gentleman neglects the honourable line of conduct, which is suggested in the two first articles, and adopts that which is the subject of the 3d, he ought not to feel himself aggrieved if he be brought before a very different tribunal from that which he aspires to.

Art. 5.—An injury sustained by any individual, in his property, can never be a proper subject for a duel.

Art. 6.—It is the duty of every gentleman, who experiences such violent or abusive treatment as has been noticed in Art. 3, to let his assailant suffer under the influence of the stain supposed to have been imparted by the original offence, and to seek redress for the assault, or the abusive language, from the Courts of Law, in order to suppress a violence which is injurious to civilized society.

Art. 7.—No gentleman, who values his own reputation very highly, will refuse to receive, or offer, such reparation as may be agreed upon by either of the seconds, and an umpire, mutually chosen by the two; and, in case the seconds cannot agree upon an umpire, each should nominate a friend whose decision should be final.

Art. 8.—Gentlemen who do not set a very exorbitant value upon their time and labour, will avoid refusing, even upon the ground, such apology as they would have accepted, in the earlier stages of negotiation.

Art. 9.—When giving the lie, or using any other irritating language, has been the first aggression, if it appear that such language was resorted to under any erroneous impression, and that such impression has been satisfactorily removed by explanation, the written expression of sincere regret

for the use of such provoking language may be offered and accepted, consistently with the most honourable feelings.

Art. 10.—When a gentleman is the depositary of any public trust, it is more honourable to sacrifice his individual feelings than the general interests of society.

Art. 11.—Professional gentlemen, on whose energies or talents the lives, fortunes, or reputation, of their clients may depend, can never justify their fighting duels, without first making a full and timely surrender of their trusts.

Art. 12.—A gentleman who values his own reputation very highly will not fight a duel with, or act as second to, a person who has been guilty of the violence alluded to in Art. 3, or of any other offence against the public morals.

Art. 13.—No gentleman should accept the office of a second, without first receiving from his friend a written statement of the case, upon his honour, which should be accessible to both the seconds, for facilitating an accommodation, and justifying the conduct of the principals, as well as that of the seconds, in the event of a fatal termination to the quarrel. Every second should also insist upon receiving a written consent, to offer, or receive, such apology, submission, or explanation, as may be confidentially agreed upon between the principal and himself, there being melancholy instances upon record, in which the principals have converted seconds into mere automatons, at their own command.

Art. 14.—The parties should never be allowed to fight at less than ten yards distance, to be always well defined by toe-stones, for the advanced feet of the combatants; and, as duelling pistols will inflict a mortal wound at more than forty yards, very trivial differences may be terminated at that distance.

Art. 15.—The parties should invariably salute each other at their meeting on the ground, and they should be emulous in offering this evidence of civilization, remembering that they have, by the very act of meeting, made an acknowledgment of equality, and evinced a perfect willingness to receive, or offer, the supposed necessary reparation.

Art. 16.—The parties should present and fire together, upon the making of a signal previously agreed upon between the seconds, or lose their right to fire; and firing by word of command

should be invariably avoided, as in such cases unnecessary danger is incurred, by permitting the eye to make a preparatory rest upon its object.

Art. 17.—The signal should be a white handkerchief, or other very attractive object, placed upon the ground exactly midway between the principals, that each may have an equal view of it, and that one of the seconds may withdraw it at his pleasure by a cord.

Art. 18.—The seconds should mutually and zealously attempt a reconciliation after every discharge of pistols. This is always the indispensable duty of the second to him who has received the challenge, as well as of the surgeons, and other spectators of the duel.

Art. 19.—The second of the party who has been challenged should invariably have the appointment of the time and place of meeting. The scene of action should be as convenient as possible to both the combatants, especially to surgical assistance, and all extravagant propositions should be carefully rejected, such as fighting across a table at handkerchief's length, or hand to hand, using swords, daggers, knives, rifles, blunderbusses, &c.

Art. 20.—If a gentleman be urged or allowed to fight who is in liquor, or unprepared with a confidential second, or who has not had sufficient time to make a proper disposition of his property, and trusts, for the advantage of his family, constituents, clients, wards, or creditors, a suspicion of foul play must inevitably attach itself to all persons by whom it may be sanctioned, suggested, or even witnessed, without opposition.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES OF DETACHED PARTS OF EGYPT,
collected from the WORKS of different
RECENT TRAVELLERS, FRENCH, ENGLISH,
and GERMAN.

AMONG the memorable works, different in character, but marked by grand features, which appear in and belong to Egypt, is the island of Elephantina. It was a treasure of simple and amusing beauties, out of view, and unknown, till the continued researches of philosophical Europeans traced and pervaded it. Its merits will always charm in such a country as Egypt, both nature and art having employed immense resources to enrich it. From its fertility it acquired the

title of "Garden of the Tropic." M. Jomard describes the aspect of nature here, the freshness of the meadows and winding groves, as affording successive prospects more animated than in any other parts of Egypt. He contrasts the horrors of wild solitude, the depths and antiquity of sandy caverns, &c. the immensity, severities, and influence, of a torrid climate and lifeless creation, with the new sensations which the objects of Elephantia must forcibly impress even on an ordinary traveller. He enumerates the beautiful trees, profusely scattered over, and with which it is elegantly grouped and decorated, exhibits the brilliant colouring of its vigorous vegetation, as constituting an appearance for the eye to view, and the mind to admire, unequalled in rich and elevated variety. He extends his encomiums to the whole adjoining canton, as adapted to exalt the conceptions of any man possessed of the least sensibility.

At Elephantia are several remains of monuments still erect, to attest its pristine magnificence. There was once an Egyptian city on the island, represented by Pomponius Mela as one of the most considerable in Egypt. In the time of Herodotus, the Persians, as the Pharaohs had done before, had a garrison there, to secure the frontiers against the Ethiopians. The Romans maintained one also; according to Strabo; and, so late as the times of the Lower Empire, we find a cohort stationed there.

The antiquities most entire are two little temples, both on a similar plan of construction, and with the same proportions. The architecture is a model of purity and elegance; it has some peculiarities to be found in no other Egyptian structure. There is no inclination of the walls and face, which are vertical; and it is here only that the ceiling of the gallery rests immediately upon the cornice.

In this little island there is also a philometric ladder, which may be traced to the times of the Ptolemies. It is probably the one of which Strabo makes mention. Leaving this agreeable spot,—where nature seems revived, where every thing smiles, where the earth is adorned with trees and shrubs, and these are decked with green blossoms, flowers, and fruits, the traveller will be mortified at the narrow limits which the benefits here painted exhibit to his view.

On the passage from Elephantia to Ombos, only a few indications of verdure appear on the right bank of the river; but at Ombos the whole country is a desert. The intense heat seems to menace whatever has life. In September, Reaumur's thermometer rises to fifty-four degrees; this is higher than at Syene, which lies more to the south. Respiration here is like breathing in a furnace. The French soldiers boiled eggs by laying them for a short time on the ground. A young negro, who had ventured his feet on the sands, was so scorched, that, being unable to walk, he was carried on his master's shoulders.

The ruins of Ombos present an appearance of unbounded desolation: scarcely any vestiges remain of the ancient Egyptian city. From its situation, at the entrance of a valley which leads to the Desert, it has no shelter against the encroaching sands, from the natural rampart of the Arabic chain. The Arab village that succeeded to the ancient Ombos was so endangered, that the inhabitants have deserted it. In this remote quarter, it is rare to find any visible signs of a living creature.

On the sands may yet be seen the remains of two Egyptian temples, surrounded with a vast brick wall. The largest has two porticoes, and in its breadth is divided into two equal parts. Of this double distribution, no similar example exists, either in this country or in the whole range of ancient architecture. These ruins bear also the marks of fire; besides which, the Nile has invaded the flanks of the wall, and carried away a portion of the little temple.

Ombos was not always so near the bank; it was formerly inundated by a canal. But the current, inclining eastward, so expanded the canal, that it now forms the principal channel of the river, and a large piece of land has been transformed into an island.

In those times, on the rising of the Nile, crocodiles came up to the vicinity. By the inhabitants this was deemed a presage and emblem of the inundation: their image was sculptured in the temples, and Osiris was figured with a crocodile's head. At Denderah this animal was held in abhorrence, and hence the aversion subsisting between the inhabitants respectively. Juvenal alludes to it:—

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
 Immortale odium et nunquam sanabile
 vultus,
 Ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra.

An irreconcilable hatred, of ancient date, subsists between the neighbouring cities of Ombos and Tentyra.

At Sibilis, the two chains of mountains that compose the valley of the Nile approach so near, that they hardly leave a passage for the river. In Arabic, Sibilis has a name denoting the *mountain chain*. A tradition is accredited, that an iron chain between the opposite mountains formed a line of communication for passengers. It was from the quarries of Sibilis that all those masses of freestone were extracted which appear in the Egyptian buildings from Syene to Denderah.

The village of Edfou is the modern representative of Atho, called by the Greeks and Romans, Apollinopolis Magna. It appears from Herodotus, Diodorus, and Plutarch, that the Egyptian divinity Horus was consimilar with Apollo.

Apollinopolis was the chief place of a name or district, and one of the principal cities of the Thebais. In the time of Adrian, a medal was struck there in honour of that emperor. Towards the close of the fourth century, this city was on the decline. According to Ammianus Marcellinus, the chief cities at that time were Cop-tos, Hermopolis, and Antinöe.

Most of the houses that compose the village of Edfou are grouped, with no regard to order, on the terrace of the temple, which is one of the finest in Egypt. These wretched hovels seem unfit for the dwellings of any human being. As to the temple, a glance over its dimensions will display a spectacle the most grand and sublime. The plan is surprisingly regular, the sculptures are beautiful, and the whole appears uniformly lofty, like the majesty of the sea, when contemplation fixes on it. The temple is about 424 feet in length; the shaft of its largest columns measures, at the lower part, near twenty feet in circumference. The stones in the ceilings are of singular magnitude; in the grand portico they are eighteen feet in length. The exterior façade of the edifice is about 212 feet.

A number of compartments must be traversed to enter the sanctuary, which is detached from the building, and

unlike it in its construction; a gloomy light enters it from the ceiling. Among the sculptures is the image of a phoenix, which, with the ancient Egyptians, as Solinus and Pliny relate, was an emblem of the Great Year or Sothic Period. Tacitus gives 1460 years to the life of the phoenix, exactly that of the Sothic Period. The renewal of this term was marked by the heliacal rising of Sirius, when the fixed and the vague year met in Egyptian astronomy.

Near the great building is another monument, on a less extensive scale: it was a Typhonium, or Temple of Typhon, the genius of evil.

About two leagues to the north, on the right bank of the Nile, stood the ancient city of Elythia; there are remains of two walls, and various buildings, but not comparable to those of Apollinopolis. Elythia was a Grecian goddess, presiding over women in labour, like the Lucina of the Latins.

The antiquities of Egypt have in all ages been thought a proper subject of attention: and the acquisitions, scientific and literary, of voyagers, in their several expeditions in the interior, with the particular details of the observations they have made and collected, are likely to become of much future consequence. Among other useful notes, containing the modern geography, and exhibiting views of the pristine state of Egypt, some short account has been given relative to the island of Philæ.

It is situated on the confines of Nubia, beyond the last cataract, about two leagues above Syene, and fourteen on this side the tropic. As it is one of the principal points of Egypt, it has numerous remains that serve to show its quondam importance. The Egyptian priests appear to have had a just sense of its position, and under the Pharaohs, in the time of their national power and prosperity, in the case of Philæ, were for making political interest and religion compatible and subservient to each other. It was one of the gates of Egypt, and they exerted their skill and policy in acquiring superior strength for the island, in proportion to the means it possessed. Egypt was surrounded on three sides, by the Mediterranean and by Deserts; and, till the invasion of Nebuchadnezzar, the arts and operations of war were most liable to be called forth and employed on the side of Nubia. It was from this circumstance,

circumstance, in a great measure, that the island attained to its grandeur. The priests would have it considered as the depositary of the tomb of Osiris; and, by thus holding it up to public veneration, placed it under the safeguard of the citizens. Philæ became an object of pilgrimage, and its public works were such as to gain the admiration of other nations. Among the four temples of Philæ, one has much engaged attention, from its having been constructed of materials still more ancient; its stones, hieroglyphics, and colours, appear to be twice as old as the temple: so that the mind is filled with wonder, and the imagination entertained, while computing the reputation which such works must have obtained, and their successive value, traceable to the origin of arts, and the earliest era of civilization. Within the compass of a very small territory, the number of columns, obelisks, walls, &c. show how the activity and industry of that wise state and nation were occupied. Philæ is embosomed on all sides in granite rocks, so that it forms a natural fortification.

Among other articles brought by M. Cailliand from Egypt, in his last expedition, (which form a rich cabinet of curiosities,) is a beautiful mummy, of extraordinary magnitude and weight. On the head is a crown of gilt copper lamina, and of buttons, in imitation of the leaves and young fruit of an olive-tree. At the bottom of the case which serves for its envelop is a painted zodiac; the figures have a strong resemblance to the zodiac of Denderah. The lid bears a small Greek inscription, nearly effaced; the name of Petemenôn appears at the head, in Cursive Greek, on the margin of a small hieroglyphic papyrus placed over the mummy, between the exterior bandlets. The size of the head and of the feet exceed all ordinary dimensions. From its new and singular circumstances, it was thought that the opening of it would disclose manuscripts, metals, or other rarities. It was enclosed in seven different envelopes, besides an outer linen-cloth, covered with paintings and hieroglyphics, with other ornaments, not common in Egypt, and an inner thin cover to remove before the skin could be come at. The abdomen being opened, much black balm of a superior quality appeared, but no rarities, as had been expected. The removing of the numberless bandlets and envelopes, which often required

cutting-tools, and would cover a space of 2800 square feet, took up three hours. — Though nothing remarkable was found in the body, on removing the last linen from the face, M. C. discovered under each eye, and over the cheek-bones, a gold lamina or plate, representing the figure of an eye, with the eye-lids; on the mouth was another gold plate, pretty much resembling a tongue. It was laid perpendicular to the junction of the lips, which are perfectly closed. These two singularities have not been observed in any other subject. One of the tunics contained several characters written with ink; there was also a beautiful scarf, with fringes, and a lace, marked with the letters A. M. the initials of the Greek name of the person.

A second mummy, when opened, was found to differ in its mode of embalming from all we are acquainted with; in the preparation, neither bitumen, nor mineral soda, nor any kind of salt, enters. The bands and linens are rolled about the body without any adhering substance, but there was a very thick layer of sawings of wood or bark, evidently for the purpose of absorbing humidity, and this is completely effected. The body also contained a great quantity of this powder, in lieu of bitumen. This simple process has safely preserved the flesh; parts of it, as the ears and cartilage of the nose, are still very flexible; all parts will yield to the impression of a finger, and even the white of the eyes is discernible. The whole figure is yellow, and not black. The person so embalmed is an old man: two little pieces of leather, or brown morocco, are crossed about his neck; their hieroglyphic marks seem as if done with a stamp. One of them is in the form of a spatula.

M. C. has several other mummies in excellent preservation. Two are remarkable for being enclosed in paste-board cases, enriched with paintings, and sewed on the back.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE blow-pipe having become so interesting and important an instrument for experimental purposes, it may not be unacceptable to receive an account of a means of constructing self-acting blow-pipes of India-rubber, capable of affording a strong and uniform stream of air, during twenty-five to sixty minutes, according to the size of

of the jet. Select at the stationers bottles of India-rubber, varying in weight from half to three-quarters of a pound, preferring those of a dark hue; a strip of which, when pulled out, so as to become very thin, is almost transparent; and avoid those bottles of a browner colour, a strip of which cannot be pulled out so thin as is mentioned above without breaking. The bottles selected are to be boiled in water until quite softened, which usually occurs after a quarter of an hour's boiling. A short brass tube, having a stop-cock on its middle, and a screw-tap adapted to screw into a condensing syringe at one end; and having, near to the other end, a milled projecting rib outside, provided for each bottle; and, when these are cooled after the boiling, the ribbed end of a tube is inserted into the neck of each India-rubber bottle, and is firmly secured there; by lapping strong waxed thread above and below the rib.

The tube of one of the bottles is now screwed to the syringe, and air is forced in; after a few strokes of the syringe, a blister-like projection will be observed to form on that part of the bottle which is the thinnest; and, as the forcing-in of air is slowly continued, the blister will be seen to enlarge, until it extends over the whole surface, and the bottle will usually then have acquired a diameter of fourteen to seventeen inches: in this state, the blow-pipe bottle being completed, it is unscrewed from the condenser, and the jet-pipe is screwed on in its place; and now the blow-pipe is ready for use; and immediately, on turning the stop-cock, the elastic contraction of the bottle will force out the air in a strong and steady jet, as has been mentioned above, which will continue until the bottle is reduced to about double its original size; when the condenser may be again applied, and the bottle be again distended as before, unless that several bottles have been prepared and charged at first, as is mentioned above. When no longer wanted, the bottles should be emptied of their air, and so may be kept for any length of time ready for charging; only observing, that if at any time a bottle has lost its pliability, and become hard by keeping, it must be immersed for a short time in boiling water before applying the syringe. The great portability, and the length and steadiness of action, of this blow-pipe, are its great recommendation: it may be

used with any of the gases, even explosive mixtures of oxygen and hydrogen, the accidental explosion of which would merely burst and destroy the bottle, without occasioning further mischief. Z. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE exertions against the repeal of the Usury Laws, in which you have borne a conspicuous part, have happily been crowned with success; and, however seldom we have to praise the conduct of our legislators, we must do them the justice to say, that they in a firm and determined manner resisted the wicked attempts of avaricious speculators to extort from necessitous borrowers a higher interest than five per cent. It is to be hoped they will be for ever deterred from renewing their attempts; or, if they again expose themselves, that the legislature will again put them to shame. There are only two circumstances that can justify the expectation of a higher interest than five per cent. the first is, that the money is locked up, and cannot be recalled on giving notice, as in the case of mortgage and similar loans; and the second is, when the interest is to be paid, not for a perpetuity, but for a limited period, or a period depending on the contingency of the existence of one or more lives. There are, comparatively, few persons, who can afford to have their money locked up, so as not to be called back when they want it; and who are willing to risk its loss, by the extinction, by death, of the persons on whose lives the annuities depend; hence the gain, from investing money in this way, naturally rises much higher than it otherwise would; and it is a very advantageous speculation for those who adventure in it. There are many so situated in regard to their property, that they can raise money only by way of annuity.

There are ample and important reasons, in addition to the difficulty of procuring money at five per cent. for any given length of time, which induce many individuals possessed of undoubted freehold and copyhold securities, as well as public bodies, to prefer raising money by way of annuity. For example, if a gentleman raise money by mortgage, he cannot generally be secure against being called upon to repay it for more than six months,

months, unless under particular circumstances; as, for instance, from its being trust-money. He is therefore placed at the mercy and caprice of the lender. The money he was of course in want of, or he would not have borrowed it, and it may be difficult in so short a time as six months to repay it. It may have been expended in the improvement of his estate, or in such a speculation that it may be a very unfavourable time to sell his property. When he applies for a fresh loan, he is subjected to unusual difficulty and suspicion, even from the circumstance of his estate being already mortgaged for the very sum he is called upon to pay off. Hence it may be impossible to obtain the money, and he suffers the consequences, which are not unfrequently sale or foreclosure. But in the case of raising money by granting annuities it is different; for so long as the grantor continues to pay the annuity granted, he cannot be called upon to pay off the purchase-money, although he may do so when he finds it convenient, upon giving a short notice, or paying a small fine.

Proprietors of leasehold property are for like reasons induced to prefer raising money by annuity to mortgage; and it also frequently occurs, that they are unable to obtain money by mortgage at all, although the duration of their interest in the property may be amply sufficient for securing the payment of the annuities they are willing to grant.

Proprietors of shares in roads, canals, bridges, and other public works of this nature, when they may deem it an unfavourable time to sell, are able to give good security for an advance of money by way of annuity, to such an extent as the value of their shares will cover.

Parishes are unable to raise money by mortgage, because they cannot give a power of sale, and can only grant a security on the rates from time to time as they come in. It is also deemed inequitable to lay the whole burden of defraying the expense of a church, or other public object, the benefit of which is to extend over a long period, upon the present inhabitants. They therefore raise money by annuity; and almost every local act of parliament directs, or recognizes, this mode of obtaining money by parishes.

The proprietors of unincumbered, but entailed, estates, cannot raise money by mortgage, as they have only a

life-interest in the property. It is frequently impossible to cut off the entail, and sometimes a proprietor does not desire to do so; hence, when money is raised, it must be by way of annuity; and such an annuity is granted as will remunerate for the use of the money, and pay the premium for the insurance of the life.

All persons deriving an income for life, or for lives, secured on land, by marriage settlement, attachable pensions from government, money in the funds, or other good securities depending on life, must, from the nature of such securities, when they raise money, do it by way of annuity. As in such cases insurance is required, the parties raising the money must grant an annuity, to such an amount as will insure the money advanced, and yield a remuneration for its use.

In Scotland, from one-third to one-half the landed property is entailed; and the entail cannot, by any means, be set aside. Hence money cannot be raised on such property, except in the form of a life-annuity. In Ireland, much property is also entailed.

From these circumstances it arises, that immense sums are annually raised by way of annuity. Accordingly, for many years, there have been annually effected and enrolled in London, on an average, 1500 annuities, besides those secured on freehold property and copyhold estates of larger annual value than the annuities granted, and exclusive of annuities granted on land, and other property, in Scotland and Ireland. The sum so invested in the purchase of annuities within the last three years, and enrolled in London, has been from three millions and a half to four millions sterling.

Such transactions have been controlled by our Acts of the legislature, the substance of which is summed up in 53 Geo. III. c. 141, which has been further explained by 3 Geo. IV. c. 92. Several annuity companies have also obtained separate Acts. MERCATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR correspondent Academicus (vol. 58, p. 37,) justly observes, that the resurrection, ascribed to Jesus Christ by the evangelists, differs in kind from the resurrection ascribed by Saint Paul to the bodies of deceased persons; that Christ rose in the flesh, with the wounds in his hands and side unhealed; and that the dead are to

rise, according to the Corinthian epistle, with spiritual bodies not liable to corruption. This ought not to surprise, for there was nothing in crucifixion likely to terminate the mortal existence of the sufferer. The feet were not pierced, (as the painters represent,) they rested on a shelf; so that the punishment was analogous to standing in the pillory, with the aggravation of having the hands nailed to the cross-bar; and it was often inflicted more for the sake of ignominy than of injury. When crucified persons were to be punished capitally, an executioner was sent with an iron bar, who broke the four main limbs; and then, as when the rack was used in France, gave the blow of mercy on the chest. Now, in the present case, this operation was not inflicted; and the patient is as likely to have recovered, as the man crucified at Thekoa, whose pardon Josephus obtained of Titus, and who survived. (See Life of Josephus, § 75.) That Jesus did recover, and was walking about with his disciples the Sunday after the crucifixion, is notorious; and is alike attested by the historian Josephus, and by the evangelists. But when your correspondent proceeds to assume, that with this natural and still mortal body, Christ quitted the planet on which he was born, he seems to misinterpret the phrase *ascended into heaven*. It was at Bethany, (Luke xxiv. 50,) within a very few days of the crucifixion, and previous to Christ's visit in Galilee, that this ascension took place. If, therefore, he ascended a mountain near Jerusalem, and while he was preaching to the people, a cloud received him out of their sight, he must have re-descended the mountain on the other side, and have continued his route to the Lake of Tiberias. Jesus may have passed only forty days among his disciples; but that he continued much longer to live among men, first with King Aretas at Damascus; secondly, with King Abgar at Edessa; and, finally, at Lydda, reposes on strong presumption. Where can Saint Paul have seen him but at Damascus? where can he have attended King Abgar but at Edessa? where can Irenæus have seen him but at Lydda? According to a correspondent in your 46th volume, p. 37, he perished there in the fifty-sixth year of his age. In a recent pamphlet, entitled, the "New Trial of the Witnesses," similar inferences are drawn.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the EARTHQUAKE which OCCURRED in INDIA in 1819.

ON the 16th of June, 1819, between fifteen and ten minutes before seven o'clock P.M. a shock of an earthquake was felt in Cutch. It was foretold by no uncommon appearance in the heavens; at least nothing was remarked previously, either in the heavenly bodies or in the atmosphere, to indicate the approach of any convulsion of nature. The hot months had passed on with the clear and serene sky, the burning sun, and the westerly wind, which commonly prevails at that season of the year. It was observed that the month of May was extremely hot, perhaps more so than usual; but the thermometer seldom higher than 108° or 110° of Fahrenheit in the shade of a tent, and generally not above 105°.

After a hot day, I was sitting with a party of friends on an earthen terrace, in front of a house in which we were about to dine. The evening was remarkably serene, not a cloud to be seen, and a light and cool breeze from the west. The situation was on a ridge of slate-rock in the town of Anjar, and close under a large round tower, with four heavy guns mounted on it. Our notice was first attracted by a slight motion of our chairs, as if they had been lifted up, and a noise from the doors and windows, as if they had been moved by the breeze; before the question of "What is that?" could be uttered, a second lifting of the chairs took place, and the motion became too evident to be mistaken even by me, who had never before experienced a shock. Every person made what haste he could to leave the tower, which, after rolling and heaving in a most awful degree, gave way at the bottom, on the western face, and, crumbling down, buried guns and carriages in the rubbish: a moment after, the towers and curtains of the fort-wall, and upwards of fifteen hundred houses, were reduced to ruins.

When the shock was at its height, the motion of the earth was so strongly undulatory, that to keep our feet was no easy matter. The waving of the surface was perfectly visible; and in attempting to walk the motion has been most aptly compared by a gentleman to that felt when walking quickly on a long plank supported at both ends;—when one foot was elevated,

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the earth either rose and met it, or sunk away from it in its descent. The shock was attended with a violent gust of wind, and a noise like that of a numerous flight of birds; but this did not precede the event; I think, on the contrary, that the noise was heard even after, or at all events towards the conclusion of the motion.

The night of the 16th proved extremely serene and beautiful; and as we slept in the open air, we had a favourable opportunity of remarking any thing extraordinary that might occur. We observed, as we thought, a more than usual number of the meteors known by the name of falling stars; but whether we might not have been biassed by what we had read of such phænomena having been supposed to attend earthquakes, I will not venture to affirm. Before eleven o'clock P.M. we experienced three shocks; and according to the statements of the sentinels and townspeople, there were many in the course of the night. The next day, the 17th, the earth was frequently in motion, attended by gusts of wind, and a noise like that of wheeled carriages. For some time before 10 A.M. these symptoms intermitted only for a few minutes, until about a quarter to ten, when a severe shock was experienced; this lasted for about fifty seconds, and brought down a number of shattered buildings.

Until the beginning of August, no day passed without one or more shocks; and subsequently they became less frequent, only occurring every third or fourth day. During the whole of this time the shocks were generally very slight; many persons did not feel what was sensibly felt by others. Subsequently to this period shocks became still less frequent, occurring at uncertain periods of many days interval, until the 23d of November, which seems to be the last distinct one we had. Until the 1st of July there were not fewer than two or even three shocks every day; one daily throughout that month; one every three days in August and September; and perhaps six in the course of October; and three in November.

I know not how to class the shocks, unless in the fanciful manner of 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, implying the degree of their severity. Of the 1st, we had only the first and most violent; of the 2d, which were such as could be felt by a person while standing, but without affecting buildings in any material degree, we had, I think, about four; these occurred as

follows: 17th June, 10 A.M.; 29th June, 2 P.M.; 4th July, 3 A.M.: and another at midnight in the same month, but the day forgotten: the longest of these did not last more than 50 seconds. The third class, which is the most numerous, are those shocks evident to persons sitting or reclining; few of these lasted longer than perhaps thirty seconds, and did no damage. The fourth class is that in which are included slight motions of the earth, felt by some and disputed by others.—The motions of the different classes were by many considered as undulatory and vibratory; although in some instances direct perpendicular shocks were certainly felt. The second class was remarked to be attended by a noise like that of a flight of birds and gusts of wind, and in some cases similar noises to those already mentioned followed or preceded the third class. Noises were frequently heard as if proceeding from the earth, and the expectation which they occasioned, of the usual shock, was never disappointed.

The direction in which the motion travelled was, as almost every other part of this phænomenon, disputed; many (of which I was at first one) believed that the direction was nearly from N.E. to S.W. The most general opinion, and which appears since to be corroborated, was, that it was S.W. to N.E.

The severe effects of the shock of the 16th were principally confined to the province of Cutch, the damage done to other countries even bordering on it being comparatively trifling; and it is remarkable that the shock appears to have been more severely felt in many distant countries than it was in those intermediate, and even in some closely bordering on Cutch. The great shock was felt at Calcutta about twenty minutes past eight o'clock; which, when corrected to the longitude of Bhooj, will give six minutes past seven o'clock P.M., or eighteen minutes later than the shock was felt in Cutch.

At Chunar the severe shock was felt at seven minutes past eight o'clock P.M. on the 16th, equal to 7^h 15^m 16^s Cutch time.

At Pondicherry it was experienced at eight P.M., equal to twenty minutes past seven o'clock Bhooj time.

At Ahmedabad the shock occurred about seven o'clock; but at Broach, which is little more than 3° E. of Bhooj, it occurred at nineteen minutes past seven o'clock, corrected by observation.

The range of the great shock embraced

braced a space of 18° of lat. and 20° of long., (about 1,200 miles in length and breadth). In many particular spots in this extent of country, of course, the motion was either not noticed or did not occur; but it was severely or sensibly felt at these limits on the evening of the 16th June.*

We come now to speak of the effects of this awful occurrence. And first of all it may be proper to advert to our own feelings, and the state of our minds, on witnessing, for the first time, such a visitation. If I were to say that the impression, after the shock had subsided, was an agonizing fear, it might perhaps offend, although the strong oppression at the heart, a kind of gasping anxiety, weakness in the limbs, and in some cases among Europeans, and generally throughout the natives, a slight sickness of stomach, certainly cannot be interpreted in more appropriate language.

For a long time, and indeed I believe up to the present day, among natives, similar symptoms in a less degree are felt on the occurrence of the slight shocks; but for a short time after the 16th there was a restlessness and disinclination to be alone, or to attend to usual occupations, visible in both European and native societies. In the latter, despair and helplessness were strongly depicted in their countenances, and their language and actions both corroborated the fact of these feelings being the sole tenants of their minds. They insisted to a man that there was almost a constant undulatory motion in the earth, and frequent vibrations between the shocks, for ten days after the 16th; and this last feeling among Europeans was, I believe, confined to myself and one or two other persons.

The brute creation in general did not appear to show much sensibility to the motion; but it was remarked that horses in action partially lost their equilibrium, and that pigeons and other birds roosting were delicately sensible of the least motion. The elephants in Bhooj broke from their pickets, and seemingly in great alarm attempted to rush through the street, till obstructed by the falling of houses.

* It may not be superfluous to remark, that about the beginning of June 1819 Mount Etna was threatening to bury in its lava the cities in its vicinity; Vesuvius was in a similar state of violent agitation; and earthquakes were felt in different parts of Italy, and I believe in Sicily, although not in the vicinity of these mountains.

The shock of the 16th was the only one by which the face of nature or the works of man were materially injured or changed. In the province of Cutch, it may be fairly asserted that no town escaped feeling its effects, either in the fall of houses or in that of its fortifications.

The capital naturally attracts our first attention; and as Bhooj suffered in many respects more severely than any other town, nearly seven thousand houses, great and small, were overturned, and eleven hundred and forty or fifty people buried in the ruins. The houses were built of stone and chunam, or in many cases mud instead of this cement. Such houses as were built of mud alone were little or no ways affected by the shock. Of the original number of houses which escaped ruin, about one-third are much shattered. Bhooj stands in a plain of sand-stone covered with a thin soil of sand and clay, but in many parts the rock is exposed. To the north-eastward about half a mile rises an abrupt hill, apparently composed of solid rock, on which are extensive fortifications. The north-eastern face of the town wall, which is a strong modern building, on an average four and a half and five feet broad, and upwards of twenty feet high, was laid level nearly to the foundation; whilst the hill-works suffered in a very trifling degree. The south and western sides of the town are situated upon a low ridge of sand rock, and the water from the town finds its way out to the northward, where is an extensive swamp of low and springy ground. This face has also been overturned in many places, and not a hundred yards of entire wall left. The town has been utterly destroyed in the N.N.E. quarters, while the S. and S.W. quarters stand comparatively little injured. I have entered thus particularly into minutiae, to explain what I conceive to have been the case every where, that buildings situated upon rock were not by any means so much affected by the earthquake as those whose foundations did not reach the bottom of the soil, which I conceive to have been the case with those houses on the swampy and low sides of Bhooj.*

At

* There are some strong exceptions to this observation: Rhooa, which is a fort on a rocky hill, was laid in ruins, while the lower town, on the plain, escaped undamaged. Moondra, Mandree, and Sandhan, close to the sea shore, situated very low, and in sandy plains, escaped with little damage.

At Anjar, half of the town, which is situated on low rocky ridges, suffered comparatively nothing; whilst the other half, upon a slope to a plain of springs and swamps, into which the town is drained, was entirely overturned. About 1,500 houses were destroyed from the foundations, and about a similar number rendered uninhabitable. The loss in lives amounted to 165, besides a number who afterwards died of their bruises. The fort wall consisted of 3,000 yards of masonry in circumference, not more than three feet and a half thick, and in some places forty feet high; and in this extent are included thirty-one towers, round and square. Of this 1,000 yards are level with the ground, 1,333 yards destroyed to within ten feet of the bottom, and only 667 yards standing to the rampart, and the greatest part of this split in half.* All the houses excepting four are cut as it were in two; in some the inner and in others the outer half has crumbled into ruins. The east and swampy face is down to the very surface of the earth.

There are, or rather were, a great number of fortified towns throughout Cutch: in general their works are destroyed. Thera, which was esteemed the best in the province, has not a stone unturned; the town fortunately did not suffer in the same unparalleled degree, although few or no houses were left securely habitable.†

Kotheree, another town of the same kind, five or six miles from Thera, was reduced to a heap of rubbish; only about fifty or sixty gable ends of ruins left standing. The fortifications down, but not so utterly destroyed as those of Thera.

Mothora, a similar place to those described, suffered equally in houses and ramparts, and more in lives than any place of its size. Nulliah, Kotharee, Venjan, and many other towns of the same size and description, suffered nearly in the same manner; but it would be a much easier task to enumerate those that escaped. Among the latter, Mandree, Moondra, Sandhan, Poonree, Bu-

damage. It is probable, however, that their foundations are on the strata of sand-stone, which at different depths appear to be the support of the soil of the whole province.

* The walls of Anjar were remarkably bad, and in most places off the perpendicular: they are not more than one hundred and ten years old.

† The towns mentioned do not contain more than 5 or 6,000 inhabitants.

chao, and Adooee, may be recorded as the most fortunate. The total of lives lost, according to the best information I have been able to procure, does not exceed two thousand: of these,

	Bodies.
In Bhooj	1,140*
In Anjar	165
In Mothora	73
In Thera	65
In Kotheree	34
In Nulliah	8
In Mandree	45
In Luckput	13

Total...1,543

The rest are chiefly sufferers in villages and small towns, of which no very authentic account can be procured. Many very distressing accidents might be related; but I know of none so much so as that of a whole family of women and children, male and female, to the number of eleven people, the wives and offspring of a Jhareja family of rank in Mothora, being smothered in one room (where they had hastily assembled) by a lofty bastion being precipitated directly upon their apartment. An aged grandfather and one son, I believe, are alone left of the stock.

As far as comes under our notice, the face of nature has not been much altered by the shocks. The hills, which are most likely to show its effects, although from their abruptness and conical or sharp ridgy summits, and from the multitude of half-detached rocks with which they are generally covered, they might have been expected to have displayed strong marks of the convulsion by which they were agitated, have in no instance, to my personal knowledge, suffered more than having had large masses of rock and soil detached from their precipices. I have seen none with the cones flattened, or in any remarkable degree altered.

At the moment of the shock vast clouds of dust were seen to ascend from the summits of almost every hill and range of hills. Many gentlemen perceived smoke to ascend, and in some instances fire was plainly seen bursting forth for a moment. A respectable native chieftain† assured me, that from a hill

* Registered and discovered: but upwards of 300 bodies never found in the ruins.

† Jharejah Vijerajee of Roha: which place is twenty-six miles W. of Bhooj.

hill close to one on which his fortress is situated, fire was seen to issue in considerable quantities. A ball of a large size was vomited as it were into the air, and fell to the ground, still blazing, on the plain below, where it divided into four or five pieces, and the fire suddenly disappeared. On examining the hill next day (the chieftain stated) it was found rent and shattered, as if something, within had sunk, and the spot where the fire-ball was supposed to have fallen bore marks of fire in the scorched vegetation. In the neighbourhood of Murr, where alum is made, and where an entire hill is formed of a bituminous earth,* fire is stated by the inhabitants to have issued to an alarming extent. The government agent on the spot reported the circumstance, and that the hill had been shattered and rent into ravines: the height was likewise asserted to have been obviously reduced.†

The rivers in Cutch are generally dry (excepting in the monsoon), or have very little water in them. Native accounts seem to confirm the fact of almost the whole of their beds having been filled to their banks for a period of a few minutes, and, according to some, for half an hour. They are said to have subsided gradually. I was not in the way of observing this part of the phenomenon, but have no reason to doubt it. Two chieftains were sent by me to settle a dispute among the Sandhan Bhyaut; and as they travelled in a rath, they knew nothing of the shock. After it was dusk they reached the Sandhan river, in which, to their utter astonishment, they found a strong stream from bank to bank; nor did they learn the cause till they reached the town. It is remarked that rivers in the valleys, and those with sandy beds, were alone affected. Wells every where overflowed, many gave way and fell in, and in numerous places spots of ground, in circles of from twelve to twenty feet diameter, threw out water to a considerable height, and subsided into a slough. I saw none of these actually forming, but frequently met with them in their sloughy state. The colour of the wa-

ters sent forth gave great alarm to the natives, many of whom affirmed that the rivers had run in blood, doubtless from the colour of the soil through which they had been forced.

This convulsion of nature has affected the eastern and almost deserted channel of the river Indus, which bounds Cutch to the westward, and the Runn or desert, and swamp called the Bhunnee, which insulates this province on the north; in a more remarkable manner than it has any other part of the country. I myself have seen this branch of the Indus forded at Luckput, with water for a few hundred yards about a foot deep. This was when the tide was at ebb; and when at flood the depth of the channel was never more than six feet, and about eighty or one hundred yards in breadth: the rest of the channel at flood-tide was not covered in any place with more than one or two feet of water. This branch of the river Indus, or, as it may now with more propriety be termed, inlet of the sea,* has since the earthquake deepened at the ford of Luckput to more than eighteen feet at low water; and on sounding the channel, it has been found to contain from four to twenty feet from the Cutch to the Sindh shore, a distance of three or four miles. The Allibund has been damaged; a circumstance that has re-admitted of a navigation which had been closed for centuries. The goods of Sindh are embarked in craft near Ruhema Bazar and Kanjee Kacote; and which, sailing across the Bhunnee and Runn, land their cargoes at a town called Nurra on the north of Cutch. The Runn, which extends from Luckput round the north of this province to its eastern boundary, is fordable but at one spot, at this period of the year, at which it has heretofore been dry; and should the water continue throughout the year, we may perhaps see an inland navigation along the northern shore of Cutch: which, from stone anchors, &c. still to be seen, and the tradition of the country, I believe to have existed at some former period.

* I have the pleasure to send a specimen of this earth to the Society. It is burnt as an incense by the Rajpoots, and those who worship the Asshappoor.

† A letter from my friend Captain Elwood states, that an appearance of fire was perceived by him near Poorbunder; and the earth on examination proved to be scorched, and to bear marks of fire.

Sindree, a small mud fort and village belonging to the Cutch Government, situated where the Runn joins the branch of the Indus, was overflowed at the time of the shock. The people escaped with difficulty, and the tops of the town-wall are

* It is many years since the eastern branch of the Indus has been almost deserted by the waters of the river.

are now alone to be seen above the water.—The fate of Sindree was owing to its situation, for there cannot be a doubt of all the Runn land having during the shock sent forth vast quantities of water and mud. The natives described a number of small cones of sand six or eight feet in height, the summits of which continued to bubble for many days after the 16th.

The sea must have been affected by the motion of the earth; but nothing material or positive has been discovered on this part of the subject.

Although the appearance of the country in Cutch bespeaks that it has suffered at some period from convulsions of nature; and although there are strong signs of volcanic matter thickly scattered over its surface, still there does not exist even a tradition of an earthquake* of any violence having occurred. The natives, therefore, were perfect strangers to such a phenomenon, and were terrified in proportion to their ignorance. The instantaneous and firm belief adopted by all sects and descriptions was, that the world was at its end; and their minds were impressed accordingly.† After the first alarm had subsided, advantage began to be taken of the circumstance. The Brahmins enjoined charity to the Hindoos; and placards were issued from unknown quarters, foretelling misfortunes to those who did not feed their priests, or who persevered in sin. One of these papers was stated to have come from Kasseé (Benares); and as it had a remarkable effect upon all classes of Hindoos, I am induced to submit a verbal translation of it.

“ A letter has been received in the name of Shri Ramjee. It has come from Kassi Benares. In the middle of this Iron Age, the Golden Age will make its appearance: Shri Bhuddajee will appear. Of the iron age have elapsed 4,912 years;‡ and after Sumvut 1876 (A.D. 1819) the golden age will last 13,033 years. On the 5th Ason-

* The slight shocks felt of late years in Guzerat were also experienced in this province.

† A few minutes after the shock, I walked through the streets of Anjar, which were crowded with people sitting on the ruins of their houses and shops which had fallen into the road. They appeared to be in a state little short of mental derangement; and to a question put, the only answer to be got was “ *Ram Krushn*,” which they repeated constantly and loudly, apparently unconscious of what they were saying.

‡ This appears to be a mistake, as 4,920 years have elapsed.

sood (or 24th September 1819), after twenty-two ghurries of the night have elapsed, at that moment will Bhuddajee appear, and the golden age commence. The earth will shake for seven ghurries and thirty pulls. The earth will open: then will false and uncharitable people be swallowed up. They who are charitable and religious, depend upon Bhugwan, give alms, do virtuous actions, and fear bad actions,—these will be saved. The golden age will last 13,033 years: the age of man will be 250 years. There will be universal friendship and peace. Every month will consist of forty-five days; every day consist of ninety ghurries. There will be thirty-six mansions of the moon: there will be twelve planets: there will be fifteen signs in the zodiac. At night, when thirteen ghurries remain, then will the golden age commence: Bhuddajee will appear. This event has been extracted from the Vedes after much study. From the Shri Bhud Mahe Grunth, after intense study, has it been extracted. Whosoever reads, hears, or causes to be heard, copies or spreads abroad this letter, will be fortunate. Believe in it, for he who denies its truth kills a Brahmin or a cow. He who has not faith will be damned: he who believes will be saved, he will be happy, he will attain to the presence of Bhugwan. Shri Krushan Damotherjee is truth.”

This paper was written in the Bridge Bhakha dialect, and Balbood character. At the hour appointed in it for the destruction of sinners, almost every Hindoo of respectability purified himself, and sat with the toolsi leaf in his mouth, patiently expecting a fate which he had endeavoured to evade by liberal donations to Brahmins.*

The Moosulmans were equally alarmed, and abundance of threats of punishment to the wicked were fulminated from the musjeeds; and a paper asserted to have come from Mecca, with the usual seals attached, foretold the approach of the day of judgment. The Moolahs and mendicant Sijeds stated the cause of the earthquake to be, that the horse *Dool-dool* was pawing for his food, and strict injunctions were issued to all good Mahomedans to send a certain quantity of grain and grass to the Moolahs, &c. to satisfy Dooldool, which supplies were appropriated to the pious Moolah's own private emolument.

The

* Even the Banians are said to have sold their goods at just rates and with fair weights for some time previously to the dreaded day. A circumstance so extraordinary, as honesty in a Banian retailer, is certain proof of the impression which the prophecy had made on his mind.

The Hindoos attributed the earth's motion to a quarrel among the Dyets and Dewas, and fabricated the most ludicrous stories on the subject. Prophets sprung up from all classes, casts, and sects: some asserted that they had foretold the calamity which had occurred; others boldly pointed out the hour and moment at which still more calamitous events were to happen; and in short there was a superabundant display of every thing absurd or extravagant that could be advanced by ignorance and presumption, deceit and superstition.

(Signed) J. MACMURDO,
Captain 7th regt. N.I.

Camp at Bhooj, Jan. 27, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXVIII.

Edinburgh Review, No. 79.

WE do not think that the *Edinburgh Review* (as some of the ultra Tories take pleasure in affecting to believe) has fallen off, or, if so, in a very slight degree, in the exhibition of those acute, profound, and caustic characteristics of criticism which in its "high and palmy state" earned for it its renown, and procured for it its competitors and rivals. Whatever deficiency of interest may be descried by jealous depreciation in its pages, is to be, in fairness, assigned rather to the force of circumstances than to a deficiency of merit. The materials for political lucubration are at present dull, and from dull materials very brilliant illustration cannot be elicited. But the secret of this journal's waning influence lies in this, that at a period when every day is producing some valuable work, either on the continent or at home, a review, consisting of some dozen essays, assuming for texts the titles of some dozen of books, neither meets the public ideas of what criticism should be, nor supplies the wide embrace of information which the public demands. The severity of the northern Areopagus is, however, little mitigated: it has not abdicated any part of its despot claims, and the vigorous decision of its tone is very little impaired. The original laws of this tribunal were premeditatedly strict, if not Draconian: Death was awarded for very slight offences. Its motto was *Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur*; and the review-

ers, in no instance that we are aware of, have exposed themselves to the chances of being condemned by their own fundamental law. The duty of our present task may be thought a bold one, that of judging, and, if necessary, sentencing the judge, but we shall perform it without any undue terror of the bench.

Dii nos non terrent, nec Jupiter hostis.

There is considerable ability in this number, of the *blue* and *yellow*; but, upon the whole, it is heavy, certainly—a mine of type, unproductive of little either very brilliant or very substantial. The first, on the *Rise and Fall of Prices*, is one of those *ambidexter* lucubrations on Political Economy with which the reading public has been lately surfeited *usque ad nauseam*, in which we are free to say, in this age of cant and quackery, that there is more of the essential spirit of cant and quackery than any other; it is so full of mysticism, that the most ignorant person may write pages and pages of absurdity upon it without fear of being detected; and the only result it has hitherto produced, is "a confusion worse confounded" in the minds of the writers and their disciples. How can it be otherwise? All the four most celebrated writers on the subject are as diametrically at variance as the four cardinal points of the compass. One set of writers say that there is too much production; another that there is not, and cannot be too much. "Encourage consumption," exclaims one party; "No," says the other, "encourage production. Some assert that consumption ought to be equal to income; others, that it ought to be inferior. Some think that the excess of imports over exports is the measure of national wealth; others, on the contrary, implicitly believe that it is the excess of exports over imports. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

The next article is a justly favourable review of a very clever work by a very clever man—*Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico*, by Capt. Basil Hall: it is published by Constable, and therefore we should not expect a very severe one. Proprietors of journals cannot be expected to be Junius Brutuses, always ready to shew their self-denial by sentencing their own offspring. However, the liberal and manly spirit which characterizes Capt. Hall's *Journal* deserve all that can be said in their favour. These things constitute our navy's moral strength; and so thinking, we are happy

happy to echo the words of the critic : " It is the production of a sensible, acute, and right-headed man ; and if sailors and soldiers can write such books as these, we must reverse the motto, and make it—*Cedant armis togæ.*"

Article III. The review of Quin's Visit to Spain, another book of Constable's publishing, has a good deal of cant unworthy the Edinburgh, and exhibits a half-tragic half-comic countenance, as the critics were divided between the opposite inclinations of desiring to serve and desiring to condemn. " Mr. Quin's object was, apparently, to communicate information to a respectable newspaper," says the reviewer, "*we know not which* ; but, from the opinions of Mr. Quin, we should presume to a ministerial paper." Lucky guess ! Now, the writer, we doubt not, knows as well as we and the whole world, that it was for the *Morning Herald*, which is not a ministerial paper, but which certainly did great harm to the Spanish constitutional cause, not so much by the bias against it which Mr. Quin's letters might and certainly did give; but by the singular and absurd resolution of sending another reporter to Spain at the same time, whose opinions were opposite in colour to Mr. Quin's. The two letters of these equi-ponderating *gemini*, often appeared in the same paper together, and the effect was the most equivocal, vacillating, and apparently *treacherous* that could well be imagined. This pretended ignorance in the critic, who is not improbably, from his eulogy upon reporters, a reporter himself, might suit the diplomatic trickery of cabinets very well, but is as absurd and misplaced here as the pretended ignorance of the House of Commons of the report of its debates. The paper concludes with some spirited remarks on that new power in Europe, " the Newspaper Press," and very justly notes, as a circumstance greatly to be rejoiced at, the education and superior attainments of the class of persons in whom so great a power is placed.

The next article, on Mr. Lander's Imaginary Conversations, contains some truth and powerful writing, mixed up with a more than due degree of severity and bitterness. The secret of this business is, we apprehend, Mr. Lander's entire and independent freedom from party shackles, and the having pursued the following alliteration further than a professed Whig would be willing to admit. He trusts " that posterity will not confound him with the Coxes and

Foxes of the age." This is egotistical enough ; but, notwithstanding, we cannot help thinking that there is a large and growing liberal majority of the English people who, like Mr. Lander, are resolved to think independently for themselves, and who are therefore disposed to value the two ambitious aristocrat leaders of the Whigs and Tories, Fox and Pitt, who, during twenty years, kept John Bull's head in a state of constant turmoil and fever with their noisy and declamatory rivalry, at a rate considerably beneath the interested or prejudiced estimation of their respective partizans. If, indeed, Mr. Lander outsteps the bounds of decorum in this and other occasions, so in fact does the critic himself, whose allusion to King Henry the Eighth (*whose gross and pampered selfishness* has but one parallel in the British annals) is a very intelligible inuendo, which certainly exhibits any thing but courage, propriety, or good taste. Mr. Lander, with all his faults, is a scholar and a gentleman ; a man of extensive acquirements and original thinking. He is besides a sound and undebauched friend of liberty ; even his inconsistency is a test that he loves the truth, and fearlessly speaks it : such men are wanted in the present over-luxurious and over-excited and relaxed state of political and social morals. Mr. Lander is justly accused of egotism ; but the critics sentimental record of meeting the blue and yellow in the hands of a Highland shepherd during a shower of rain, and the language in which this flimsy piece of critical and bibliographical egotism is conveyed, is certainly as trashy a combination of mawkishness and slip-slop as ever was justly barked in the pages of the blue and yellow.

Article V. is an acute and searching commentary on Brodie's "*History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles the First,*" in which the author examines and exposes David Hume's partial and contradictory statements relative to the character of the English Government. It is extremely fair and liberal to Mr. Hume in the midst of some truths ; and we think the critic both ingenuous and accurate in the nature of the key he furnishes to Mr. Hume's manifold inconsistencies ; namely, that they proceeded partly from a reluctant deference to the principles of liberty established by the Revolution, and partly from change of purpose in his original design ; what was at first merely intended as an apology having worked itself

up to eulogium as he proceeded. We need not say that Mr. Brodie's view of the question, like our own, is entirely at variance with this of Mr. Hume, whose leading position is, that previous to the accession of the Stuarts, the English government was, by law and custom, as arbitrary a despotism as that of Turkey. Mr. Brodie satisfactorily proves the reverse of this to be the fact, and demonstrates that its institutions were founded on principles of liberty from the time of the Saxons.

Mr. Croker's bookmaking work, Lady Suffolk's correspondence, next receives a smart castigation, under the appellation of "Catch-penny." It in reality constitutes a most faded and insipid, and trashy assemblage of the civility, condolence, compliments, visits, births, marriages and deaths of the by-gone world of fashion, as ever, in conjunction with "ratafia and opium," assisted an old dowager. *Rouée* to keep awake or fall to sleep; and the sooner it is dismissed to the "bourne from whence no traveller returns," the better.

The Review of *French Romances*, which constitutes Article VII, breathes a lighter and a gayer strain; and most richly does M. le Vicomte D'Arlincourt's jumbled balderdash, compounded of mineralogy and sentiment, of fairy fiction and experimental philosophy, deserve the critical extinguisher, which the sly irony and solemn banter of the reviewers has contributed to place upon it.

Mr. Bentham, on the *Law of Evidence, Criminal Procedure and Publicity*, furnishes the eighth article, and is treated with the consideration, attention, and respect which every thing which comes from the pen of that experienced jurist-consult and veteran legislator deserves.

If there be one subject more than another the knowledge of which ought to be generally diffused, and which ought to be treated as a science, it is that of criminal jurisprudence. Yet how wide of this is the fact. Every man in England is supposed, in law, to have a knowledge of all the laws which govern his conduct: a fiction which common sense rejects as an impossibility. The laws of England form such an enormous chaos of wisdom and error, foresight, contradiction, and verbosity, that the longest life, the clearest memory, and the acutest judgment, would be insufficient to collect, arrange, and retain the undigested and indigestible mass. There are now between 700 and 800 Acts of

Parliament applicable to Criminal Law. The *Code Napoleon* awards the punishment of death to six cases only; the English Code to 200: the consequence is that the first is executed; but ours is rendered inoperative by its extreme Draconian severity.

The next Review, under the designation of Italy, details the scenes of outrage and the acts of proscription and blood, with which that fine and classic country dear to the associations of the scholar, the artist, and the patriot, has been filled, and by which it has been humiliated, under the auspices of the Holy Alliance. One is sickened at the details of these enormities, and yet it is salutary to peruse them, in order to infer hope from despair. The re-action that such a system of violence must eventually produce, cannot be distant. Extreme measures, instead of being to be depreciated, are rather to be desired on the part of the Holy Triumvirs; for the more inveterately they close the steam valve of augmenting intellect, the more quickly will the suppressing power be blown to atoms by the mental energy which it emprisons.

The last article in the Review embraces the subject which occupied so much of Parliamentary interest during the latter part of the late session, namely, the *Insurrection of Demerara and the West-India Missions*. It is able, explicit, cogent, and complete; and bears the impress of an indefatigable hand and master mind. With the general view of the arguments in this paper we need scarcely say that we concur. At the same time, we are bound to add our candid and impartial opinion, that that the cause of the abolitionists, the missionaries, and the negroes, would be benefited, if it were less frequently and vehemently stirred. The language of passion and exaggeration has been too freely borrowed and too profusely lavished in adorning and supporting a cause, momentous and vital in all its features, bearings, and results, and in which the coldest reasoning and the calmest judgment are pre-eminently necessary. The claims of one class of our fellow subjects are not to be neglected while advancing those of another. Temperate argument gains in strength what it loses in violence; and it is an axiom that will never fail either the statesman or the private individual, that the golden mean is best. Truth lies midway between the two extremes of opinion.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Description of COMORA ISLAND, in the Eastern African Ocean, visited in 1819, by CAPTAIN LELIEUR, of *Le Lys*, in the French Navy.

COMORA is the largest island, and its elevation the greatest, in this Archipelago. On the top of its highest mountain is a volcano, which apparently breaks out only every seven years. The soil, except at the northern and southern extremities, is arid, and covered with stones and pebbles: among these rocky substances, they cultivate with much toil articles of sustenance. Comora is partly covered with cocoa-trees, nearly as fine as those of Anjouan, one of the adjacent islands.

The aboriginal inhabitants appear to have been Arabs; the population, which amounts to 50,000 inhabitants, could not otherwise have so increased in 200 years, when these islands became theirs by conquest. Comora is divided into nine kingdoms, generally at war one with another; this tends not a little to interrupt the commerce with the port of Mouroni, the only anchorage-place of the island, if, indeed, it deserves the name. It is, however, the place where merchandize is disembarked and exchanged.

The king, whom I saluted, on my arrival, with seven pieces of cannon, gave me a gracious reception, and seemed desirous of commencing a trade with the French. The town is large, and may contain about 12,000 souls. Though not so well built as Anjouan, which I visited, it is encompassed with walls, as that town is; one half of the place is occupied with cottages. The inhabitants are taller and more dark-complexioned than in the other islands: their behaviour is very affable; this surprised me the more, as they had not, till then, seen a European among them.

In general, the face of the country seems parched up; there is no fresh water; the rivers are at a great distance one from another, and at the place where the town is situated, there is only a kind of meer or pond.

If a trade were once established, it would be more considerable here than at the other islands, as besides cocoa and oil that might be made here, there is abundance of *basin* (some native commodity not explained) which they export to Languebar, together with the cowries that pass throughout India. To the coast of Africa, they send a nut

which tastes like the chesnut; it grows on a tree like the *vacca*, and thrives best among the rocks. To Mozambique, they send shells, and to the adjacent isles, millet of a very small kind.

As to trading in salt-fish, it could not be set up in any of the Comora islands, as no fish is found on the coasts of any in the Archipelago. Oysters, however, abound in different parts of their shores; they are small, but excellent.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF COAL and OIL GAS.

IN the last number you have given a translation of an article from the *Revue Encyclopédique* on the subject of gas-lighting. Though the paper contains many just reflections on the subject, yet it is rather a history of the progress of this valuable invention than any thing like an analysis of its comparative value, with reference to the former modes of obtaining artificial light. The author of the paper in the *Revue*, like most of his ingenious countrymen, has taken care to assign the chief merit of the discovery of gas-lighting to his own nation. For he says, "more than a century ago, hydrogen gas was in use at Paris; for the first time in laboratories, under the name of the Philosophic Lamp. It was also at Paris, that *Lebon*, engineer of bridges and causeways, made the first experiments on a large scale, with gas obtained from the distillation of wood in enclosed vessels," &c. &c.

The ingenious writer, of course, had never heard of the experiments of Lord Dundonald and Dr. Clayton, more than half a century back, on the decomposition of pit-coal. For he further observes, "it was some time after the public experiments of the French engineer, that gas extracted from pit coal, was in use at Birmingham; not only for lighting up certain manufactories, but for feeding the lamps employed in soldering hardware. About the same time Mr. Winsor published a memoir, wherein he claimed the merit of the discovery, though not with a successful effect."

The writer acknowledges the opposition that gas lighting has met with in France, either from the management of those concerns not being so well understood as in England, or from the rival interests being too powerful to allow it fair trial—or from both causes combined. But it is no slight compliment

to the practical knowledge and ability of our countrymen, that in the good city of Paris, the focus of all the talent of France, it should be found necessary to engage Englishmen for directors and managers of their gas-works! But it is not my intention, in the present instance, to make invidious comparisons between the practical talent of the two nations. I am an advocate for the most unlimited interchange between the two countries, not only in speculative science, but in all the useful arts. And I fully agree with you, Mr. Editor, that both nations would derive incalculable advantage from the unrestricted intercourse that will result from a repeal of the present absurd laws regarding the exportation of machinery, and the expatriation of working mechanics. These matters ought to be always left to find their own level.

As you justly state in your last number, the subject of gas-lighting is at present one of very considerable importance; and the more its principles become understood, the more highly it will be appreciated. It has already arrived at a point of perfection in England which forms a most important feature in civil economy. As a measure of police, it has produced the best effects in our streets; and for artificial lights, in the interior of houses, its greater safety, convenience, and ultimate economy, are now so well understood, as to render it superfluous to offer any remarks on that head. I shall, therefore, with your permission, avail myself of a column or two of your valuable miscellany, to enter into a brief examination of the relative advantages of gas made from coal, and that made from oil. Having no interest whatever to gratify in the question, my enquiries have been directed to the subject merely as an interesting department of science; my statements, therefore, if they be not altogether conclusive, will at least be impartial.

I shall not follow the system of the writer in the *Revue Encyclopédique* of giving a history of the progress of the invention; considering it would be a waste of your valuable pages, when several treatises have been already published on the subject. But these works have been limited to the question of coal-gas manufacture only; whilst the competition that is likely to exist, by the establishment of oil-gas works, not only in the metropolis, but in many of the great towns of the kingdom, renders

it desirable to have a clear view of the comparative value of oil gas and coal gas, both as to the economy of production, and the value of each gas in illuminating power.

With respect to the first point, the cost of production, I shall be extremely brief. For the projectors and managers of gas-works are presumed to be perfectly well acquainted both with the nature of the process, and the amount or value of the product; but with regard to the comparative illuminating power of the two kinds of gas, there is great diversity of opinion, even between some of the most scientific men of the day.

In the manufacture of gas, the first consideration is, The price of the raw material; 2d. The expense of manufacture. In the first point of view, coal possesses the most decided advantages over oil; whilst in the manufacture, including the original expense of the necessary apparatus, oil has greatly the advantage over coal. The only proper view of the question, however, is, which commodity affords the greatest quantity of gas, or rather affords the greatest quantity of light, in proportion to the original cost of the raw material?

In answering this question, I shall take the published accounts of the different companies as authority for my calculations.

It requires, on an average, about three bushels of the best Newcastle coals to produce 1,000 feet of good purified gas. Whilst it requires about ten gallons of good whale or cod oil to produce an equal quantity of oil-gas. Now if we take the price of coals consumed in the distillation at three shillings, and that of the oil at twenty shillings, coal appears to be more economical than oil, in the ratio of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$.

There is, moreover, a residuum of coke, tar, &c., after the production of coal-gas, equal to about two-thirds of the value of the original coals consumed. While the distillation of oil leaves no residuum of the smallest value. By this mode of estimate, therefore, it would appear that coal is more economical than oil in the proportion nearly 10-1, taking bulk for bulk of the gas produced.

But the cost of production in capital and labour in manufacturing coal-gas, being at least double that of oil-gas; whilst the value of oil-gas in illuminating power, is greater than that of coal gas, the advantages of the two commodities are, to a certain degree, counter-balanced.

balanced. The only question, with the manufacturer, being the price which can be obtained for either kind of gas from the public.

It is obvious that this point could not be determined *à priori*. The public are, in all cases, slow to adopt any novelty, requiring experimental proof of any professed advantages previous to the adoption of any new arrangements. Hence, on the first introduction of gas for street-lights, the heads of parishes or districts were not disposed to pay any additional price for gas-lights, beyond what they had previously allowed for oil lamps, whatever advantages the new plan might have possessed over the old system. And it is a well-authenticated fact, that, in order to induce the different parishes of the metropolis to give gas-lights a fair trial, the principal gas companies undertook to light the public or parish lamps, at a lower rate than could afford them a remunerating price; and, I apprehend, even at the present day, the price at which they contract to light the public lamps would be a ruinous speculation to the coal-gas companies, but for the great number of private lights supplied from the same main pipes. The interests of these gas companies, however, whether coal or oil, being a point on which they must be themselves the most competent judges, and their interest being in an inverse ratio to that of the public, I shall proceed to examine the relative advantages afforded to the public between the light from coal-gas and that from oil-gas.

It has hitherto been almost the uniform practice with the coal-gas companies to furnish their customers with an unlimited supply of gas, during the period stipulated in each agreement; whilst those who have furnished oil-gas have very judiciously supplied it by meter, or measurement. This liberality of the coal-gas companies has however been attended with two disadvantages: it enables the consumer to defraud the companies of their commodity, whilst the jet of flame of a gas-light, when too far extended, always gives a *diminution* instead of an increase of light.

No gas flame should ever extend above the top of the glass cylinder or globe; for in such case the gas escapes without being consumed, and occasions the chief part of that disagreeable effluvium which is often observed in confined rooms where gas is used.

This is a point well worthy the atten-

tion of every one, as it regards health and cleanliness. For the effluvium is not only very noxious, more especially to asthmatic persons, but it deposits that carbonaceous matter on the ceiling or walls of the room, which ought to have been consumed in the production of light. If a gas flame be kept within proper limits (that is, never to extend above the glass, or allowed to have a smokey top) it is certainly the cleanest, and by far the most convenient substance we can have for giving artificial light. The coal-gas companies thus leaving the requisite quantity of gas to the discretion, or rather the indiscretion of the consumer, it is obvious that the waste of gas must be enormous from this source. The oil-gas companies, however, provide an effectual check against this improvident consumption of gas, by supplying their customers with a stipulated volume, instead of an unlimited quantity, as given by the coal-gas proprietors.

This is undoubtedly the most equitable plan between both parties, provided the actual value of the commodity is ascertained, and guaranteed to the consumer: for if the consumer burn the gas wastefully the loss will fall upon himself; while the durability of the lights will be, in all cases, in proportion to the density or real value of the gas.

From the first introduction of inflammable gas for artificial lights it has been observed that the illuminating power given out from a jet of carburetted hydrogen, is in proportion to the density of the gas; or in other words, as the quantity of carbon in combination with the hydrogen gas.

Hydrogen alone, being burnt in the atmospheric air, affords a feeble reddish flame; but as it becomes charged with carbon the flame assumes the various hues of orange, yellow, straw-colour, and white. A saturated solution of carbon in hydrogen yielding a beautiful light of the purest white; such as the flame from wax or spermaceti, or the finer oils, and the best oil-gas.

As the object of my present communication, Mr. Editor, is rather a popular or practical view of the subject of gas-lighting, than a scientific enquiry, as to the constitution of the various combinations of hydrogen and carbon, I shall be extremely brief as to the chemical view of the subject.

Assuming the specific gravity of atmospheric air to be 1,000, the density of the best oil-gas is about 960; and the

best gas from coal about 550. Both these numbers are, however, much above the average of the specific gravity of the two descriptions of gas usually supplied to the public. In the manufacture of oil-gas, it is not only necessary to have the best fish oil in order to produce gas of the specific gravity 950 or 960; but if the process be not carefully superintended, the gas becomes partially decomposed and the carbon deposited; the remaining gas being considerably lighter, and consequently less valuable for the purposes of illumination. If oil-gas be exposed to a white heat it will deposit half its carbon (and consequently half its value), while the volume of the hydrogen will at the same time be expanded: for the combination of carbon with hydrogen gas appears, in all cases, to condense the volume of the latter in proportion to the quantity of carbon in the compound gas.

Oil gas, or heavy carburetted hydrogen, is supposed to consist of equal volumes of hydrogen and carbon, the weight of the carbon being about six times greater than that of the hydrogen. We are therefore justified in concluding that the actual value of oil-gas for illumination is in the proportion of six to seven of its specific gravity; provided we allow the hydrogen to be of no value. But as the hydrogen in oil-gas is in a state of considerable condensation, we may assume it as furnishing at least one seventh part of the light produced in combustion; and the carbon, as furnishing the remaining six parts. And by comparing this estimate with the known specific gravity of oil (or olefant) gas, we should have in numbers 136 (by weight) for the hydrogen; and $136 + 6 = 816$ for the carbon; or 816 carbon $+ 136$ hydrogen $= 952$ for the density of the compound gas.

It has not yet, I believe, been determined by any chemist what is the utmost limit of combination; or we should say, the point of *saturation* between hydrogen and carbon in the state of gas. But the combination of these two substances in a solid state may afford us a pretty good estimate in this case. Thus the density of the inflammable gas from wax or spermaceti is found to be from .980 to .1000, or nearly equal to that of common air; and it is obvious, that the nearer the weight of oil-gas approximates to this standard, the greater will be its value for the purposes of illumination.

By the same standard also we may

estimate the value of coal-gas, or sub-carburetted hydrogen.

The quality as well as the quantity, of gas obtained from coal, varies even in a greater degree than that from oil. The crude gas, as it comes over from the retorts, is a combination of heavy carburetted-hydrogen, light carburetted-hydrogen, carbonic-oxide, tar vapour, sulphur, ammonia, &c.: the latter substances being almost entirely deposited subsequently, by the process of purification. Some kinds of coal yield a much richer burning gas than others, but the average density of purified coal-gas is considerably below 500 specific gravity. Coal-gas however, like oil-gas, is liable to be decomposed; and consequently lowered in value when produced under too high a temperature. But this matter being perfectly well understood by the managers of gas works, it is not necessary to dwell on the subject here.

In order therefore to estimate the comparative value of oil-gas and coal-gas to the consumer, I shall suppose the average density of the coal-gas used in the metropolis to be about .450 (which cannot be far distant from the fact); and that the gas companies charge the public at the rate of about 1s. 6d. for every hundred cubic feet of gas. Now if we estimate the value of inflammable gas by its density (which appears to be the only accurate mode of estimate) it will be obvious that, if coal-gas, of .450 spec. grav. be worth 1s. 6d. per 100 feet, oil-gas of .950 spec. grav. will be something more than double, or about 3s. 2d. per 100 feet. But the manufacturers of oil-gas, in all parts of the kingdom where it has yet been introduced, have, I believe, charged their consumers at the rate of 4s. 6d. to 5s. per 100 feet. And, in order to justify this charge, they state that oil-gas (without giving any density, as *data*) is more durable than coal-gas, in the ratio of three and a-half to one, under similar circumstances. The question as to value, is however by no means satisfactorily determined from a comparison with the eye between the lights emitted by two gas-burners. It is undoubtedly true, that from two jets of gas of equal diameter the jet of oil-gas will give the most vivid and brilliant light; but if we diminish the volume of the flame of oil-gas till the quantity of light given off in the area of a room shall be as nearly equal as possible to the eye, the durability of the oil-gas will not exceed that of

of the coal more than in the ratio of about two and a-half to one. I apprehend the comparative illuminating power of the two gasses has been estimated usually upon too limited a scale, that of comparing the intensity of the lights within a few feet and calculating the square of the distance of each light from the object. It must be evident that the *volume* of the flame will have some effect on the number of luminous particles emanating from its surface. And although the *intensity* of the light would be greater within a given space from an oil-gas light, yet the aggregate quantity of light in a large apartment, or given area, would probably be greater from a coal-gas flame of large extent of surface, though of inferior lustre. The question of illuminating power therefore seems to be of a compound nature, comprehending the relation which the area of the ignited body bears to its intensity. That this is the actual state of the case seems to be fully borne out by the comparative lights of the street-lamps in all the towns of the kingdom which have been lighted with coal-gas and oil-gas. The latter may be compared to a spermaceti-candle with a small wick, which is very brilliant within a limited extent; but the coal-gas lamps having a much larger jet of gas (= four times the solid content of the oil-gas burners) the light, though not equally vivid to the eye, is capable of illuminating a much greater area of the atmosphere adjacent.

But the quantity of oxygen consumed during the combustion of gas-lights, forms no small feature in the intensity of the light given out. (A perfect combustion of inflammable substances is scarcely ever obtained, for want of an adequate supply of oxygen.) Oil-gas consumes about three times its own bulk of oxygen, and coal-gas about twice its own volume. And it must be evident, that the more freely gas-lights are supplied with this indispensable agent, the more vivid will be the light afforded. It is the rapidity with which phosphorus, or iron, unites with oxygen at high temperatures which produces the intense and beautiful light we observe, when these substances are plunged into a jar of oxygen gas.

Now as the atmospheric air is composed (in round numbers) of about one-fifth of its volume oxygen gas and four-fifth of azote, the quantity of air necessary to afford an adequate supply of oxygen for the perfect combustion of gas-lights may be easily computed.

In close apartments, there is usually a considerable deficiency of light, for want of a due circulation of the air to supply the lamps with fresh oxygen. While the carbonic acid gas, produced by the combustion, is allowed to subside (being heavier than atmospheric air) in the lower parts of the room and mix with the air to the great injury of the health of all those exposed to its deleterious influence. Wherever artificial lights are used a good ventilation of the air ought to be preserved. And although this cannot always be accomplished conveniently by leaving open doors or windows, it may be much more easily effected by having a pipe, of small dimensions, communicating from the exterior of the building, and opening into any convenient part of the room, for the admission of atmospheric air; and another pipe, extending from the top of the light (as is now always done, where gas apparatus is properly constructed) to carry off the carbonic vapour produced by the combustion.

Many of the gas-lamps in the interior of houses are provided with a hollow brass globe, or other ornamental figure, above the glass cylinder, which serves pretty effectually to condense the greater part of the sulphurous gas existing in coal-gas. But the density of carbonic acid gas being much greater than that of common air, a large portion of this deleterious gas will descend, and remain dispersed in the air of the apartment, unless a current be produced to sweep the lower parts of the room and drive it off through an exit-pipe, either into a chimney or the open air. Adopting these precautions with regard to ventilation; and never allowing a gas flame to project above the top of the glass cylinder; the inconveniences that have hitherto been complained of from the use of gas-lights would totally vanish.

With regard to the comparative disadvantages usually experienced between coal-gas and oil-gas it is not necessary for me to dwell; for the inconvenience in either case arises from negligence in not affording a proper ventilation. And although coal-gas contains rather more sulphur than oil-gas, and is consequently somewhat more liable to deface or tarnish polished surfaces; yet the greater quantity of carbonic acid gas produced by the combustion of oil-gas will render the latter most injurious to health in close apartments. By judicious ventilation, however, both these evils are effectually overcome. It is perhaps scarcely necessary

necessary to add, that if the apertures of gas-burners be not carefully turned off, when the lights are extinguished, that an escape of gas into the apartment always takes place, and it is highly dangerous to carry a lighted candle into such an apartment. The escape of gas can easily be detected by the smell, before it has escaped in sufficient quantity to form an explosive mixture with the air of a room. In the escape of gas, therefore, accidents might always be prevented by driving a current of air through the room, previous to bringing in a light in order to ascertain the exact point of leakage.

I have to apologize, Mr. Editor, for the length of my communication, but the great interest attached to the subject of gas-lighting at the present day will be my best plea for occupying so much of your columns. It only remains that I should state in a few words, what I conceive to be the relative values of oil-gas and coal-gas, to the consumer.

From the data before mentioned, good oil-gas (= 950) is more valuable than good coal-gas (= 450) in the ratio of about nine to four. But it is obvious, that if either kind of gas be supplied to the public by meter, the spec. grav. of such gas should be always taken into account: the illuminating power and durability being in the exact ratio of its density. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late number of the Monthly Magazine, I observe some remarks on the subject of Hydrocephalus, which were sent you several years ago;—the importance of following the directions given, subsequent and extensive observation has fully confirmed. I shall now attempt, in a few words, to describe the symptoms which occur prior to the inflammatory affection of the brain and its membranes, with a view of apprising your readers, that complaints apparently wholly unconnected with the head, may, by making a strong impression on the nervous system generally, give rise to inflammation of the cerebrum, and irredeemable effusion into its ventricles.

Indeed no medical practitioner can have failed to observe instances of the sympathy existing between the brain, and the glandular apparatus concerned in the digestion and assimilation of the food;—no practitioner of any experience has not seen the most alarming infantile

convulsions occasioned by morbid accumulation in the stomach and bowels, giving way as soon as their irritating contents have been removed by appropriate deobstruents; these convulsions being irregular muscular contractions produced by the brain and nervous system sympathizing with the deranged organs of digestion, and on the contrary a concussion of the brain, not only produces pain, giddiness, &c., but almost invariably, the immediate rejection of the contents of the stomach, and the common disease, a sick head-ache, is a familiar and striking example of the intimate connexion subsisting between the digestive functions and the sensorium commune; for in the animal economy, whenever any part becomes diseased, a train of secondary morbid actions arise in distant organs, which can only be remedied by a discovery, and removal of the original disease. It seldom happens that a medical practitioner is called to a patient in the earlier stages of Hydrocephalus, and still less frequently has he an opportunity of combating those symptoms which may be deemed premonitory, and which so nearly resemble those of dentition and certain other complaints, that their precise nature and fatal tendency is often overlooked: indeed there have been instances wherein I have in post mortem research, discovered Hydrocephalic effusion which had been wholly unsuspected by the able and experienced practitioners, under whose more immediate charge the cases occurred.

Whenever in children the functions of the alimentary canal are irregularly performed, the egesta taking place tardily, or differing in any respect from their ordinary and healthy state, the head becoming heavy, reclining on one side, the countenance, pale, sallow, or leaden coloured, the limbs flabby, and having an exsanguious appearance, with tumid abdomen, then should prompt remedial means be employed adapted to the circumstances of the case, to restore a healthy state of the secretions, and to excite the glandular viscera of the abdomen to action. It would answer no good purpose were I to detail the remedies adapted to fulfil the above described purposes, they must be left to the judgment of the medical practitioner, and as your magazine is designed for general perusal, such an attempt would probably lead your unprofessional readers to form imperfect ideas of what should be done, and the period at which a cure

a cure might have been obtained by judicious medical treatment, may thus be irrecoverably lost.

In conclusion I would observe that inflammation of the brain, and the water found in the ventricles after death, are seldom, if ever, primary diseases, but are the effects of some other complaint, which, if early perceived, and skilfully treated, may be frequently removed; but if neglected, misunderstood, or improperly managed, all that remains for us, is to watch our patient's certain progress to the grave. CHARLES SEVERN.

Egham, Aug. 2, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PAVING of STREETS.

GRANITE stone, which is used for paving cart-ways of streets, is the hardest and most durable material which can be generally used; but the unevenness of the pavement, and the expense of keeping it in something like order, are the great objections to the present pavement. Could it be kept as even as when first laid, no better road could then be made in narrow streets, whence there is much traffick.

The new system of breaking large stones into small pieces, will not do so well in confined streets, where there is much traffick, for the frequency of opening the ground to repair pipes, would always keep the road in a state of old and new, or firm and loose. Not only that, but if not kept wet, the dust would be a greater annoyance than the present rough pavement.

What makes the present paved streets the most objectionable, is, that they are continually in a state of hills and holes. The pavement does not become so from wear; the stones have not wore away, for you may invariably see, in every street where there is much traffick, that about a week or two after new pavement is done, it is as uneven as almost any of the old.

Now this, I think, may be remedied by a more careful and judicious mode in arranging and squaring of the stones, and in fixing them down. In the first place, the present way of arranging them is, to put together little and big ones, just as may happen; one may be twelve inches in length and the next one only six. The one which stands only upon six inches of ground, will sink further in with a heavy weight than the other, which stands on twelve inches.

In the second place, there is not much

attention paid to the squaring of the bottom part, or bed of the stone. Now, suppose two stones to be together of an equal size, the one quite square, or flat, at the bottom, and the other to be pointed like a wedge, would not an equal weight on the top press one further into the earth than the other?

In the third place, the present way of fixing them down is, first, to loosen the ground on which they are to be fixed. If one of them should be much deeper than another, then to scratch away the loose ground, so as the top of the stone may be fixed even with the others. If another should happen to be not so deep as the general run, more loose ground is to be added, so as to raise it up to an equal level. Then comes the rammer to beat them down firm: a slight blow sinks the stone, which has the most loose dirt under, and it takes, perhaps, three or four heavy ones to knock down the one which has little or none under it. Now, with an equal weight on these, for instance, a loaded waggon, will not the first stone which has had but a slight ramming sink much more than the other? Why, in fact, the present system of paving is nothing more than putting the ground into a state of hard and soft, or hills and holes, and placing stones upon it to prevent our seeing or believing that it is so.

Now, the amendments in paving which I suggest, are first, to leave off ramming the stones, and to ram the ground instead on which the stones are to be placed to precisely the same form that you intend the top of the pavement to be; second, to place together all the stones which are exactly of one size; fourth, the bottom, or bed, to be perfectly flat or square; then set them on this hard-rammed ground, and you will seldom see paving in hills and holes.

For example, suppose that such squared stones were placed on the top of any good hard road without at all loosening of it, would not the pavement be firmer and less likely to sink in holes than if the ground were pecked up and the stones rammed? Recollect, the knocking of them down does not make them harder; it is only done to make the ground harder on which they stand. Surely, then, it would be more effectually done by beating it down hard before the stones are put upon it.

THOMAS SINGLE.

Mile End, Aug. 11, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Recent EXCURSION through a part of the NORTH of ITALY, from LECCO to MILAN, by the CHEVALIER AMORETTI, Keeper of the Ambrosian Library.

IN turning northwards from Lecco, we arrive at the promontory at which the Lake Lario, or Como, is divided, the lake being in the shape of a Λ upset. We then advance along the opposite side of this arm of the lake, which consists of enormous rocks cut perpendicularly. Nothing can be more interesting than the view from these heights, covered with olives and pines. The situation is of the first order, and the spectator must, indeed, be fastidious that would not appreciate the beauties. Such was the sentiment of the younger Pliny, who had his country-house, called Tragedy, here, if we may judge from his own account, that he had built a house on the promontory, where the Larius divides into two branches. Here the Serbelloni family have a château, the situation of which is peculiarly fine. Indeed, the whole promontory is studded with pleasant country-houses. The proprietors are the Milanese lords, such as the Ciceri, Trotti, Taverna, Anguissola, &c.; but that which the Duke of Megli has erected, is the best that the district possesses, both in the style of magnificence and in the beauty of its architecture. The village of the Bellazio (Bilaicum) is in this part.

At Lecco, the Adda issues from the lake, under a fine bridge erected in the fourteenth century; and, not far from thence, forms two small lakes near Somasca. Here Jerom Emilien founded the monastic institution of the Somasque Friars, for the education of the poor, and to the providing for orphans.

At Trezzo, a neat village on the Adda, commences the Canal of Martesana, which is navigable by barges to Milan. It was cut by order of Francis Sforza, in 1457. The Adda at that time was not navigable from Lecco to Trezzo. Towards the end of the sixteenth century, under the reign of Philip II., King of Spain, who was then in possession of Lombardy, the architect, Meda, began works for lowering the waters. He raised two sluices in elevated points; but it was not till 1776 that this navigation became practicable, by cutting a canal through the mountain, and by dividing the falls of water into six sluices. The Canal of Martesana, for some part of it, is in a direc-

tion with the right bank of the Adda, as far as Cassano, a village famous for battles fought in its vicinity; it then turns, almost at right angles, in its course for Milan. Its borders are thickly studded with pretty country-houses.

From Lecco we may proceed to Milan by land, passing through the Brianza, a well-cultivated district, and through Monza, a small but agreeable town, where the sovereigns of Lombardy have a magnificent palace, with a park of prodigious extent, and forests for hunting in. The collegiate church of Monza is one of the most ancient of Lombardy, and still contains a number of valuables in its sacristy, presented by Antarc, king of the Lombards, and his queen, Theodolind. They had selected this place for their residence, as did also the Emperor Beranger. Here also is kept the famous iron crown of the Lombard kings: it is in a gold frame, adorned with precious stones, and in the form of a dog's collar; the iron circle within, according to popish tradition, was an appendage to the crucifixion. Charles V. had himself crowned with it at Bologna, as Bonaparte also in 1805. In memory of this ceremony, the latter instituted the imperial order of the Iron Crown. It was remarkable, and seems to have been ominous, that he experienced the fate threatened by the inscription on the crown: "Guai a chi la tocca:" (Woe to him that touches it.) From Monza to Milan, the road acquires a degree of respectability and magnificence; the journey may be performed in two hours.

To return to the Cadenabbia from Bellagio, we must repass the western branch of the lake. The country-house called Clerici, may give a pretty correct idea of the taste and luxury of the eighteenth century. In coasting along the lake, through fields planted with vines and olives, we come to Lenno (Lemnos); here we find a little antique subterranean temple, supported on columns of streaked marble; the altar has an inscription bearing the name of Vibius Cominianus, who had dedicated it to Diana.

Between Cadenabbia and the town of La Villa, the lake forms a small gulph, the situation of which is the most agreeable in Lombardy in the winter season. The whole district is covered with olives, citron, and caper trees, and aloes. Near La Villa is Balbiano, a beautiful palace, erected and embellished by

by Cardinal Durini. Opposite Albiano, is the island of San Giovanni, where a number of Christians sheltered themselves in the fifth century. For some time, it served as a place of security to Francillon, general of the Greek Emperor, Mauritius, against Ontario, king of the Lombards; also to Gaidolph, duke of Bergamo, against Agilulph; to the friends of King Cunibert; to the father of King Luitprand; and to Guidon, the son of Beranger. The inhabitants were at length driven from the island by the Comasques. Every year, on the day of St. John the Baptist, a sacred tragedy is acted here in public, representing the decapitation of the saint.

Pursuing the route through very populous villages, we arrive at the celebrated Villa Pliniana, where stood, as many assert, the finest country-house of Pliny the younger. At present it is a splendid edifice, erected by Anguisola in 1570. This lord, as fame reports, was one of the four Plaisantine (or Placentian) nobles, who threw their tyrant, Peter Louis Farnese, out of the palace windows at Placenza. The house now belongs to the Canarisi family. A very fine and lofty cascade falls from the top of the rocks into the lake, not far from the building, which lies under a mountain covered with laurel, cypress, beech, and chesnut trees. The spring that supplies the cascade with water is intermittent. The two Plinys give a description of it, which takes place every four hours; no cause truly explanatory has hitherto been assigned for it.

From the Villa Pliniana we proceed to Perlasca, where the cottage in which Odescalchi, or Pope Innocent XI., was born, is yet shewn. The Tanzi Palace forms a striking contrast to it: an excellent taste for the arts has combined with luxury to lavish their treasures upon it. The gardens contain a number of exotic trees and plants, with citron and myrtle-trees, aloes in flower, and various sorts of Daphnes, with rose-flowers. In the mansion, which is truly royal, are paintings, with other works, and objects and productions of superior art, also collections in natural history. A cannon fired from the palace, and reverberated by the mountains on the opposite side of the lake, serves to measure the time of the sound traversing the breadth of the lake. In the road leading to Como, a number of delightful pleasure-houses are scattered over the country: such are those of the Imbonati, the Artaria, &c.; and, at Rovena, is a grotto

cut out by nature in a rock of veined alabaster, which is 900 paces in length.

Vico is a village that forms one of the suburbs of Como, and has the air of a small handsome town. The villa Odescalchi is its chief ornament. There, as B. Giovio reports, stood the magnificent country house of Caninius Rufus, including the portico, the euripus, and the grove of plane trees (*Platanon opacissimus*) whereof Pliny makes mention in his letters.

The city of Como is in the form of a crab-fish, Vico constituting the left claw, and the suburbs of St. Augustin the right; in the latter are a number of silk-mills. The city may contain 11 or 12,000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the fabrication of cloth and silk stuffs, which of late have attained to great perfection. The cathedral is a proud and noble building of marble; the baptistery is from the designs of Bramante. In different houses of the city, many Roman inscriptions on stone have been found, and particularly relating to Plinius Cæcilius, and the other Plinys that were of this country. The professors Mocchi and Carloni have valuable collections of natural history. This was the country of the senator Volta, of scientific celebrity, and of the canon Gattoni, who enriched the Royal Lyceum with a number of excellent articles on natural philosophy. At Como, Gattoni constructed an ærian harp, that by metallic wires reaching from the top of a tower in his garden, in different alterations of the atmosphere, emitted sounds no less agreeable than extraordinary, compared to an angelic concert in the air.

Two roads lead from Como to Milan, that of Barlassina and that of Canturio. Formerly the road had a rapid ascent to St. Carposoro, passing by the castle of Baradello, where is still to be seen the famous tower whereon Torriani, lord and tyrant of Milan, suffered a lingering death, in 1277; exposed in an iron cage to the injuries of the weather. At present, the new road descends into a valley that appears to have been formerly the basin of a lake; the soil is only good as a turbary, or place for gathering peat and turfs. Here the traveller comes near to Casciago, where the Priest Ariald, in the eleventh century, preached against the simony and concubinage of the ecclesiastics; this gave rise to a dreadful persecution in Lombardy.

Barlassina is a pretty large town, founded near the spot where St. Pierre, the first Lombard inquisitor, was killed. At Cesano, is the superb villa of the Counts Borromeo, but the air is unwholesome. Two miles further on, is the village of Bovisio, where Count Crivelli has built the splendid mansion of Monbello; in the garden are a number of rare exotics. M. Agnesi, brother of the mathematician, has also at Vallera, in the neighbourhood, a very fine garden of exotics.

The second road is the shortest and most commodious. The first village is Cantario, which from the tenth century has been notified by little manufactories of iron. Next to this village, we come to Galliano, where the church, once a pagan temple, has been appropriated to the catholic worship from the fourth century; the baptistery is as old as the church. The receptacle for the holy-water has been hollowed out in the granite, and is four feet in diameter. In the whole of this neighbourhood many Roman inscriptions have been found, part of which have been collected by the Trotti family in their country-house of Verano.

The church of Agliate was also raised out of the ruins of an ancient temple. When the castle of the Counts of Agliate was demolished, a number of medals were found, which shew how enlightened those lords were for the times in which they lived; and what cruel dissensions arose between them and the inquisition in defence of their vassals.

The banks of the Lambro, a little river which runs to the S.W., are all along decorated with neat country-houses. In that of Raverio, an enormous mass of native iron was found, which has been removed to the Museum of St. Alexander, at Milan; Chladni maintains it to be an æroliite, or of meteoric descent.

The village of Desio, three miles further on, has been of celebrity for a battle fought there, in 1277, between the Visconti and the Torriani, when the latter were defeated and obliged to cede to the former the possession of Lombardy. At Desio is the Villa Cusani, the most eligible in Lombardy in respect of its water, and replenished with noble green-houses, containing rare and beautiful exotic trees. Black truffles are in abundance in the groves; and, in the apartments of the palace, the brothers, Gerli, executed their first labours in encaustic painting. In the park is a mill

of a very singular construction, and no less sumptuous in its style of building.

From Desio we proceed to Cusano, where, in the mansion Omodei, are several excellent paintings, and, among others, the Belisarius of Espagnolet. From thence it is not an hour's walk to the capital.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARALLEL BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BRITAIN,
BY M. DE PRADT.

AMIDST various works brought forward to public notice by M. de Pradt, ancient Archbishop of Malines, is a Memoir printed last year at Paris, the object of which is, to draw a parallel between the powers of Great Britain and Russia, in their relation to the rest of Europe. This able and active publicist considers these two states as most able to produce advantage and benefit, or ruin and destruction, to the rest of civilized mankind. Their preponderance he treats as a critical circumstance in the annals of the present period, suspending all the wisdom and political knowledge required to counteract them, and leading on to a future crisis, likely to become of extreme magnitude. Success having already attended many of the predictions wherein this writer was judging of public measures, the calculations and decisions of his foresight have been seriously attended to in every part of the Continent.

As to the countries of America, north and south, M. de Pradt contends, that the people will ultimately be rescued from the distresses and ruin brought upon them by Europeans—that they will conquer and maintain their rights, by separating from Spain and Portugal, in spite of all opposition. Turgot appears to have had a similar conception, often urging, that though calamity seemed to impend over many other countries, those of America would become free, formidable, and secure.

But will the impartial part of the community declare, will posterity recognize, the power of Great Britain and Russia, as so greatly added to, that they only can, effectually, secure their independence? M. de Pradt pronounces for the affirmative, and many apparently sound minds do not hesitate to affirm the same.

He considers the immense extent of these two empires as of novel growth; the one without a rival on the sea, the other on the European Continent. One he sees prospering by the great objects which

which its legislation encompasses, a legislation generated and formed by the experience of the most able statesmen of former ages. With respect to projects of interior improvement, none, he says, can be more judicious in their arrangement, more grand in their extent, or which bid more fair to involve consequences beneficial to the country. In the midst of the several political storms that have threatened to deluge Europe, Great Britain has firmly retained both her seat or situation, and her honour. He describes the reliance of her people on themselves, not merely as the unavoidable result of an insular position, but as emanating from comprehensive minds, conscious of great powers, and fairly estimating those powers, in comparison with the most exalted of their competitors.

In his view of the Russian empire, M. de Pradt considers the mingled masses which compose it, as a curious and extraordinary phenomenon, of which no other example exists in history. In its physical, civil and moral state, he forms a picture illustrative of civilization, and its gradual developments, from a rude and brutal condition to the summit of sensible refinement. Here we see him tracing nations of hunters and fishers, who wrap themselves in the skins of beasts, with which they contend for their existence, and having scarcely any notion of property; the pastoral nations, deriving their food and clothing from their flocks and herds, but without the knowledge of writing, and use of money. He beholds others, in the labours of agriculture, in an incomplete state; and so pursues the progress of culture, till houses arise, instead of the earth-holes of the Samoyedes and huts of felt, till villages are changed into towns, and houses into palaces.

Here are most of the modifications of which a state, on the general scale of human nature, is susceptible; not only in the gradations of living, but in the civil constitutions, are several ranks or classes. In the eastern isles, the social connexion seems unknown; but among other hordes are instances of family government, of democracy, of a republican monarchy, of personal and hereditary nobility, and, at least, unlimited monarchy. And as to religion, there are numberless turnings from Polytheism to a total unacquaintance with any idea of a deity. Christians of every sect, Jews, Mahometans, votaries of the Lama, &c., are numerous. With

respect to physical condition, manners, customs, &c., the difference is as great.

And what is it that maintains, in such a confluence of governments, one consolidated state? What keeps this prodigious combination in unconditional submission to the will of one ruler? M. de Pradt attributes it to a double supremacy of religion and politics; to the severity of an automatic discipline, carefully kept up every where, whatever particular changes, of various kinds, modern times may have made. This regimen, supported by a vast military force, is equally binding on the people and grandees, on the soldier and the citizen. He might have added in his key to the solution of this singular circumstance, the religious toleration which marks the spirit of the monarchy, so that the uniformity and unity of administration appear more complete than in any other state.

The Russian army may be averaged at 600,000, of whom 500,000, at least, are effective soldiers. This army supplies the place of strong fortifications, which may be dispensed with. It may be asserted, that the Russian soldiers never give way, if the commanders shew proper courage. The common men make their small pay and provision suffice, and on holidays, treat themselves with strong liquors. The Cossacks, though called irregular, are so well disciplined, that they may be used as hussars; Frederick the Great pronounced the men, "excellent soldiers," and the Empress Catharine might well denominate the people, "obedient, brave, habitually hardy, enterprizing, and powerful."

The general condition of the subjects is not so unfavourable as is generally thought. Even the boors have the means of becoming rich; and if they are content with dress and accommodations, which to strangers seem wretched, it is from choice, and not from want of ability to procure better things.

The general remark of this author on the subject is, that the influence of Russia and Britain is so great and striking in all the concerns of other states, in the various parts of Europe, that these two ruling powers (*dominateurs obligés*) form an order of protectorate, and that the others, taken altogether, will be found to be protégées.

But is not this extravagantly expressed, even admitting that under limitations, it may contain some truth? The author appears entirely to have overlooked the comparative importance

which France so lately attained, and though some may consider it as producing only an evanescent effect, others have observed that its results are likely to be far more substantial. So that our fears, as Seneca exclaims, may be more numerous than our dangers, and we may suffer more from apprehension than from any real cause of alarm. "*Plura sunt quæ nos terrent, quam quæ premunt, et sæpius opinione quam relationibus.*"

Who can set forth the effectual support which the profound abilities and undaunted valour of one man can give to the power of a country? Frederick of Prussia, by his determined firmness, wisdom, perseverance and activity, retained his situation, in opposition to the strongest conflux of military numbers combined against him. Many have been dazzled with the glare of French achievements, when, during the revolution, other countries, from their officious intermeddling, were involved in the direful consequences of its convulsions. As far as it is possible for human foresight to calculate, Frederick would have maintained his post—his solid merits would have rendered abortive any combination which the French could have excited against him. Buonaparte, their dictator and sovereign, would have been limited in his ambition, reduced to renounce his presumptuous attempts, perhaps to forfeit all the advantages he enjoyed, had that *one man* been amongst his foes, on the stage of action.

In choosing an alternative between the two powers, M. de Pradt declares openly for England. It is certain that the prejudices against our nation, during the ancient monarchy, were illiberal and unjust; that these are no longer regarded in France, is curious and praiseworthy. They acknowledge the excellence and purity of our institutions, the moral sanctity of our religion, the protection of the laws, to preserve those virtues with which a good citizen may fearlessly shew himself encircled. But as to the French deriving advantages from being *protégées* of the English, in any other way than that of borrowing the most important parts of our civil, political and ecclesiastical establishments, such a notion is liable to exceptions, and improbable in the extreme.

M. de Pradt discovers awful and alarming signs, in the field of observation which he opens, notwithstanding which he praises our once happy constitution indiscriminately. It is not

wanting in a thousand mild, beneficent, generous provisions, to excite an interest in strangers, but how many aching hearts would be gladdened could that corruption which, through the last half century, has accelerated, to an extreme degree, be exterminated? This devastating scourge of our nation has been the best instrument of almost every tribe of our rulers, a medium of government to which they constantly have recourse. Facts fall infinitely short of this writer's description, and there seems reason to accuse him of having taken stolen glances rather than full views of the objects he produces. In the whole fabric of our social compact, it is certain that the influence and agency of the people are necessary to ensure the welfare of the community. This would die the victim of neglect, judging from their increasing depravity, were it to be engrossed by the enervating egotism of statesmen. Our author has not had time or opportunity to fasten on such feelings. In summing up his account of the plans which compose British philanthropy, he gives an impressive view of their combination, but forgets that it is the benevolent ingenuity, and productive diligence of the citizens that have erected these, and that ministers, as such, devote themselves to pursuits, the essenced aim of which are very different.

There are other positions which deserve attention, as descriptive of the mind and character of our countrymen, but is he justified, in affirming that the power and opulence of England can only be continued and extended, by promoting civilization throughout the world? Is not this too highly drawn? Is it not our interest that the arts of industry should be less advanced in other states than in our own? Without going into details, confine your observation to the making of cotton, wherein, as we excel the French on the degree of general merits and superiority of improvement, we export ten times as much.

And have not English ministers sacrificed the liberties and national independence of other commercial states, Genoa, Ragusa, Venice? and did they not guarantee to Sicily her parliament and fundamental laws? Are not their indifference as to what became of them, and their wickedness respecting the subsequent events of their desolation, loudly reprobated? It seems unnecessary to go over other grounds of inquiry, in various

various acts prohibiting the importation of extraneous materials, &c.

With respect to the Greeks, British ministers may be judged infamous, who, in defiance of shame, in contempt of all generous practice, have acted towards them with a degree of presumption and unbridled licence unpardonable at any time. This author believes them the champions of public virtue, when threatening the very existence of liberty abroad and at home, and when they have become, in the eyes of the world, most dangerous examples of vice.

To what he says on the subject of English population, a repulsive power may also may be applied. "It has augmented one-fifth from 1792 to 1822, an increase not to be found elsewhere in Europe." But France has increased from 24 to 30,000,000 during the same period; the population of Upper Italy, Belgium, and great part of Germany, has advanced at nearly the same rate. It is in Russia that life is reproduced in the most multiplied forms. Of those professing the Greek religion only, the annual births are more than 1,500,000, and the deaths not 90,000.

M. de Pradt's want of attention, chiefly appears in what concerns our finances; he makes the reduction of our taxes, from 1819 to 1822, amount to 3,000,000,000 of francs, which, in fact, are only about 110,000,000, or 4,407,472 pounds sterling. In our deteriorated and dreadful condition, when, from the naked state of our resources, a war would be evidently repugnant to the true interests of the country, he deems us capable of carrying it on where and how we please.

He goes on with an epitome of our commerce, into some parts of which he enters minutely: "In the wool of Botany Bay, we have a treasure; it excels the finest wools of Saxony and Spain." This account is imperfect; the wool of Botany Bay is of the common kind, and the colony unable to furnish much. In 1819, the quantity imported amounted only to 71,290 pounds.

Many of his observations on our exports, colonies, naval and military force, &c., are not perfectly just. He rates our Indian army at 22,000 Europeans and 120,000 natives; whereas, from papers laid before the House of Commons in March 1819, we find the Europeans 30,253 and 183,201 Indians.

There is, however, a variety of judicious remarks on the commercial interests and military power of the two

empires, he is particularly noticing in proportion to the means which other states possess; also how strength may be acquired and exerted by the smaller ones, and made subservient to each other in case of war. And, how necessary it is for their governments to have such resources as to be able to call forth and employ their strength, &c. France, Austria, Prussia, &c., pass in review; the proportion of their power in war is compared to that of Great-Britain and Russia. He makes Austria and Prussia inaccessible to our fleets, forgetting that the latter has many ports on the Baltic, and that the former possesses the coast of the Adriatic from Ancona to the mouths of the Cottaro. He admits that Great-Britain and Russia, whatever prosperity they have attained to, are become invincible to each other—that our naval strength and skill, be it ever so great, would be useless or mispent against Russia, and vice versa. Here the influence of Great-Britain on the Black Sea and in the Baltic seems diminished in an undue proportion.

On the whole, with regard to the author's reflexions and proposals, many should be admitted with caution. The objects which engage our statesmen are not territorial acquisitions on the continent, though they are ever bustling in the miserable contests that disturb it. They have, indeed, in their manner an air of moderation that softens and qualifies the asperity of their intentions. These are unquestionably pernicious, totally subverting the system of political liberty wherever they can produce this reverse. It may afford satisfaction, therefore, to the European public, that a whole legion of such rulers as ours will have no inducement to invade their independence.

Concerning the judgment to be passed on the peculiar character and spirit of the Russian nation and government, as menacing others, the reader will best determine for himself. However regulated by the same laws, the people of Poland, Finland, Courland, will not easily connect in the bands of a kindred relation. Natural boundaries separate these states or communities from the Moscovites, who will, perhaps, hereafter be confined to much narrower limits. As to their acquisitions in Asia, the tendency of this circumstance has been to reform the savage inhabitants, to unite families split and divided ever breaking out into acts of violence and devastation, into one people. Other good consequences

consequences have resulted from European colonies settling among the inhabitants of other parts of Asia.

In the great policy of Russia, almost every thing depends at all periods on the character of the monarch, so that after all the predictions of our most able and ingenious politicians, futurity will be the best explainer of itself, as it seldom fails to clear up or account for what may ap-

pear dark, difficult, and embarrassed in the times present. As to our governors, and the share which they may have in European transactions, animadversions would be well founded. Where liberty is concerned, it will be highly exceptionable, as little can be inferred from the past but what will tend to expose their treachery and barbarity.

REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

The following Letters, now first printed, have, except one, been copied from the originals in possession of the Editor. They are given in continuation of a series of similar curiosities, which at sundry times have appeared in this Miscellany.

ARGAND, IMPROVER OF LAMPS,
To Dr. Lind, Windsor.

Dear Sir—I am very sorry to see by your kind letter, that the first use Mrs. Sterky made of the still was so unsuccessful; the melting of the still-head, and the water of the worm-tub growing too hot, was undoubtedly owing to her having filled up the chimney-pipe with glowing charcoal, and that previous to having put any water in the boiler: whilst I had shewn her how to manage the still, by pouring, first of all, some boiling water in the boiler, round the chimney, then throwing in it half-a-dozen lumps of charcoal, and keeping up the same fire, by a single, or two bits of the same coal now and then; she then ought to have filled the top tin reservoir with cold water, opened the cock, and let the cold water run down the pipe in the bottom of the worm-tub; the cold water, as I told you, remaining below, cools the worm, and drives upwards the warm water, part of which enters the boiler, runs down the worm like a gutter, and distils while the surplus runs out through the top cock; that must remain open.

The whole being thus set to work, there remains nothing more to do than to supply the fire-place at the bottom of the chimney with a piece or two of charcoal at a time, and renew the cold water in the tin top reservoir.

I have distilled many gallons of water in that still with great ease and little labour; but the misfortune is, that Mrs. Sterky did not wait for you before she began. I say again, if boiling water is first put in the boiler, six pieces of charcoal of such a size as to go down easy in the chimney, will keep up the distillation very well.

A still to require no attendance,

ought to be very large, so as to contain a large bulk of water in the worm-tub, and not to be in the necessity of renewing it during the whole distillation; the boiler should be a separate one, built up in a brick-work, and pretty large; but our intention was to have the whole put together, portable, and fit to be placed anywhere. However, I make no doubt, since you are so kind as to attend the first distillation, that you will soon make Mrs. Sterky master of the subject.

If you find it necessary that the head which I made on purpose, as well as the worm of pure grain-tin, should come up to London to be mended, please to hand it to Mr. Elgar, near the Hall, that he may send it to his brother, in Bruton-street, London.—I am, my dear sir, your affectionate,

London, Feb. 15, 1793. AMI ARGAND.

STERNE.

Paris, May 16, 1762.

Dear Sir:—Be so good as to put the two inclosed letters into the post-office the day you receive this, because they are upon business. I hope by this you received mine by Mr. Tollett, and have forwarded the small packet to my wife. She will be sooner in town than I expected, in her way to France; and, possibly, you will see her by the middle of June. Why I mention this, you know by my last. If you have not already wrote me, write by the return. My compliments to Mr. Edmundson.—I am, dear sir, very truly yours,

L. STERNE.

P. S.—I am very hard at work; and, when I am got down to my house at Toulouse in the south of France, you will see about what.

From

From SIR ISAAC NEWTON to a young Gentleman, FRANCIS ASTON, Esq., about to proceed on his Travels.
Trinity College, Cambridge,
May 18, 1669.

Sir:—Since in your letter you give me so much liberty of sending my judgment about what may be to your advantage in travelling, I shall do it more freely than perhaps otherwise would have been decent. First, then, I will lay down some general rules, most of which, I believe, you have considered already; but, if any of them be new to you, they may excuse the rest; if none at all, yet is my punishment more in writing than yours in reading.

When you come into any fresh company,

I. Observe their humours.

II. Secondly, suit your own carriage thereto, by which insinuation you will make their converse more free and open.

III. Let your discourse be more in queries and doubtings, than peremptory assertions or disputings, it being much the design of travellers to learn, not to teach. Besides, it will persuade your acquaintance that you have the greater esteem of them, and so make them more ready to communicate what they know to you; whereas, nothing sooner occasions disrespect and quarrels than peremptoriness. You will find little or no advantage in seeming wiser, or much more ignorant, than your company.

IV. Seldom commend any thing, though never so bad; or do it but moderately, lest you be unexpectedly forced to an unhandsome retraction. It is safer to commend any thing more than it deserves than to discommend a thing so much as it deserves; for commendations meet not soe often with oppositions, or at least are not usually soe ill resented by men that think otherwise; as discommendations; and you will insinuate into men's favour by nothing sooner than seeming to approve and commend what they like, but beware of doing it by comparison.

V. If you be affronted, it is better, in a foraine country to pass it by in silence, and with a jest, tho' with some dishonour, than to endeavour revenge; for, in the first case, your credit's ne'er the worse, when you return into England, or come into other company, that have not heard of the querrell. But, in the second case, you may beare the marks of the quarrell while you live, if you outlive it at all. But, if you find yourself unavoidably engaged, 'tis best,

I think, if you can command your passion and language, to keep them pretty evenly, at some certain moderate pitch, not much hightning them to exasperate your adversary, or provoke his friends, nor letting them grow over much dejected, to make him insult. In a word, if you can keep reason above passion, that and watchfulnesse will bee your best defendants. To which purpose you may consider, that, though such excuses as this, "He provokt mee soe much, I could not forbear," may pass among friends, yet amongst strangers they are insignificant, and only argue a traveller's weakness.

To these I may add some general heads for inquiries or observations, such as at present I can think on. As,—

I. To observe the policys, wealth, and state-affairs of nations, so far as a solitary traveller may conveniently doe.

II. Their impositions upon all sorts of people, trade, or commoditys, that are remarkable.

III. Their laws and customs, how far they differ from ours.

IV. Their trades and arts, wherein they excell, or come short of us in England.

V. Such fortifications as you meet with, their fashion, strength, and advantage, or defence, and other such military affairs as are considerable.

VI. The power and respect belonging to their degrees of nobility or magistracy.

VII. It will not be time mispent to make a catalogue of the names and excellencys of those men that are most wise, learned, or esteemed, in any nation.

VIII. Observe the mechanisme and manner of guiding ships.

IX. Observe the products of nature in several places, especially in mines, with the circumstances of mining and of extracting metals or minerals out of their oare, and of refining them; and, if you meet with any transmutations out of their own species into another, (as out of iron into copper, out of any metall into quicksilver, out of one salt into another, or into an insipid body, &c.) those, above all, will be worth your noticing, being the most luciferous, and many times luciferous experiments too in philosophy.

X. The price of diet and other things. And—

XI. The staple commodity of places.

These generals, such at present as I could think of, if they will serve for nothing else, yet they may assist you in drawing

drawing up a modell to regulate your travells by. As for particulars, these that follow are all that I now can think of: viz.

I. Whether at Semnitium, in Hungary (where there are mines of gold, copper, iron, vitriol, antimony, &c.) they change iron into copper by dissolving it in a vitriolate water, which they find in cavitys of rocks in the mines, and then melting the slimy solution in a strong fire, which in the cooling proves copper. The like is said to be done in other places, which I cannot now remember; perhaps, too, it may be done in Italy; for, about twenty or thirty years ago, there was a certain vitrioll came from thence, called Roman vitrioll, but of a nobler virtue than that which is now called by that name, which vitrioll is not now to be gotten, because, perhaps, they make a greater gain by some such trick as turning iron into copper with it, than by selling it.

II. Whether in Hungary, Selavonia, Bohemia, near the town of Filia, or at the mountains of Bohemia, near Silesia, there bee rivers whose waters are impregnated with gold; perhaps, the gold being dissolved by some corrosive waters, like aqua regis, and the solution carried along with the streame that runs through the mines; and whether the practice of laying mercury in the rivers till it be tinged with gold, and then straining the mercury through leather that the gold may stay behind, be a secret yet, or openly practised.

III. There is newly contrived in Holland a mill to grind glasses plane withall, and I think polishing them too; perhaps it will be worth while to see it.

IV. There is in Holland one Borry, who some years since was imprisoned by the pope, in order to have extorted from him secrets, as I am told, of great worth, both as to medicine and profit; but he escaped into Holland, where they usually granted him a guard. I think he usually goes clothed in green. Pray inquire what you can of him, and whether his ingenuity be any profit to the Dutch. You may inform yourself whether the Dutch have any tricks to keep their ships from being all worm-eaten in their voyages to the Indies; whether pendulum clocks do any service in finding out the longitude, &c.

I am weary, and I shall not stay to part with a long compliment; only I wish you a good journey, and God be with you.

ISAAC NEWTON.

Pray let us hear from you in your travells. I have given your two books to Dr. Arrowsmith.

DR. MIDDLETON, *Author of Free Enquiry, Life of Cicero, &c.*

Sir—I esteem it a very great honour to be allowed and even commanded to use the same liberty with you by letter, which had given me so much pleasure in person, of conversing with you still at this distance; and of testifying more especially at this time, my most sincere and grateful acknowledgment of the late generous reception and uncommon marks of friendship, with which you were pleased to honour me in town.

As to my remarks, they have been received here, as well as I could wish, nor have given any new or particular offence, that I hear of, but to such only as dislike the whole. Dr. Morgan, our Vice-Chancellor, with several more of the heads, likes them very well, and is much my friend, so that whatever storms may blow up hereafter, I am in port at least for his reign. I am very sensible, Sir, that they have given the less disgust, for the great patience you had in suffering them to be read to you, and the corrections they underwent by your authority and direction. This I shall always reflect upon as a singular proof of your great humanity as well as great judgment, and am sorry only, that I had not so kind and so able a monitor to resort to on former occasions, to have made my other pieces more useful to the public, and less hurtful to myself; but though I cannot recall what is past, yet I shall learn at least from the experience of your advice, how to weigh with more caution and prudence whatever may come abroad from me for the future.

You see, Sir, with what confidence your great kindness has taught me to treat you, when I dare venture to entertain you with such trifles about myself; but if you can bear the impertinence of so trifling a correspondence, I shall not fail to give you part of whatever this place affords most considerable, and shall be industrious to pick up every thing worth your notice, for the opportunity it will give me of signifying to yourself, what it will be my pride to signify to every body else, how much I am bound in honour and duty to approve myself on all occasions with the utmost respect, Sir, your most obliged and most devoted servant.

CONYERS MIDDLETON.

Camb, June 7th 1733.

ROBERT

ROBERT BURNS.

Mauchline, 29th Sept. 1788.

I send you the book, my dear Sir, along with this letter, by our Mauchline carrier. I am just arrived from Nithsdale, jaded and fatigued to death; so I shall only say, the book is to me as a right-hand, or a right-eye, so I know you will take proper care of it, and return it soon. Drop me a line, by post, or return of carrier, if the book come to hand. I am most truly, my dear Sir, your's,

ROBERT BURNS.

DR. CALAMY.

Honoured Sir,—Mr. Mayo, Dr. Earle, Mr. John Evans, and I have agreed to do ourselves the honour to wait upon you at dinner, on Monday next, if we may be so happy as to find you free from company, and not otherwise engaged; and it is at their common request this waits upon you, that we may not be troublesome, where our aim is to express our most sincere respects. If another day would be more convenient, we should be thankful for notice of it, by my servant, the bearer.

At whatever time you are pleased to fix, I shall take care to make restitution of the cancel book, you were so kind as to put into the hands of professor Crawford; and also to present you with that small piece of the great Erasmus, which my son was mentioning, when he had the honour (upon which he values himself) of dining at your table. I am, your honour's most obedient humble servant,

EDM. CALAMY.

BISHOP PERCY TO ANDREW CALDWELL, ESQ.

Oct. 27th 1802.

Dear Sir,—I hope this will find you returned in good health, after a pleasant sojourn at Harrowgate, &c., and that you have found all your family well at home. As you informed me that my Lord Charlemont would kindly allow my friend, who is preparing an edition of Lyesphron, to avail himself of Milton's emendations, &c., and that his brother, the member for the county of Armagh, would have the goodness to carry it, when he goes over next month to attend parliament, I now trouble you on that subject; and beg to be favoured with a line by the return of the post, to inform me if, in consequence of your arrival in Dublin, and obliging application to his Lordship, &c., I need not apply to him myself or Mrs. Caulfield on this subject.

In that case, you may assure his Lordship I will take care the book shall be safe returned to his library, and he will herein pursue the steps of his good father, who never was so happy as when he was promoting the cause of literature; and the learned gentleman for whom I apply, will most gratefully acknowledge this very liberal indulgence.

I am, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant,

THOMAS DROMORE.

MASON THE POET.

Aston, January 23d 1795.

Dear Madam,—Whatever you may please to say, either out of courtesy, or rather courtliness, I still believe that you did doubt of my veracity, and therefore I am happy to find, from your very obliging letter, that the pains I have taken towards my own vindication have not proved abortive. As to your flying frogs, I have heard enough of that species, to believe you have rather gone beyond strict veracity when you gave their agility so very volatile an epithet. I therefore rest in a kind of philosophical suspense on that subject, yet shall be happy in being convinced, not so much for the sake of conviction, as for the pleasure I shall have in meeting you again at Fulham. Believe me, dear madam, yours very sincerely,

W. MASON.

DR. BLACK.

Edinburgh, December 2, 1784.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for your account of Dr. Priestley's late experiments on water. I have also received from Mr. Watt a copy of his paper on that subject. But, as you mentioned the birth of ærostatic experiments, I beg leave to communicate to you more fully my thoughts on that subject. In the first place, although what I have already informed you of is strictly true, I by no means set up any claim for merit in the invention of machines for aerial flight and excursions. The experiment with the thin bladder, which I proposed as a striking example of Mr. Cavendish's discovery, was so very obvious, that any person might have thought of it. But I certainly never thought of making large artificial bladders, in order to lift heavy weights, and carry men up into the air by their means. I have no suspicion that this was thought of anywhere before we began to hear of its being attempted in France; and I do not doubt that what

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has

has been published in the newspapers, &c., is perfectly true: viz. that Monsieur Mongolfier had some time before conceived the idea of flying up into the air by means of a very large bag or balloon of common air, simply rarified by fire or flame. This idea being founded on a principle which has long been known, and which has no connexion with Mr. Cavendish's discovery, it is only surprising that M. Mongolfier should not have put it sooner in practice. I suppose, therefore, that though he might have formed the project a long time before, he never was roused into an exertion for making the trial until others began to talk of flying by means of inflammable air. Who first thought of this method I cannot tell, for I confess I did not read the histories of these experiments; they never interested me in the least. The hopes that means might be discovered for moving these machines at pleasure, and directing their course in the air, could only be formed by those who did not consider and understand their nature. The only circumstance which enables them to subsist in the air is, that however brisk the wind may be, as soon as they rise they are in effect perfectly becalmed; I mean that there is not the least perceptible motion or impulse of the air against any part of them. This is perfectly evident from their situation: they float in mid air, and have no hold on any thing else; the air must therefore carry them along with a velocity equal to its own, the machine of itself can make no resistance; but, while it moves along with the air, it cannot feel any motion of the air against it in any direction, it must, therefore, be in effect, in a dead calm. the motion of it cannot be perceived by them who are carried by it, except from the apparent motion with which the surface of the earth seems to slide away from them. This tranquillity of the air with respect to them, is one circumstance which contributes to that composure of mind which many of those have felt who have mounted with balloons. I can imagine, however, that in a hot climate, when the weather is perfectly calmed, the sun shining bright, a large balloon ascending with considerable velocity, may occasion a whirlwind, and may be involved in it, which might be attended with dangerous consequences to those who accompany it; you will easily understand how this may happen. But in other circumstances, there is no danger of such an accident, the air will not

offer the smallest violence to the balloon, but will carry it along like a feather, without making the least impression on any part of it, and this, as I said above, is the reason why it is able to subsist in the air, for it is necessarily made of such flimsy materials, that it is quite unfit to sustain any considerable shock or impression of the air on it; and this, among other things, shews the folly of attempting to give it motion at pleasure, or to command its motion and direction when it is up in the air; for, besides the impracticability of finding a power that can be applied to produce this effect, although the power were found, any attempt to make use of it would destroy the balloon, by impelling it against the air, and exposing it to such shocks and violence as it cannot bear; and, further, in attempting to use such a power, it must necessarily happen, on account of the great surface of the balloon and the resistance the air would make to its motion, that the men and machinery by which it were moved, must of necessity go foremost, and the large bladder, &c., would be dragged after them in an horizontal direction, which would require an apparatus totally different from what has been contrived.

Mrs. Young, Dr. Hutton, and your other friends, are well, and happy to hear that you find your situation agreeable. — Adieu, and believe me ever your affectionate
JOSEPH BLACK.
Dr. James Lind, Physician at Windsor.

HELVETIUS.

Monsieur:—Je n'ai fait d'autre démarche sur votre dernière lettre que de parler à M. Marie pour l'engager à faire finir l'affaire le plutôt qu'il sera possible à cause du cours, car je savais déjà qu'il étoit arrêté que vous auriez la place. Je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez votre brevet avant que M. Dargenson ne parte; du moins je le demanderai à M. Marie. Je vous fais mon compliment sur le succès de votre affaire et je le ferai au public quand vous commencerez vos cours; et je vous prie d'être persuadé que personne dans le monde n'est avec plus d'estime et d'attachement. — Monsieur, votre très-humble et très-obéissant serviteur,
J. HELVETIUS.
A Versailles, ce 30 Mai, 1750.

CAR. HERSCHEL TO DR. LIND.

Jan. 10, 1790.

Dear Sir,—If the evening (though unexpectedly) should turn out clear, I hope you will honour a comet with a peep

peep through one of your telescopes. I had the first glimpse of it on Thursday, the 7th, but only for a moment. The early part of last night being so fine, my brother was so good as to furnish us with the following observation:

at $3^h 12' 55''$ sid. time, its place was,
Ret. $21^h 27' 6.9''$
P.D. $71^0 14' 27''$

It moved at the rate of about $6^0 58'$ direct in ret., and about $1^0 40'$ in P. D. towards the south.—I am, your most obedient humble servant,

CAR. HERSCHEL.

MISS C. HERSCHEL TO DR. LIND, WINDSOR.

Dear Sir,—In the first place, I beg to be pardoned by Mrs. Lind for not keeping word and paying my respects to her last week; each day brought its hindrance along with it, so that I found it impossible to leave home.

In the second place, I ask your pardon, Sir, for not giving you a line of information of the comet I discovered on Monday, the 14th, at half-past nine, but I thought it necessary to go with it to Greenwich, and returned last night.

When I first saw it, it was about a degree below a line drawn from fifteen lincis to D. Persei, dropping a perpendicular from two lincis to the comet.

On the 15th, at $20^h 22' 33''$ S. T. it was, by Dr. Mas. observation, in Ret. $7^h 0' 23''$ P.D. $15^0 37'$; last night about nine o'clock, it was in a line with α and β Ursæ Minoris nearer to β than to α .—I am, your humble servant,

C. HERSCHEL.
Monday Morning, 17th Aug. 1797.

TO DR. LIND, WINDSOR.

Dear Sir,—With my best love and respects to Mrs. Lind, I send you the place where, half an hour ago, was situated the comet, I had the good fortune to detect last night between eight and nine o'clock.

R.A. $22^h 16' 24''$ 6 P.D. $47^0 56' 51''$, 1.

CAR. HERSCHEL.

THE YOUNG PRETENDER.

Monsieur mon Cousin le Duc de Melfort,—J'ai reçue avec plaisir votre lettre du commencement de cette année, et je vous remercie des vœux que vous y faites au ciel pour ma félicité et la conservation de ma personne; Je connois toute la sincérité de votre loyauté et de votre zèle pour mes intérêts; ce sont de sentimens héréditaires dans votre maison, qui vous assuroient tou-

jours ma protection et estime.—Votre affectionné cousin,

CHARLES R.

Florence, le 7 Mars, 1775.

THE OLD PRETENDER.

Rome, May 8, 1743.

I hope this will find you quite recovered of the illness which I understand hindered you from informing me of the death of your mother, the Duchess of Stafford. The letter you wrote to me on that melancholy occasion, I only received this week; and, though I take it very well of you, I did not, I assure you, want it to make me share sincerely your loss, on which I heartily wish it were more in my power to contribute to your comfort in all respects. You are well acquainted with my just esteem and regard for your person and your family, and you may be well assured of the continuance of them, and of my sincere kindness for you.

JAMES R.

SIR GEORGE ROOKE.

London, July 29, 1705.

Sir,—Upon my attending my Lord Treasurer, hath upon some pretences of money, among which that of my charge of Count Guldenleme's entertainment in the year 1702, was mentioned in the memorial: his Lordship was pleased to tell me that his Royal Highness being by when it was read to the Queen, was pleased to charge himself with that parte of my pretensions; and his Lordship was pleased to direct me to write to you to remind him of it, which, if you think proper, I desire you will do with as much modesty as becomes the duty and respect you and I have for His Highness, which is all at present from—Sir, your most humble servant,

G. ROOKE.

PARKER, THE MUTINEER.

Sandwich Black States, June 29, 1797.

My dear Father,—As I have now done with all worldly affairs, except to acquaint you how far I am prepared to meet death; and, as I conceive it my duty, so I shall make it my last of mundane affairs. In the first place, Sir, I have to thank you for bringing me up in the fear of God, with a reliance on the sufferings of our blessed Lord Saviour for the redemption of sinners who believe. It is now my greatest comfort that I do. Our blessed Lord died to save me as well as all sinners who will trust in him. I am happy to acquaint

I 2 you,

you, my dear father, though the awful moment draws nigh which is to separate me from the world for ever, I feel no uneasy moments, no disagreeable sensations, or unpleasant alarms in any respect. I attribute it to my reliance on our blessed Lord and Saviour, added to a consciousness that, however fatal the difference may have been (though I knew nothing of it at its commencement), if I had not taken an active part in it, the consequences would have been ten times more dreadful. The world does not entertain that idea of me which I deserve from them; but I trust that time, in God's good time, will clear up my character, which is dearer to me than my life. I am greatly obliged to you, my dear father, for the liberal education you gave me, and for the love and kindness you have extended to me this day from my infancy. I beg you will not be sorry for me, as for a person without hope, as I can assure you, my dear father, I am full of hope, with a thorough reliance on my Creator, that he will strengthen me at my last moment to meet the death allotted to me with true Christian fortitude.

I hope, my dear father, that dear woman whom I had the happiness to be wedded to, will know that I am no more become yours, and the family's care forget me in her, and let her be your particular care. I am sure she is, dear creature, worthy of any kindness you can possibly shew her. Oh, sir! if I had but time to enumerate her virtues and love for me:—but I need not, for you must, during the last seven months' visit we paid you, have observed how dear I was to her. My dear father, I have done what I am convinced you will approve of: namely—made my will, and left her my sole executrix. Dear creature, I wish I had more than will ever descend from me to her to put her in possession of.—My dear, dear father, may God Almighty bless you: May your end be with tranquillity and repose, and may we meet in the endless bliss of everlasting happiness, is the prayer of—Dear father, your dutiful, much embarrassed son,

RICHARD PARKER.

P. S.—I request my brother, Mrs. Parker's sister, and all the family will receive comfort from you. I beg my love to them, Mrs. Honour, your housekeeper, and all friends.

R. P.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

[These letters were written by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, to her friend Lady Margaret Creighton, Aunt of Lord London, one of whose answers is also given.—They were written, as appears, some little time previous to Lady Mary's elopement with Mr. Wortley.]

LETTER I.

To the Right Honourable Lady Mary Creighton, at the Earl of London's, in the Privy Garden, White-hall.

WHAT answer is to be made to a letter like yours? I can say no new expressions of gratitude to answer to perpetual new obligations. Why was you so scrupulous? Why, with so much reluctance, give me a pleasure that could be allayed by nothing but that reluctance? Think yourself obliged me, that I check the violent inclination that I have to praise you. Why will you not permit me to say (I could not say how much) I esteem and value you?—Tis now candle light; my eyes hardly suffer me to see what I write; but yet, I cannot (if I had not promised it), I cannot forbear writing. I will no longer, since you have the goodness to hear them, the indulgence to excuse, and the softness to pity, make any scrupell of entertaining you with every thought of mine, however extravagant or even faulty it might appear to the rest of the world.

In you I dare confide every thing: your partial friendship will excuse it to yourself, and your fidelity conceal it from others.

The partial men, unto our sex unjust,
Call us unfit for friendship or for trust;
Mised by them, by sad experience taught,
How few can love as truly as they ought!
All prudes the ugly, and coquette the fair,
I thought the sex unworthy of my care.
Their credit lost how nobly you redeem,
And show a woman that deserves esteem.
You kindly pity where you must condemn,
The sad effect of an unhappy flame.
No prudent airs (the vain pretence of pride)
Reproves my weakness, or my pains deride;
You know (and knowing that your pity moves),

No crime avoidless like resistlesse love.
But love is not the sin that they reprove,—
It is the placing of my wretched love:
A shining chariot and a booby duke,
A love so worthy had not met rebuke.
Just gods, why see not others as I see!
Or why was all his charms disclosed to me?
Why is the world so stupid and so dull,
Or I not pleased with every titled fool?

LETTER II.

You do me wrong supposing I should be displeased at your letter; I find nothing in it but an occasion of thanks. Amongst my many faults, I have not that

of

of taking a just reproof, otherwise than a real obligation. You have gained my esteem a thousand ways, but in nothing more, than so freely telling me what is ill in me. I acknowledge all your advice to be good, and to be delivered in the kindest manner; yet, you reduce it to two heads useless to me:—To gain the esteem of the world—I despise the world; the whole esteem, nay, admiration of it, would not give me a minute's satisfaction;—My future happiness—I have none, nor I expect none: my despair only urges me to avoid thinking, to run upon every thing can give diversion to my pain, without a design, or endeavouring at one. I am one wretched beyond a hope; lost happiness, and not to be cured. Sometimes, when I reflect on the wild things I have done, I am in a manner sorry; but when I fall into my melancholy again, I would exchange it for any other pain, and fly to any thing can put it out of my head. That desire of trifles you condemn, I use all my arts to encrease: I would foment every passion could fill my mind and leave me no room for reflection. I find myself but too insensible. The pain of losing your esteem is something, I own, touches me; but without desiring it I consider, I was born to be wretched, and have nothing to expect but misfortunes. I know what I deserve, and am not surprised you think as ill of me, as I do of myself. Lady Margaret, if you love me, I have that real friendship for you, to beg you to forsake it. Why will you fix your affection on the most unworthy, most unhappy creature, of your acquaintance? I was going to say, how can you? but you have said you do, and I have an implicit faith; it is not my fault. I am sometimes long in answering your letters; we live far from the post-town, and often have not our letters till a post or two after they come. This is the real truth; I never fail to write the minute I receive yours.

LETTER III.

In several of your opinions I cannot agree with you, but will not dispute it, since we agree in the main: you believe religion can be demonstrated by reason, and I think faith would then be lost in certainty; and

The throne is darkness in th'abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the sight;
But, let me still believe Him, tho' conceal'd,
And search no farther than himself reveal'd.

I take this submission of reason to be a duty more becoming a Christian, than a curious definition of what cannot be made plain to humanity; tho' I don't see why we should dispute whether it can or cannot, since we both agree in the chief point—that a life governed by religion, is both our duty and true interest. I could say several unanswerable things to make good my first position, but I will not have you think farther than my opinion is, and am not solicitous to bring you over to an opinion that is neither, (in itself) good or bad. As to the last thing, you say that a great many people live a few life with a firm faith. I can never believe it; there are some incapable of governing their lives by reason; I think 'tis possible for their actions to contradict their belief, because 'tis possible for them to do unreasonable ridiculous things: but, when I see a man in right sense pass a whole life in doing a series of unjustifiable actions, I generally conclude that man has read Hobbs, and believes nothing of the matter. Most commonly men are doubtful, and that makes so many people's lives not of a piece; at some times they believe and tremble, nothing can be more devout and abstemious; then infidelity gets the ascendant, and they fly off to their first debaucheries, and argue "why should I debar myself of a sure pleasure for an uncertain prospect." Women have most of them too little reason for reflections, and I am perswaded many of them heartily believe all that is told 'em, and would do if 'twas ten times more, and yet divide their time between their toilet and basset-table, &c. But 'tis a want of good sense; nobody can think and act at that rate. 'Tis possible a sensible and pious man may be transported by a sudden passion, that gives him no time to reflect, to the murder of another: tho' his conscience knows the unlawfulness of it, his passion is his excuse in this world and the next; but a sensible Christian cannot live in a settled course of murder and robbery—will neither be of the banditti or highwaymen. When I hear a minister make an eloquent and learned oration against drunkenness, and know he concludes that very evening with his pipe and his pot, and is led to bed between his two maids, I conclude that man a downright atheist. Either drunkenness is a sin, or it is not: if not, he is guilty of imposing on the people more than Heaven commands;

commands; if it is, he commits a known wilful deliberate sin. No man of sense does deliberately what he knows he shall be damned for. 'Tis want of a firm faith that makes all violent griefes, impatient desires, &c. This world would not have half the value in people's thoughts, if they was fully perswaded of another; nor would any sensible body be perplexed with them cares that we see they are. Here are my thoughts in few words. I have been at least very sincere, if I have not been very right.

LETTER IV.

I cannot imagine what to make of your long silence. You have so often said you never could forget me; I can hardly think that possible. If you were sick, sure I should hear of it. Are you so unjust to believe I have not writ? And am I punished for the faults of the post? Perhaps yours may have the same fate. I know not how to write a letter that I am not sure will be received. There is a destiny in every thing, and some people are born to be unhappy. I had writ thus far when I received yours, and it has reconciled me to my fortune. I ought not to complain, while you are well and continue me your friendship. I will justify myself from your accusations, (which I take, as they are meant, as proofes of a real friendship.) I will not deny appearances are something against me; but my case is like nobody's: I know no younger sister has the circumstances of mine. Was she Lady Mary Schomberge, perhaps, I should use her better than Lady Mary is used. I am very far (too far) from ill-nature—softnesse vanquishes me immediately; but my sister is not altogether that, as she is bred, 'tis amongst a company of people that

are perpetually representing to her the advantages she has over me. Her pride makes her apt to take every thing for an affront; and her folly to tell people she is affronted; which is very ridiculous, both in regard to herselfe and me: nobody thinks the better of her for hearing I think her a fool, or of me for telling her so. I would not insinuate she is naturally proud: had her education been different, she would not have so much valued the external goods of fortune as to think they added anything to merit. I should infinitely please my aunt and her, would I show that I thought so too, and was so humble to reverence her 15,000*l.* as something very much above me. While things are thus, I never intend to make my court to her: she shall never say I made advances to gain her freindship, because it might possibly be of some advantage of me. Perhaps you may blaine these sentiments; nay, perhaps you have reason; and 'tis pride which gives me false notions of generosity. To me there seems alwaies something mean in endeavouring to please with a view of interest; this is my way of acting with every creature that I think fancies I ought to pay a respect to their fortune or authority over me. Love may make me a slave. I can beg for a reconciliation, the first for pardon, and kneel to be forgiven where I love; but never will pay a homage where I see it is expected, to gratify the pride of another. I know my S. E. secretly flatters herselfe she shall be a great lady while I remain in statu quo: if it ever happens, I shall be prouder to her than I am. On the contrary, if it be possible fortune should ever change to my side, I will show I love my sister, but I despise her pride.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO POETRY.

..... "Live:—
Thou yet shalt know how sweet, how dear,
To gaze on list'ning Beauty's eye;
To wait and pause, in hope and fear,
'Till she reply."

Montgomery.

HAIL! lovely Poesy, supremely fair,
Whose form bespeaks thine origin
divine;
Thanks to kind Heaven, that in mercy bid
Thy feet to visit these abodes of men;—
Bid thee, with light celestial, chase away
The gloom that mis'ry hangs o'er mortal
things;—

To soften down the rugged path of life,
And bid the lonely traveller, with joy,
Pursue his toilsome way.
How often have I listen'd to thy song;
And lost in sweet oblivion my anxious cares!
Oft, as I've trod the rough and toilsome road
Of Science, have thy notes mellifluous,
On gentle zephyrs borne, struck on my ear,
Inspir'd my soul, and strengthen'd for the toil.
Come then, my Muse, and stay awhile with me;
Or, rather, lead me to thy solitudes,
Far from the haunts of men: for I am tir'd
Of all that earth calls good;—my soul has
gaz'd

'Till

'Till it is sick, on all its pageant charms,
And gay delusive scenes, whose only aim
It is to charm, to 'lure, and then to ruin.
Conduct me then, with quicken'd step,
To Virtue's still retreat, where hermit grey,
Beside the glassy streamlet, builds his cell.
Now, while the sun is set behind the hill,
And nature gladly owns fair Cynthia's sway,
And nought but Philomel, in distant grove,
Telling her tale of love, at intervals
Disturbs the general calm; come, sit thee
down,

And bid thy lyre awake to plaintive strains:
So as the harp Æolian, when the breeze
Sweeps fitful o'er its wires, and soothes the
ear of woe.

The reason why I woo, such melancholy
strains,

In pity dost thou ask? Ah! gladly will I tell,
For Sorrow loves to speak its tale of grief,
And pour upon the ear of Sympathy
Its accents mournful.

Know then, O Muse, it is for love I mourn;
Its dart my soul has pierc'd. Full long I bore
The smart, nor sought another cure than that
Which philosophic Fortitude could give.
At length, no longer able to endure
The agonizing pang, with suppliant knee
I told my grief, and sought the balm of pity.
Ah! wretched youth, why didst thou e'er
disclose

The tender passion? Why not rather far
Thy suffering still have borne, or sought,
As now thou dost, the solitary spot where
Grief

Retires to weep, and Melancholy strays
All pensive and forlorn. Here Nature kind
(Ah! why is woman's heart less kind?) has
shed

A sympathetic stillness: all around
Gives mournful audience to tales of woe.
Yes, then thou hadst escap'd the look
indignant,

Nor cruel Scorn had mingled in thy cup
Its dregs of bitterness. S—, dost thou think
'Twas well, thus cruelly to spurn the soft
And tender proffers of devoted love?
Would not a milder look, a gentler accent,
As well have told thy *fixed determination*?
For then I could have borne the sad denial;
And e'en reproof, thus mixed with tender-
ness,

Had been a balm my suff'ring to allay,
And time, perchance, had healed the throb-
bing wound.

Dost thou not love? Why then, my soul,
As back it turns on past occurrences,
Remonstrates fondly, why so sweetly beam'd
Thine eye, as once it turn'd to court the
glance

Which timid love had else not dar'd to cast?
Ah! why did pity, tenderness, and love,
Together mingled, dart a ray delusive
Athwart the gloom that long had press'd
my soul:

Like as the sudden light of meteor wild,
Which for a moment shines in blackest night
Upon the traveller's dreary path, to cheat
His timid step, and mock his gaze bewild'ring.

And do I, can I then still love thee, S—?

Ah, Love! how potent is thy spell! thy
power

How irresistible! In vain remonstrates
Reason;

In vain she chides my folly, fires my soul
To manly pride, contempt, and conscious
shame:

In vain she bids me burst th' ignoble chains
A fair, but cruel and unfeeling hand,
Has bound around me. Still, I lie the wil-
ling slave

Of beauty's charms. Yes, yes—still I love.
And while I love thee, I must wish thee
well.

May fortune's smiles attend thee—round thy
path

Throw a perpetual radiance. Or, if e'er
Her frown malignant thou art called to bear,
If e'er the keenly piercing pang of grief
(For thick her darts fly round these mortal
shores)

Should wound thy gentle breast, or bid the
tear

Of anguish dire, to stain thy lovely cheek,
Ah! then may friendship's choicest gift be
thine,

The gift of sympathy—a heavenly balm
To heal the wound and chase away the tear.
But oh! whatever be thy lot—whatever
sufferings

Thou art call'd to bear, as through this vale
of tears

Thou travellest, may thy soft and virtuous
breast

Ne'er feel the pang that rends my bleeding
heart,

The pang of disregarded love.

These are my wishes—these shall be my
prayers.

Yes, in that sweetly solemn hour, when man
Holds converse with his Maker, thy lovely
name,

On accents soft shall rise, and every good
That prayer commands at Mercy's lib'ral
hand

Shall flow to thee.

And now farewell! And thou, my Muse,
farewell!

Science recalls my wandering steps. Too long
In Love's delusive paths I've strayed. Again,
With emulative feet, I seek the road
That leads to peace, to virtue, and to fame.

D. R. T.

DIRGE FOR THE GRAVE OF KÖRNER.

FROM THE GERMAN.

STAY your walk, ye weeping throng,
Rest the bier in mournful show,
Hush awhile your funeral song,
Bear not hence the sight of woe.

We were met beneath this tree,
Wreaths for Freedom's feast to twine,
Here to coil the dance of glee,
Here to quaff the sparkling wine.

Here to shout the names of those
Whom a nation's thanks pursues,
Here to swell the songs we chose,
Virtuous, daring to diffuse.

This was he who won our feast,
And on Victory's bosom fell;
Honour'd be the hero's rest;
Praise beside his tomb shall dwell.

On his sable pall ye bear
The steel, in fields of blood he shook;
Leave the holy weapon here;
Hang it high on freedom's oak.

Youths that seek the battle's strife,
Grasping this incrimson'd steel,
Swear like him to value life
Only for your country's weal.

Patriot shades who hover nigh,
When the priest his corse has blest,
Guide his spirit to your sky;
He with patriot shades shall rest.

Thence the whitening bones to view
Of the bands our tyrants led,
Thence with looks of scorn pursue
Who from freedom's banners fled.

Onward walk, ye weeping throng;
Lift the bier in mournful show;
Chaunt afar your funeral song;
We have paid our debt to woe.

FROM THE ROMAIC.

ROSE-wreaths around my goblet shed,
With lilies deck Musarion's brows;
Be myrtle o'er my temples spread,
That with the lily and the rose
I may by turns the myrtle wed.

ÆNIGMA.

MUSIC, wine, water, gas, tobacco, I
With equal readiness at times supply.

THE SEA-MARK.

FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

DARK on yon ancient turret stands
A hero's shade on high—
Who, as the vessels sail beneath,
Thus bids them oft good bye:

"These sinews once were strong and bold,
My swelling heart was up;
And there was marrow in my bone,
And liquor in my cup.

"And half my life I chose the storm,
And half in ease to dwell;
And you, blithe ship, and you, blithe crew,
Be glad to do as well."

ON THE TWENTY-NINTH OF MAY.

PHILOSOPHY, mounted upon her balloon,
Was soaring where mortals can't come
well,
And met in a limbo, not far from the moon,
The spirit of Oliver Cromwell!

"Protector, your hand," quoth the nymph,
when she saw him,

"You and I the same enemies lash;
Kings, nobles, and priests, we agree in out-
lawing,

And self-chosen parliaments quash."
"The wise of all times," said the puritan
saint,

"Think alike of the tyrants of man;
But he that by force would remove the com-
plaint,

Believe me, mistakes the right plan.
I crush'd them by means of an army of
zealots,

But the people still chose to obey.
I convok'd their chief men; they were ser-
vile as helots;

I, in spite of myself, had to sway.
I thought that ten years of repose and of
freedom

Would open the eyes of these elves;
And I left not one permanent body to
head 'em,

And debar them from ruling themselves:
But the fools sent for Charles—and have
made it too plain

That 'tis folly to help on a change. [train
Call the Muses and Graces to move in your
Through country and city to range.

When savageness thus from mankind shall
be chas'd,

They'll rattle no fetters with glee,
But to liberty's oak bind the myrtle of taste,
And devote them in offering to thee."

TO MR. GEORGE DYER, ON HIS LATE MARRIAGE.

BY MRS. LE NOIR.

THAT you, friend George, have found a mate,
And enter'd the connubial state,
Sincerely I congratulate,

Far better late than never;

For sure, in our declining day,
A soother soft, a friendly stay,
A kind companion of our way,
We need them more than ever;

That late these blessings you have found;
Oh! may they but the more abound,
With virtuous consort fitly crown'd,
That only death can sever.

As stars on the black brow of night
In deepest darkness give most light,
So shine your ruling star more bright
In wintry age than ever.

TO THREE YOUNG LADIES, Who came to England for Education, and who were about returning to the East-Indies.

BY MR. G. DYER.

You came, dear friends, from India's dis-
tant shore,
Children as yet in years, and nothing more;
Back you return in all the warmth of youth,
With zeal for knowledge, and the love of
truth
And virtue, the pure sunshine of the breast;
Go, then, sweet friends, and be for ever blest.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF LAUSANNE.

M. MONNARD, Evangelical Minister and Professor of French Literature, in a discourse pronounced November 10th 1823, thus points out the difference of general character resulting from the baneful influence of despotism, and the principles of freedom, considered as the source of that superiority which a government conducted on them exemplifies. What a comparison may be drawn between two civilized nations, attached by proximity of situation, but exhibiting so great a disproportion between the internal conditions of the people, that by minds not well stored and cultivated with political philosophy, it might be accounted an extraordinary phenomenon. On the opposite banks of the Lemane Lake, Switzerland and Savoy, multiplied causes unite to accelerate the dissimilarity in an extreme degree. In the latter nation, how much to be deplored is the scourge of ignorance, which has constantly had a devastating influence on society, contributing to exterminate such alterations and improvements as would diffuse beneficial effects! Experience proves that absolute power is mostly indifferent to human woes. The miseries of a constrained policy, in Savoy, are well described in its history and present state, though the inhabitants, on all occasions, evidence the merit of performing their duties. Travellers of the most common and unthinking class may feel and judge from the curious impressions, a first bird's eye sketch of the opposite countries will hold out. But the man of sense and reflection will see, at once, that though Switzerland has undergone material changes, from having been in possession of the Revolutionary French, and other strangers, that liberty still has a pretty extensive circulation, and that it contains a collection of excellent and ardent patriots, of enlightened and meritorious citizens. Dull, or rather tiresome and disagreeable are the daily intrusions with which the miserable and needy plague the adventurous sojourner in Savoy. In our humble but quiet retreat we are not disturbed by a mass of imposture, wants and lamentations. Here the corporeal and intellectual faculties may find the time necessary for business, and spare leisure for recreation, or reviving amusements requisite

to the purposes of innocent pleasure. In Savoy, the inhabitants are indisposed and enervated, depressed and often wretched; without hopes of being blessed with consolation. The ignorant despise the worth of knowledge, as having none themselves. At Geneva, Lausanne, and the road to Bern, strewn with roses.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

The first project of the great work, the Geodesic Operations in France, was conceived, in the *dépôt-général* of war, or war-office; the ultimate object being to construct a comprehensive chart of the kingdom. The advantages of such a measure, carefully executed, had been fully shewn to ministers by the author of '*La Mécanique céleste*,' in the Chamber of Peers, during the session of 1816.

The basis and mode of execution of this new chart were agreed on, by a special commission, created by a royal ordonnance of June 11, 1817. M. de la Place was at the head of this commission, which consisted of members belonging to the departments, or officers of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of the finances. In 1818, they were to proceed to the measurement of several principal chains of triangles, formed in the direction of the meridian, and of the perpendiculars to that direction, and thus lay down a rough draught of that immense net-work which was to be spread over France, and to connect with the meridian measured by *Dalambre* and *Mechain*.

It is intended to procure a trigonometrical level of a number of remarkable points on the surface, also to calculate their elevation above the sea, and to mark out their position by limits. Assisted by these labours, different public services, whether connected with the departments, or undertaken by private associations, will have ready before hand, fixed for the bases for the construction of any plans hereafter to be decided on.

The astronomical observations are made with instruments of the largest dimensions. No other office but the *dépôt* of war was in possession of such a collection, so complete for all geodesical purposes. The circles and theodolites have been finished by the most skilful artists.

This geometrical description of the kingdom,

kingdom, essentially connected with the meridian of Dunkirk, is intended, in general, to verify or bring uniformly together various other plans, so as to form a new topographical chart, of a description much superior to all preceding ones.

In a notice relative to the labours of the French engineers in Italy, from the year 1801 to 1814, by M. Francoeur, it appears that the special object of these geodesic operations, in Upper Italy, was to construct a general chart of the whole peninsula, then, together with other adjacent countries, under French domination; also to furnish bases for topographical plans in the latter. The chief engineer was Colonel Brossier, who had Italian as well as French coadjutors; their sphere of action reached from the Alps to Rome.

A continued series of triangles, of the first order, stretched over the entire superficies of Upper Italy, in that part which reaches from the Alps to the Apennines, and from the river Sesia to that of Isonza. This mathematical network projects its ramifications into Piedmont, into the canton of Tesin, the territories of Genoa, Parma, and Placentia, as also into Istria, and the Gulph of Quarnero. It, moreover, includes trigonometrical operations made at Rome and the surrounding districts, to verify or correct the ancient triangulations of Lemaire and Boscovitch, as it had been found necessary to rectify one part of them in the march of Ancona.

The bases of departure is in a heath, on the left bank of the Tesin, the same as was adopted by the Milanese astronomers in 1788. The spire of the dome of Milan forms the capital point of several chains of about a hundred triangles. One of these goes to Rimini, another to Verona and Mantua, in a direction perpendicular to the meridian of Rome; a third reaches to Venice, a fourth goes from Rimini to Padua, a fifth reaches to Rivoli, and a sixth to Turin. A most exact concordance subsists between the measurements of the French engineers and those of M. de la Zach, in Friuli and Carinthia.

One advantage resulting from these labours is the discovery of material errors in the ancient measurements of an arc of the terrestrial meridian, executed fifty or sixty years ago, by Boscovitch, in the Roman States, and by Beccaria, in Piedmont. It was at the recommendation of the French Academy of Sciences; the charges were

defrayed by the King of Sardinia and the Pope.

The French geographers, by extending the arc of Boscovitch from Rimini to the north of Venice, have obtained a new valuation of the degree of the meridian of Italy. The labours of Beccaria are much inferior in correctness to those of Boscovitch. M. de la Zach has performed several Geodesic operations on the same points as Beccaria, and his results are proved to be accurate. Those of Boscovitch and Beccaria have long been considered as models of a perfection to which they are not entitled.

In a late sitting, M. Becquerel communicated some new experiments in electricity. By the aid of galvanometers, so disposed, that each may concur to the general effect, he has been enabled to augment, in an indefinite degree, the sensibility of the apparatus. He has thereby discovered the electric currents which take place in the dissolution of alkalis, salts, and acids, in water, and also in the capillary phenomena. The results of these he has traced step by step.

M. Rossel read a report in reply to a demand of the minister of interior, to ascertain, correctly, the distances from Paris to Bastia and Ajaccio. The results of the new calculations are as follow: From Paris to Marseilles 168,7 leagues (of 2000'), from Paris to Bastia 224,9 leagues, from Paris to Ajaccio 235,0 leagues, from Paris to Toulon 221,86, from Toulon to Ajaccio 68,82 leagues. The shortest cut from Toulon to Bastia or Ajaccio is not of two entire days, the longest from eight to ten, medium term four or five days.

ACADEMY of TURIN.

In December last, M. Cordero reported to the academy of sciences of Turin, a notice respecting the Egyptian antiquities collected by the Chevalier Drovetti. This collection is intended for the museum of Turin, and was lately at Leghorn on its way thither. It will throw much light on the researches and conjectures of different voyagers, and especially of Belzoni, Caviglia, and Cailliard. It contains all sorts of monuments of Lower and Upper Egypt—statues, sarcophagi, groupes, medals, inscriptions, &c. The most valuable is a table of granite, of that kind which the Greeks call 'Stela.' The granite is from the Thebais, red, and in the form of a parallelipedon; the surface has been, unfortunately, damaged in several

several places. Its exterior face is divided into four compartments, whereon are engraved one or more notices, in three kinds of writing, with symbolical and alphabetical characters. In the upper division appears the winged globe, perhaps an emblem of the sun, found on most of the Egyptian monuments. The second division contains two columns of hieroglyphic signs, disposed in the form of Y, and between the intervals of the columns are priests, presenting gifts to two divinities, perhaps Isis and Osiris. On the two other divisions are two inscriptions, one of which seems written in characters which, according to Apuleius, could not be explained. They are neither Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Phenician, nor Palmyrean, but they resemble the two last rather than the preceding. M. Cordero conceives these characters to be of the vulgar alphabetical writing of the Egyptians. The third inscription is in Greek letters, thirty-four lines, in very small characters. Of course this is one of the longest inscriptions hitherto discovered in Egypt. This new monument bears a strong analogy to that of Rosetta.

UNIVERSITY of BERLIN.

From a program, recently published, we learn that the courses for the winter half-year (1823-1824) in the *University of Berlin*, amount to 189, divided into ten classes. These, in their order, comprise theology, theoretical and practical, jurisprudence, medicine, the philosophical sciences, including the principal features of pedagogy, or the science of education, mathematics, physics, the economical and administrative sciences, history and politics, and philology. There are lectures also on English, French, and Spanish literature. One professor teaches singing gratuitously, and there are excellent masters for the gymnastic arts, and those of recreation. All the public establishments, such as libraries, museums, dépôts of charts and plans, cabinets of anatomy, galleries of antiquities, objects of art, &c., are open to all the students.

COPENHAGEN SOCIETY of SCIENCES.

The class of history of the *Copenhagen Society of Sciences* have proposed a prize, to be adjudged June 1st 1824, to the writer that shall most amply illustrate the history of the Greek empire of Trebisond, from 1204 to 1461. It is but imperfectly known, and a successful

labour in it will be perused with a considerable degree of interest. After the taking of Constantinople by the Latins, a number of the Greeks retreated into Asia Minor, and established an empire at Trebisond, which lasted 250 years. Documents must be resorted to in the annals of the Byzantine historians, in voyages and travels, and even in the Turkish histories. The crusading expeditions, which long kept that part of the world in agitation and alarm, will be deserving of the candidates' industrious research.

ROYAL SOCIETY of ARRAS.

In the last Report of *The Royal Society of Arras, for the Encouragement of Sciences, Letters, and Arts*, a memoir was read on the culture of dry, or mountain rice, in France. This had been introduced into the Lyonnais, by Poivre; but was lost, during the Revolution, and once more introduced, by a young man who returned from a voyage to Cochin China. He was lucky enough to obtain it, by stealth, from the vigilant guardians planted by the Cochin China government to retain the exclusive possession of it. By similar stealth, Poivre brought away the clove-tree from the Moluccas, to plant it in the French African islands and the colony of Cayenne. Thirty-two grains of the dry rice sent by M. Foderé, of Strasbourg, were sown at Arras, by the Prefect, in his garden, in October 1821. All the plants derived from them, bore the winter without accident, and were in flower in June 1822. On the 26th of July, the produce was 529 ears, containing the average number of 30 grains. And again, 31 grains sown in April 1822, sprung up well, but were not in flower till August, and the produce was only 105 ears, not so full as those of the autumn sowing. The spring crop of M. Foderé was more abundant; 32 grains yielded 430 ears. The plant is only in its fourth generation, in France, and it will require experiments on a large scale to ascertain the final results. The department of the Pas de Calais seems well adapted to it, and it thrives there, as well as on the lower hills of the Eastern Pyrenees, or in Cochin China. It is a most nutritious plant, intended, by nature, for the sustenance of civilized man.

ASIATIC SOCIETIES.

At the last sitting of the *Asiatic Society for Paris*, November 3, the President,

dent, M. de Lasteurie, announced the Chinese text, and the Latin translation of a Philosophical Discourse of Mericæ, who lived in the fourth century prior to the Christian era, as being nearly completed in its lithography and printing, and that it would speedily be ready for publication. The Asiatic Journal of this Society is proceeding successfully.

At the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, on the 8th of March last, Mr. Bayley presented some webs of a woollen cloth, fabricated by the women of Rhote, the wool of which is very little inferior to the fleece of the she-goats of Cachemire. Rhote is a vast mountainous country, bounded on the east by the Indus, on the west by the Burhampooter, and on the north by the Himalay mountains, covered with perennial snows; on the south appear no natural boundaries. The sheep, whose wool is thus furnished, is a native of Rhote. This animal is large and stout, and the only beast of burden that can traverse those frightful regions; in the valley of Nepal, he is valued at two rupees, or eight annas. The fleece differs in quality, as the climate varies; in the southern parts it does not excel the common kind, but improves in fineness, more northerly. In the immediate vicinity of the Snows, the wool is at its perfection.

Among other recitations, was a geographical, statistical, political, and archeological memoir, on the country, properly called Orissa, or Cuttack, by Mr. Andrew Stirling. It contains, together with a general description of the province, an account of its ancient and modern limits, the soil, productions, geology, rivers, towns, commerce, population, revenues, political institutions, &c. One part treats of its chronology and history, and another of the religion, antiquities, temples, and civil architecture.

A letter was read from M. de Hammer, announcing the discovery of some new Mithriac monuments, in Transylvania, more remarkable than any known at present. He proposes giving a description of them.

Notice was taken of an aerolite or meteoric stone, which fell in the zittan of Allahabad. Mr. Nisbet has six fragments in his possession, that weigh above twenty-one pounds.

A letter from Mr. Moorcroft, now on a deputation to Turkistan Ousbeck, and dated from Lah, the capital of Ladjon, was accompanied with a convoy

of skins of lynxes, leopards, bears, foxes, &c. differing in aspect and colour from any known to Europeans in the other parts of Asia.

Honourable mention was made of the late Miss Tytler, who enriched the museum with a number of rare articles, and by her extensive knowledge in the sciences and literature, had promoted the progress of Indian civilization. Her relations presented a model of a curious carriage of antique construction, from the interior of India.

UNIVERSITY of MOSCOW.

At the last General Assembly of the University of Moscow, its annual report makes mention of different acquisitions to the museum and the library. Also, among other particulars, a lithographic press has been established in the University. During the preceding twelve months, the Committee of Censorship had examined and approved 156 MSS., and the Committee of Enquiry had examined fifteen persons. Notice is taken of four district schools, five seminaries, and four private schools being set up in the course of the year. The number of students in the University was 605; that of young persons under instruction, in the district schools of Moscow, amounted to 10,914. One doctor, four masters, 12 candidates, and 37 students had quitted the University, into which had entered 141 students, 12 voluntary auditors, and 26 individuals, attached to the study of Medicine. The professors, either members or associates of the University, are, in number 48. A dotation, or endowment of 5,000 roubles has been made to the Foundling Hospital, to defray the University charges of two young persons that shall be found most proficient in Russian literature.

COLLEGE of LAUSANNE.

During the last twenty years, a sort of revolution has taken place in the *College of Lausanne*. It was founded at the reformation, with a view of raising up evangelical pastors, duly qualified, in point of learning. For a long time, however, the progress of knowledge, in general, was cramped, by obstructions, almost exclusively, restraining it to theology. The independence of this Swiss canton has, progressively, changed the seminary into a more general and national institution: new branches of instruction, added to the ancient, have diversified the studies, so as, in some measure, to render this academy a common mart of learning.

learning. But complaints are still made as to various points of the discipline which are considered as fastidious, and encroaching too much on the time and industry of a student occupied in the pursuit of science and literature, generally speaking.

COLLEGE OF CORFU.

Besides the books from Paris, Lord Guildford has also procured for the *College at Corfu*, 20,000 stamps or impressions of ancient Greek medals, with a description of the same, by M. Mionnet, of the cabinet of medals attached to the king's library. The pieces were formerly collected in Greece, and brought into France by different travellers. Among others, are some with the ancient name of Corcyra, which sounds more poetically than the new one; there is also the representation of their Jupiter Cazios, and the gardens of Alcinoüs, so celebrated by Homer.

The number of professors in the college has been recently augmented. Among these are Athanasios Politis, a young physician and profound naturalist; Father Andreas Hidromenos, of Parga, a distinguished scholar, and a complete master of Homer's language; also an excellent Italian botanist, whose name is not mentioned; and three professors of law. The practice of mutual instruction is making a rapid progress in the islands. The inhabitants of Cephalonia have established a lyceum, on a large scale, and its effects have already been found beneficial.

COLLEGE OF SERAMPORE.

The Calcutta Gazette, noticing the third or last report on the *college of Serampore*, observes that the object of the institution is to diffuse moral and intellectual knowledge among the natives. With regard to the buildings, it states that the twelve central saloons or halls are finished, or nearly so, as are the hall for lectures, and the library. Two escaliers of cast metal were then expected from England. Of four suites of apartments intended for the professors, two are completed; each suite contains eight chambers, of different magnitudes, four below and four above. M. Johnmack, who recently delivered lectures on chemistry, in the hall belonging to the Asiatic Society, is made superintendent of the department of sciences. The number of pupils in the last report was forty-five, and is now fifty. The committee have admitted two

young Mahometans from Delhi, the charge of whose education is defrayed from the fund provided by Captain Gowan. In pursuance of his plan, one is to study the Persian, and the other the Sanscrit; a third, newly admitted, is a Mahratta Bramin, aged about twenty, placed also in the college by the captain for three years. He is studying English, Sanscrit, geography, and Newton's astronomy. These three pupils, with the six Bramins that are studying astronomy, have a certain monthly sum for their maintenance, as the rules of their sect do not allow of their eating in the college. The fourth examination of the pupils, which takes place every three months, was held in the great hall, the governor of Serampore being present. A resolution was then adopted, that the students who are learning English, should also take lessons in chemistry. It is intended to add to the establishment professors in theology and medicine. The salary of each professor is fixed at 250 rupees per month. An observatory is to be erected in the centre of the building, the elevation and solidity of the centre being convenient for such purpose. The missionaries of Serampore have presented to the college library about 3,000 volumes, collected by them during the last twenty years.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES in FRANCE.

The spirit of association has wonderfully spread in France. To this may be ascribed the establishment of the Society of Maternal Charity, a number of free, or charity-schools, for young persons of both sexes; the Asylum of Providence, for the aged, infirm, and orphans; the regular organization of friendly societies for domiciliary visits; that for apprenticing destitute girls; that for collecting and instructing the young Savoyards; and that for reforming young persons that have been under sentences of judicial condemnation. Here may be also noticed various provident societies, consisting of workmen of different trades, forming saving clubs, the benefits of some of which extend to widows and children. Within Paris are eighty societies of this description, and more than five thousand subscribers. The charity bureaux of the capital, and the venerable pastors, may be considered as the active and enlightened agents of numbers that confide their offerings to them. One of the most ancient and useful societies is the Philanthropic, founded in 1780; the duties are

are performed gratuitously. The object is to supply the deficiencies of other public establishments—to assist the poor man in health that is destitute of employment, and if sick, to provide medical advice and aid. Economical Soups, and a Dispensary, have been instituted. There are hardly 500 subscribers, but the Society has been strenuously supported by the king, royal family, and government. Of soups, more than a

million have been distributed annually in eighteen years. Of indigent sick, relieved with medicines, surgery, &c. in fourteen years, 1,300 per annum, and, latterly, more than 2,500. The relief has been afforded in their own houses; and, it is well known, that the proportion of patients cured in dispensaries, is much greater than of those cured in hospitals.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE principal difficulties in exploring for salt mines, in the department of the Meurthe, have been surmounted, the waters being so far drained that the workmen can continue their soundings. These labours, which commenced in 1818, are now continued night and day. On the 31st of August last, they had penetrated to the depth of 102 feet; and unless unforeseen obstacles arose, they expected to arrive at strata of salt in the course of a few months. Different soundings have been executed, on different remote points, to ascertain the extent and richness of the mine.—1. At Rosières aux Salines, to the depth of 201 feet; the sounding perforated three beds of salt, which, united, would be 30 feet in thickness.—2. At Mulcey, salt was met with at the distance of 150 feet; and further advances carried the works to the depth of 300 feet, passing through several very thick strata of salt.—3. At Petencourt, on the right bank of the Seille, salt was met with at the depth of 270 feet; and advancing to the depth of 324 feet, a fresh bed was discovered, 34 feet in thickness, the works not passing through it. A fourth sounding has been taken near Mezières, on the road from Paris to Strasbourg, through Metz; but the sounding, though pushed to the depth of 356 feet, had not come to any salt. Another sounding is commenced near Habondange, beyond Chateau Salins; and should it prove successful, this labour will complete the researches over a surface, nearly oblong, of about 14 square leagues.

The tin known by the name of Banca is of the purest sort, and in great circulation as an article of trade. There are mines of it in the peninsula of Malacca; but it chiefly abounds in the island of Junk Ceylan. More than 800 tons are annually exported; but the highest

prices are given for the tin of the isles of Banca and Lingin. It mostly goes to China, where it is preferred to the tin of Cornwall. The crews of the vessels that convey it from the Malay ports take methods for purifying it, as it is sometimes mixed with dirt and pebbles. For this, a large iron frying-pan is used, of Chinese manufacture, wood being the combustible. At Junk Ceylan, the mineral is piled in mortars made of wood; the pestles, that are armed with iron, are fixed to a lever seven or eight feet in length, which one man can move with his feet. Couchers or layers of brushwood, and of the mineral, are placed alternately in ditches of certain dimensions, and then submitted to the action of fire. A considerable quantity of pure tin is obtained by the former process. The mines resemble spacious caves, and being formed by nature, they afford singular facilities to the requisite labours. This, as a secondary cause, accounts for the low price of the mineral; the primary one being its greater abundance.

More than 200 sago trees are in a course of culture and vegetation at the French plantation of Cayenne. This herb is not only useful in medicine, but forms a wholesome and abundant article of food to most of the islanders in the great Asiatic Archipelago. There have been also imported thither the varnish tree from China, the stellated anis, the Chinese mulberry tree, the abacas, and the pepper tree; the betel and the coffee tree are in a thriving condition.

Dr. Paolo Sair, Adjunct to the Professor of Botany, in the university of Pisa, has discovered, in certain parts of the Tuscan Appennines, and particularly at Mugello, a new species of terrestrial salamander; so remarkable, from its figure and colours, that he considers it as a nondescript. He designates it as,
Salamandra

Salamandra perspicillatra, quinque palmis plantisque tetradactylis. It has one spot on the upper part of the head, pretty nearly resembling a pair of spectacles; but a more striking characteristic is, its having four toes on each foot.

M. Marion has found, in the island of Manilla, a species of reptile, of the family of the Agamoides, which has the faculty of changing colour, like the cameleon. Its head is triangular, pretty large in proportion to the body; the tail long and slender; along the back, the crest or rid is formed of soft scales, and under the throat is a goitre. The feet have toes detached, and very unequal; the scales are mostly triangular, imbricated, and especially those of the tail. The iris is blackish, bordered with a little white circle about the pupil. The animal is very active, and feeds on insects. When the author first came into possession of it, its colour, for 24 hours, was a delicate green, whether held in the dark, or exposed to the sun,—whether kept motionless, or in a state of agitation: but next morning, on removing it from the inside of a bamboo, where it had been placed, its colour throughout had changed to carmelite; when exposed to the air, this colour gradually disappeared, and the animal resumed its green robe. On this ground, certain brown lines were soon after visible: the animal was then replaced in the bamboo, but, on drawing it out, it had acquired a blueish-green colour, and it was only in the open air that the brownish tints returned; and at length, without any variation of form or position, the brown colour gave place to a uniform green, intermingled, however, with some brownish streaks. When laid on green or red substances, no grain of colour was observed.

In a Discourse on *Volcanoes*, lately read before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, M. Humboldt remarks, that “the philosophical knowledge of nature rises above a mere description of nature; it does not consist in a sterile aggregation of isolated observations: it may sometimes be allowed, therefore, to the curious and ever-active mind of man to look back upon the past, to imagine what cannot be clearly known.” And under this license, he concludes his discourse, by supposing, with Sir H. Davy and Laiz Lupac, that the substances which melt in the deep recesses of the earth, and are thrown up as *lava*, “are the metals of the earth, and alkalies,”

owing to the casual access of oxygen to such substances immediately before an irruption; which, we submit, is a supposition by no means agreeing with the very compound nature of the substances ejected by volcanos.—And, 2d, he supposes, that “the deeply-cleft crust of the earth in the primitive world radiated heat from its fissures,* sufficient to occasion “whole countries to produce for centuries, palms and arborescent ferns, and to sustain animals of the torrid zone,” where now frost and snow almost perpetually reign. But, if as seems very probable, all the organic beings whose remains are really imbedded in the strata, and are not found in the recently moved and superficial alluvium, were by their beneficent creator adapted, each species to a comparatively short period of *subaqueous life*, or growth, before each of such successive species became extinct, and every individual thereof became buried beneath the next created and incumbent stratum, long antecedent to the creation of the oldest species of being contemporary with the first man, as Mr. Favey has long laboured to inculcate: if these be tenable positions, the above suppositions of M. Humboldt are alike unnecessary, as they are inadequate to account for, the phenomena which organic remains present to us.

Professor Hansteen, of Christiana, in Norway, who has been particularly engaged in experiments on the intensity of the magnetic action, and determining the diurnal and annual variations of such intensity, as existing on the terrestrial globe, has made public some new observations, from which he concludes, that every vertical object, such as a tree, a wall, a steeple, &c., have a constitutional relation to the state of a magnet. He considers the lower part as the boreal pole, and the upper as the austral, and observes, that an horizontal magnetized needle placed at the foot of any vertical object whatever, oscillates with more velocity when at the north than at the south of the object. And, on the contrary, that at the upper extremity,

* The late Sir William Marshall (see our 46th volume, page 470) in one of his Agricultural Works, published in 1799, inserted some geological conjectures, which are very closely allied to those now advanced by M. Humboldt, and in 1815 he referred to these conjectures in p. 122 of the first volume of his “Review of the Reports of the Board of Agriculture.”

tremity, the maximum of velocity of the needle takes place at the south face of the object, and the minimum at the north face.

It has been, hitherto, conceived, that in crystals which separate light into two fasciculi (partitions) one of them conforms to the laws of ordinary refraction. M. Fresnel admits of this principle, as correct with respect to crystals of one axis, but rejects it in those of two, whose radiations vary in velocity and refraction, like those of the extraordinary kind, but are confined within narrower limits.

The *oxy-hydrous blow-pipe*, invented by Dr. Hare, in America, in 1802, and which the late Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, since somewhat improved upon, in point of safety to the operator, whilst repeating and extending the experiments of Dr. Hare * therewith, has lately been further improved, by Professor Gurney, of London, who has apparently rendered this most potent of agents in the hands of the chemical operator, quite safe to himself and the spectators, which was very far from the case, even after the improvements of Dr. Clarke and others. Oxygen and hydrogen gases, when mixed in the exact proportions by bulk or weight, proper for formidable water, in the magazine of one of these blow-pipes, through whose orifice it was to be expelled with force, has been found very liable to explode very dangerously to all persons near, owing to the flame receding inwards, immediately on any considerable diminution of the pressure and velocity of the jet of gas, and thereby exploding the magazine: and this retrogression of the flame has not invariably been prevented by using the smallest practicable diameter of jet, or (any more than explosions in coal-pits; have been prevented) by the addition of interior screens of the finest *wire-gauze*.

Professor Gurney, therefore, since verifying these facts; and well considering the subject, has constructed his gas magazine, not of iron or copper, whose fragments in the event of explosion, were the chief cause of mischief, but of a bladder, or bag of varnished silk, pressed upon by a pasteboard cover, as lightly constructed as the requisite pres-

sure will permit; and connected only by strings for effecting the pressure, by drawing down the cover, upon the solid parts of the apparatus beneath. From this flexible magazine, the gas passes through a pipe, not immediately to the jet, but into a small strong safety chamber, the lower part of which contains water, only partly filling it, and its top is only closed by a good cork; the last mentioned pipe being bent down, so as to deliver its gas beneath the water's surface: and from above the water, another small pipe, intercepted by a succession of fine wire-gauze screens, conducts the mixed gas to the jet. Hitherto, no accident has attended the frequent use of this simple apparatus, nor does there appear to us, any source of danger which is not provided against. The account of Professor Gurney's "Lectures on Chemical Sciences," lately published, minutely describes the above apparatus; and another, wherein the gaseous products of the combustion caused by this blow-pipe may be preserved for chemical examination.

Determination of the Names of the Molecules of Bodies.

Substances.	Mass of the Molecules; that of Oxygen being taken at Unity.
Hydrogen	0.0624
Oxygen	1.1248
Water	0.878161
Azote	2.2535
Chlorine	0.75392
Carbon	2.2447
Sulphur	1.125
Borium	0.921
Potassium	4.89915
Sodium	5.8184
Calcium	5.1206
Magnesium	6.3314
Borium	17.1386
Strontium	10.946
Silicium	1.9761
Aluminum	2.2822
Mercury	25.316
Silver	15.51605
Gold	24.86
Platina	21.30152
Lead	25.8900
Iron	6.7843
Copper	7.9139
Manganese	7.11575
Tungsten	24.15378
Zinc	8.0645
Molybdena	5.968
Antimony	8.0645
Arsenium	1.70385

* The "Philosophical Magazine" of Mr. Tilloch, vol. 14, contains a detailed account of Dr. Hare's original experiments; on various substances exposed to the inflamed jet of his oxy-hydrous blow-pipe.

The condensation of gases into liquids has in several instances been accomplished, in the late experiments of M. Faraday, in glass tubes, under various

degrees of pressure, between two to fifty atmospheres, and at temperatures varying from 32° to 60° of Farnh. as follows: viz.—

Atmospheres.	Temperatures.	Gases.	Specific Gravities.	Refractive Powers.
2	45°	Sulphurous Acid.....	1.42	Equals water.
3.65	45	Cyanogen.	.9	Rather less than water.
4	60	Chlorine.	—	Ditto.
6.5	50	Ammonia.	.76	Greater than water, and all others.
17	50	Sulphurated Hydrogen..	.9	Rather greater than water.
36	32	Carbonic Acid.	—	Much less than water.
40	50	Muriatic Acid.	—	Less than water.
50	45	Nitrous Oxide.	—	Very much less than water, or others.

All of the above fluids proved *limpid and colourless*; but another gas, *enchlorin*, has, as yet, produced only a deep yellow fluid, probably owing to impurities in the gas, as happened in the early experiments on muriatic gas not sufficiently purified.

Flame inextinguishable by Water.—The mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the due proportion for forming water, when issuing from the compound blow-pipe and set on fire, has been found, by Mr. Skidamore, of New York, to be capable of immersion, gradually, *under water*, without extinguishing the flame, but which, on the contrary, continues its intensity in actual contact with the water, no ways altered, except assuming a rounder form than the flame of this compound gas in atmospheric air.

Dimensions of the Earth.—The late Colonel Lambton, just before his death, happily completed his calculations of a *trigonometrical survey* in India, extending from lat. 8° 9' 38" to 18° 3' 23", whence he inferred, from comparing in pairs, the Indian, English, French, and Swedish lengths of measured arcs of their meridians, that the general average *flattening of the terrestrial ellipsoid* is 1 in 310.31; the measure of a degree on the equatorial circle is 60,850.17 English fathoms, according to the parliamentary standard constructed by Bird, and the length of the *quadrantal elliptical arc* is 5,467,756.0 fathoms, the ten millionth part of which last, in English inches, gives 39.3677 for the *mètre* of France at 62° of Farnh., which falls short of what has been improperly called the definitive French *mètre*, by .0032 inches, at the same temperature.

M. Auzoux, a young physician of Paris, has invented a method of studying the anatomy of the human body superior to that by any imitation with wax. The flexibility of the wax renders it fit

to represent the surface of objects; but, the interior parts, which are most wanted for inspection, cannot be surveyed by it. Of course, waxen figures are better adapted to the museum than the amphitheatre. M. Auzoux, with a composition resembling pasteboard, can imitate the human frame, including all its organs, its internal and external parts, with exact fidelity. The upper parts are easily displayed, according to the rules adopted in dissection, and the interior are moveable with the like facility. The artificial structure may thus be decomposed into a thousand different pieces, and readily put together again, by means of numerical cyphers attached. The only objection to this process is, that the shades and colouring are not so well shewn as on wax, but this it is thought may be surmounted. The most minute organs; the nerves, muscles, veins, all the vessels, are completely and correctly exhibited. In anatomical pathology, the effects of any malady will not only be visible on the surface, but the ravages made by it in the interior of the body and the alterations thereby effected. With the aid of variable pieces, the accoucheur may contemplate the different stages of pregnancy, &c. Comparative anatomy, veterinary medicine, and many who are not professionally obliged, and from the fetid scent, cannot attend dissections, will derive no small advantage from this invention.

At the salt pits about three miles from Sparta, a very extraordinary phenomenon has occurred on the river Calf Killer. A column of fire, about forty feet high, suddenly burst from the middle of the river, and illuminated all the objects in the vicinity to the distance of two hundred rods. It is thought that the labourers in digging for salt-water, the evening before, must have reached

a cavity, filled with hydrogen sulfured gas, and which on trying to escape, opened itself a passage to the bed of the river through another channel in the rock. It was approached with precaution with a lighted torch; when it kindled instantly, and an immense volume of flames ascended into the air. It appeared as if a fire rose from the very bottom of the river. The clouds which were above the focus of light assumed the most beautiful and various tints. The ruddy glare which lighted up the adjacent landscape invested the various parts of it alternately with red, green, yellow and olive. The union of two opposite elements like fire and water contributed to render the strange spectacle more imposing.

M. Arago has communicated a result to which the observations of M. Freycinet previously conducted, on the diurnal variations of the needle; namely, that at the same time in which it declines towards the east in the boreal

hemisphere it declines towards the west in the austral. In the part of Payta adjacent to the magnetic equator, but to the south of the terrestrial equator, this variation is similar to that of the northern hemisphere; but so trifling that it does not exceed twenty seconds; a fact which gives reason to infer that in general this variation is much under the magnetic equator.

Oil-gas is beginning to make some progress, but vegetable oils are found to answer much better than fish oils, both as to intensity of light and ultimate economy. It seems to be surprising that the vegetable oils of France are not adopted in England, the lamps of Paris being equal to the best gas-lights of England.

M. Chevalier, of the *Académie des Sciences*, has announced a new experiment, the object of which is to demonstrate that during the oxydation of iron by the contact of water and air, there is a formation of ammoniac.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A GREAT social revolution appears to be on the eve of taking place from new application of the powers of steam. Some years since we described in this miscellany the loco-motive steam engines of BLENKINSOP, and gave a graphic representation of them. Since that time they have been used in all the great collieries to convey coals from the pits to the place of shipment. The principle is an iron railway with pinions, so cast at the same expense as plain, while the wheels of the engine are cast with teeth to work in the pinions; such wheels being cast at the same expense as plain ones. Wheels thus turned by a ten-horse power, have, like gas-fixing animals working with their feet, purchase sufficient to transport fifty tons of coal, six or eight miles per hour, and to ascend, if necessary, the 100th of the length, or seventeen yards in a mile, while they would move less weights twelve or fourteen miles per hour. The principle is obviously capable of great extension; and at length a line of thirty miles in Durham having been prepared in this manner, the idea has been caught by public spirited persons in those focuses of enterprize, Liverpool and Manchester, and a similar road is planned between those towns, in which Manchester will represent the colliery of Liverpool.

The Durham engineer, Mr. Stephenson, has made a survey which reduces the turnpike-road distance from thirty-six to thirty-three miles, and the canal distance from fifty to thirty-three, while the time will be reduced a full half. Such prepared roads seem therefore likely to supersede both canals and turnpike roads between places of great intercourse and definite distance; and already another is suggested from Birmingham to Liverpool! On our parts we would recommend others from London to Brighton, to Dover, to Portsmouth, to Bath and Bristol and Plymouth, to Birmingham, to Holyhead, and through York to Edinburgh, with branches to Glasgow and all the great towns. Here is an opening for the advantageous employment of capital, combined with immense public advantages. Bold as is the project, it is not less so than many other applications of science which we have from time to time suggested and recorded in this miscellany, and which we have had the pleasure to live and see realized. The economy both of time and money would be so great, that all England would soon be united as one great metropolis, and its inhabitants enjoy a sort of personal national ubiquity.

In the present number we describe a new engine, which in all towns supplied with

with gas, is capable of performing all kinds of manufacturing labour, without the operose, and expensive construction of engines worked by steam. We have seen it in operation, and of its success there can be little doubt.

A new society of Christians has been formed at Manchester, one of whose tenets is to *abstain entirely from every kind of animal food*, which they consider themselves bound to do, from their particular interpretation of the command, "*Thou shalt not kill.*" One curious thing has resulted from this carcinophobia of the new Christians, which ought to be recorded. They have all found their health, strength, and intellect improved by the new regimen, which many religious persons have ascribed to the Divine favour as a reward for their conscientious abstemiousness, but which physiologists more rationally attribute to the curative effects of a natural diet, and the temperance it necessarily entails in other respects.* The society is said to be rapidly increasing, and when we reflect on the blood-thirsty character of most sect of fanatics, we may rejoice that there is at least one sect whose tenets are unconnected with cruelty. They form a good antithesis to the savage acts of the late Swiss Moravians; and the infernal mode of expelling the devil, resorted to in Ireland. We have lately heard an authentic account of a young woman who sacrificed her own aged grandmother, killing her herself, as a sort of expiation: this happened near Geneva, and not long ago.

The *destruction of Insects on Plants* in the garden and orchard, is found to be most cheaply and effectually performed, by the extremely fetid water discharged from the gas purifiers of our gas works; of this water, which may be conveyed in barrels to any distance, three gallons are heated over the fire, in order to mix and incorporate therein one pound of flower of brimstone, and a small quantity of soft soap: with this mixture, by means of a painter's or white-washer's brush, the plants or shoots are brushed over, in early spring: and not the slightest injury will thereby be occasioned to the most delicate tree, shrub, or plant.

The *Olive Trees taken out to New South Wales* by Mr. H. McARTHUR some time ago, are five of them in a very

thriving condition; in a sandy light loam, having added full one-third to their growth, and from them eighty-three young plants have been raised, as layers. Mr. McArthur is clearing and preparing several acres to be planted as an olive grove; and the best hopes seemed now entertained, that the olive would be naturalized, notwithstanding the ill success of former attempts.

The total of copies distributed by the *British Bible Society*, from its institution, amounts to 3,875,474; to this may be added about 2,000,000 by the auxiliary societies, distributed over all points of the globe. An entire Bible, in the Chinese language, being the first attempt of the kind, is now completed.

As a tribute of the reverence and admiration with which foreigners are impressed by the disinterested, consistent, and patriotic exertions of our benevolent institutions, a work appeared at Paris, exhibiting a periodical survey of the labours of the philanthropic and religious societies in general, and especially the English. An elegant writer, in the *French Review*, which describes the contents, makes the following reflections on the subject.

"No country can rival England in the number of establishments, the object of which is to extend the empire of sound morals and religion, to implant and confirm the benevolent spirit and dispositions of humanity. Britain may, in some measure, be considered as the classic land of philanthropy. Here are the sources to which we must direct our attention, as immediately communicating with all those useful impressions, those virtuous and pious principles, which such associations are calculated to produce, and are daily introducing to our notice."

That intolerable pest of society the *Lottery*, has been shewn, by parliamentary papers lately printed, to have netted to the public treasury no more than 24,809*l.* in the past year!: whilst the payments to the Bank for managing this demoralizing concern, has been 2,591*l.* for paying 553,600*l.*, the amount of prizes: being 10½ per cent. on the profits: and the Commissioners salaries and office expences being deducted, how very small a compensation will remain, for the evils inflicted on society by this nefarious gambling.

Mr. FORSTER, of Walthamstow, is preparing for the press, two volumes of manuscript Letters of the celebrated John Locke and other contemporary Writers, which have been for a long while in the possession of his family.

The

* This circumstance ought to be known to the new society for preventing cruelty to animals, lately formed in London under the patronage of Mr. Buxton, and who meet regularly at Slaughter's 'Coffee-House' in St. Martin's-lane.

The History and Antiquities of the Ward of Bishopsgate, by SAMUEL BURGESS, jun., is preparing for the Press.

Shortly will be published, Illustrations of Acoustic Surgery: in which will be introduced a New Remedy in the treatment of Purulent Discharge from the Meatus, or Tympanum, accompanied with diminution of hearing. By THOMAS BUCHANAN, C.M., Licentiate of the University of Glasgow.

In the ensuing month, Mr. G. CAREY will publish a new edition of "Every Man his own Stock-Broker," considerably enlarged, including the Foreign Funds as well as our own.

The Rev. W. EASTMEAD has nearly ready for publication, a Memoir of the Hyæna's Den, lately discovered at Kirkdale, near Kirby-Moorside; with a History of the latter place, and its vicinity, to the distance of fifteen miles.

A Journal of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, is nearly ready for publication, with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a statement of the improvement that appear necessary. By EDWARD LAKE, Ensign in the Company's Madras Engineers; accompanied by an Atlas of Explanatory Plates.

Early in the ensuing winter will be published, A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late F. EDWARD BOWDICH, Esq., Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee: to which are added, A Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. BOWDICH.

A very imperfect work on Bibliography having appeared within the month, whose chief object is to recommend obsolete and black-letter books, the public are advised that a full and perfect *Catalogue Raisonné of English Literature*, or a guide to students and libraries in the purchase of the best books, which has long been in preparation, will be published in the ensuing winter, at a very moderate price.

We have heard and seen much of the legends and popular superstitions of THE NORTH, but in truth, all the exhibitions of these subjects which have hitherto appeared in England, have been translations from the German. Mr. OLAUS BORROW, who is familiar with the Northern Languages, proposes, how-

ever, to present these curious reliques of romantic antiquity directly from the Danish and Swedish; and two elegant volumes of them, now printing, will appear in September. They are highly interesting in themselves, but more so, as the basis of most of the popular superstitions of England when they were introduced during the incursions and dominion of the Danes and Norwegians.

Among the works nearly ready for publication, which were destroyed by the late fire at Moyes's printing-office in Greville-street, were Mr. BRITTON's "History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church," and the third volume of his "Beauties of Wiltshire." A part of the Manuscripts for the concluding sheets, appendix, &c., was also destroyed; together with Mr. C. DIBBIN's account of the English Opera-House and Davis's Royal Amphitheatre, intended for insertion in the "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London." Through this unforeseen accident the appearance of both the "Bath Abbey," and the "History of Wiltshire," will necessarily be retarded for three or four months. Mr. BRITTON is now at Peterborough, preparing drawings, &c., of the minster in that city for the "Cathedral Antiquities of England." His loss by the fire at Mr. Moyes's is very considerable, and the announcement of the true cause of the delay in publishing, may be satisfactory to his subscribers.

Dr. UWINS is preparing a Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text Book, and a translation annexed. To which will be prefixed, a brief Dissertation on the nature and objects of Nosology; with a succinct account of the treatment of each disorder, an estimate of modern improvements in pathology, and an enumeration of the best authors for the student of medicine to consult.

Mr. E. A. CROUCH is about to publish Illustrations of Conchology, according to the system of Lamarck, in a series of Twenty Engravings, on royal 4to., each plate containing many specimens.

The new volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary* (the ninth) is in preparation, and the friends of those eminent persons whose decease has occurred in the present year, are requested to forward communications without delay.

Mrs. Frances Parkes is about to present

sent the female world with a little work, entitled "Domestic Duties," conveying instructions to young married ladies on the management of their household, and the regulation of their conduct in the various relations and duties of married life.

Lasting Impressions, a novel, is in the press.

FRANCE.

Intellectual exertions, says the *Revue Encyclopédique*, are at present happily directed to the great moral object of abolishing negro slavery. What causes really exist for complaint, as to such a general conspiracy against one neglected race of human nature, are thus represented by M. Coquerel.

"In the English Colonies, more than 800,000 negroes are the absolute property of their masters, too often brutal tyrants and unfeeling monsters. Numbers of them are marked on the shoulder with a red hot iron, and the sure but dreadful scourge is the instrument of government. They have no wages; and in the season of the crops, working is prolonged to a late hour in the night. Sundays have hours of intermission, but their labours are then employed, and their remaining strength exhausted in superintending a spot of ground, to lengthen out a life of unceasing wretchedness. The masters have a discretionary power of chastisement, though of late restrained to a certain number of lashes at one time. Women, as well as men, suffer these tortures, in violation of modesty and humanity. Like other moveable goods, slaves may be seized and sold for the debts of the owner. No legal marriage can be contracted by slaves, and if the benign influence of love be permitted to cheer their souls, the ties of family and friendship are liable to be burst by the master's sordid avarice. From their situation in society, they can derive no advantage from personal character in courts of law. What generous soul does not revolt at such ideas, detest such villainous procedure, too often seconded by unworthy magistrates? An appeal to the feelings, this, enough to rouse the proud apathy of the cruelest white man that ever was permitted to fill up the cup of misery to the wretched! With some slight modifications, the like offences and infamy, long unpunished by law, are fully established in the European colonies. From the Colonial Governments ameliorations are not to be looked for. This very circumstance, as it holds out no hopes for the future, renders the interposition of the parent state necessary. Without delay, a national sum should be devoted to the purposes of redemption, if not on a large scale, and in a great style, yet of sufficient magnitude to push forward a gradual growth towards emancipation."

M. D'Agincourt has recently published an history of arts, as existing in its monuments, from the fourth century to the sixteenth. Winckelman terminated his history of ancient art with the reign of Constantine. Vasari and other authors have written the lives of modern artists, bringing them down till towards the middle of the thirteenth century. Some few others, investigating both the monuments and writings, have embraced in one general plan the various forms of art, scattered among different people, over the long zone of ages, from Constantine to St. Louis. Architecture, sculpture, painting, glass-work, jewellery, casting of metals, tapestry, carpeting, &c., nothing has escaped their attention, through the whole space vacant between Winckelman and Vasari. In spite of what the most celebrated writers have circulated, it is certain that France, Italy, Germany, and Greece, have, without intermission, produced very great works of all kinds. Modern observers remark, what many have not seen before, that in the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, churches, cloisters, palaces, were decorated with paintings and sculptures, in a manner numberless, and often colossal. It is but just towards the ancients of those times to say, that they ingeniously praised their cotemporaries who proceeded in this career, of men of genuine merit. Such as were reckoned deserving poets did not experience ingratitude. Some ancient rules were even then observed and taught in the schools. This claim to a due tribute of honour has been advanced by Muratori, Heyne, Florillo, and now by M. D'Agincourt. The powers of this last have been employed in a field of information not less extensive. Waving the lives of the artists, and the written proofs of their works, his contemplation has been fixed on the monuments themselves. His object is to impress them still more forcibly by engravings of all most interesting in every age. The author has devoted thirty years of his life, and part of a large fortune, to this undertaking.

M. Amoros has instituted at Paris a Normal Gymnasium, the objects of which comprehend bodily exercises difficult of execution, but likely to be of use in war. Besides a number of young pupils, detachments of different regiments have been successfully practising his methods before the generals and superior officers of the guards. He forms
them

them into classes; wherein many from different regiments perform evolutions altogether different, without hurting one another, and without confusion. A brief extract will not afford a proper specimen of his manner, which includes falling into considerable depths without harm, by bending the lower extremities, and by a rebound; others, with ease and rapidity, pass inclined planes, ascending or descending, or climb, with the help of cords, ladders, poles of varying size and length. Others are exercised in feats of leaping, either on horse-back or a-foot, springing up on the saddle, crupper, or neck, or clearing the whole length of a wooden horse, &c. The class of aspirants ascend and descend an octagon pavilion four stories high, by means of instruments, a trapezium, a machine, &c., invented by M. Amoros. Some walk over tottering or trembling planks, recovering their equilibrium in case of sliding or falling. One pupil is exhibited walking several hundred feet suspended only by the arms. The Marshall Duke of Ragusa, who has served in the artillery, with many other officers, have avowed and clearly established the utility of these inventions by ocular proofs and evidence.

The conductors of the *Revue Encyclopédique* propose to give prizes, at the end of every five years, for the best brief analysis of the works of science and literature during the said period.

Some recent instances indicate that the vaccine matter may be advantageously employed in other cases than the small-pox. M. Lassère, a physician of Domme, in Burgundy, visiting a child four years of age, whom his parents would not suffer to be inoculated, observed a swelling on the first phalanx of the child's right hand middle finger. By his suggestion, the mother allowed the swelling to be vaccinated, as an experiment to bring it down. Two vaccinal pustules appeared; and soon after, the inflammation subsided, and the volume of the finger-bone very sensibly lessened, so that in three weeks time, the finger had recovered its natural form, and the cure proved effectual. This complaint bears the name of *Spina Ventosa*; of the sort to which lymphatic children are subject. It spread over the whole phalanx, but without reaching the articular extremities. Encouraged by this success, the physician tried the vaccine matter on a girl fourteen years of age, that had four scrophulous swellings in her neck, for which a number of antiscorbutics had been

used, but without success. Ten punctures of the vaccine were applied to one inch of the swellings; eight pimples soon appeared, and the tumours exhibited the characters of a sanguinary inflammation. By the repeated use of leeches, occasional purgatives, and an appropriate regimen, every symptom of the scrophula gradually disappeared.

The desolate situation of prisoners in France, previous to trial, is such as humanity cannot help lamenting. Complaints are made that their treatment is, in some respects, more severe than under the ancient regimen; being modelled by the laws and decrees of Napoleon. Correctional offences are considered as crimes, and faults that small fines would duly punish, through the defects of the law and misbehaviour of the judges, are visited with imprisonment, prolonged too much by far. To extort confession, the term of confinement is often extended to five years. The same, previous to trial, is, sometimes, more than a year; and, in general, for several months. The vote of one judge that accuses, is more valid than those of all the others. No direct regular responsibility attaches to ministerial agents that exercise the right of attestation, and this right is exerted, by a greater number of public functionaries than formerly. There is no distinction of treatment, in prison, between persons innocent and culpable. These remarks, by one of the most celebrated French writers, Count Lanjuinais, of the Institute, are not so peculiarly applicable to the French Police, but that, in their general character, they affect the legal regimen of another nation and people, justly accounted the most enlightened in Europe.

In a French translation of Lucretius recently published, various fragments have been inserted, from a Discourse on Nature, by an ancient Greek philosopher, and discovered at Herculaneum. There are plates, which represent many of the fragments. The Greek writer's name was Chrysippus, a classical author, sufficiently known in his day for initiating youth in philosophical instruction. His literary productions were of that elevated rank, that they were generally considered as masterpieces, so as to impress even Cicero and Horace with admiration of his character and sentiments.

Plenius ac melius Chrysippo et Crantore dicit.

Hor.
Te jam annum audientem Chrysippum.—Cicero to his son, in the introduction to his *Book of Offices*.

There

ITALY.

Thère has lately been published, from the Laurentian MS. at Florence, a Latin work, entitled "Actions of Charlemagne at Carcassonne, Narbonne, also concerning the foundation of the monastery of La Grasse." This curious specimen of the Latinity of the middle ages is peculiarly fortunate in drawing a picture of the state of literature and manners at the time when the facts collected took place. The author of the narrative was a monk, named William of Padua, who translated it into Latin, from the Rustic, or Romanesque language, in which it was written, by Filomen, historiographer, of Charlemagne. The principal subject is the foundation of the Abbey La Grasse, in the diocese of Carcassonne, in the Corbières, mountains between the Basin of Languedoc and Le Rousillon. During the revolution, it was suppressed, but the town built about it still exists, and is one of the chief places of the canton in the department of Aude. Here is abundant recreation for the antiquarian mind, the work being a monument of traditions in all respects valuable. The style is mingled with barbarisms and idioms derived from the Roman tongue, but exactly conformable to the MS. The geographical and topographical details abound in various relations, which sometimes refresh the memory with the recollection of things long past, but oftener lay claim to novelty, and open a variegated field of observation. The MS. has been referred to in the history of Languedoc, in which the work entitled "Gallia Christiana," and in the *Bibliothèque Historique de la France*, but is now published for the first time. The Latin title is as follows: "Gesta Caroli Magni ad Carcassonam et Narbonam, et de ædificatione Monasterii Crassensis, edita ex Codice Laurentiano, &c." The date of the Latin translation was about the beginning of the twelfth century.

The school of young French artists maintained, at Rome, at the public expense; among other labours on particular objects of art, such as elevations, plans, chapiters, cornices, &c., are occupied also in restaurations. This may be designated as the Romanesque part of architecture; it consists in re-establishing, *in toto*, such as they may be conceived to have existed, those edifices, of which only the ruins or vestiges remain. As points of studious investigation, they exercise the perspicacity, and

by this means, at no considerable charge, the Temple of Concord, that of Jupiter Tonans, the Pantheon of Agrippa, the Theatre of Marcellus, and other structures, have experienced a sort of resuscitation. In the course of some years, Rome, entire, will have thus risen up again. Figures, also, in plaister or marble, copied from the antique, have been transmitted to Paris, where an annual exhibition has been opened of these and other articles, in painting, &c., issuing from the same source.

Professor Gaupp, of Breslau, in his travels through Italy, discovered four leaves of a MS. of the Pandects, which he conceives to be of the seventh century. He found them in the royal library of Naples. The leaves are of the sort called palimpsests. Over the ancient writing, a fragment of the grammarian Charistry, Xanthus of the "Vitæ Pontificum" (Lives of the Pontiffs), of Anastasius; and, with an attentive inspection, some passages of the Pandects, and others of the Pharsalia of Lucan, appear. M. Gaupp had them copied; and, from their coincidence, the Florence MS. is found to be very correct. The passages of the Pandects belong to the titles of the tenth book, "Communi Dividundo, ad Exhibendum, &c." The capital letters are better executed than those of the Florence. M. G. intends to publish a fac-simile.

UNITED STATES.

From the national almanack printed annually at Washington, we learn that the inhabitants of the United States amount to 9,654,415, of whom 1,543,688 are slaves. Those employed in agriculture are 2,175,065, in trade 72,558, in manufactures 349,663.

A Frenchman, M. Neale, residing some time in North Carolina, made a collection of rattlesnakes, and thinking they might be rendered tame, after a number of experiments, succeeded. The means that he employs are not correctly ascertained; he merely avows the power of music, its gentle melodies subduing their greatest irritations. M. Neale is now at Richmond, exhibiting his curiosities. He has two live rattlesnakes, one a male, four feet eight inches in length, with eight rattles in his tail, indicating his age, nine years. The female is smaller, and has only five rattles: this he has had thirty months. Such is their docility, that after repeating certain words, and caressing them with his hand, he lets them run about his neck and breast, handling them as if they were ends of whipcord. Far from
injuring

injuring, the reptiles have a sort of attachment for their master. He makes no secret of a remedy for their bite; first washing the mouth with warm oil, and after sucking the bite, drinking abundantly a decoction of serpentry root, till it operates as an emetic, after which there is nothing to fear. M. Neale, half opening the mouths of his serpents, shews their venomous fangs. They adhere to the upper jaw, are two in number, on each side; and if plucked out, grow again. They are sharp pointed, curved backwards, and inclining towards the throat, when the animal is not making use of them. The venom issues from a little vesicle that adheres to the root of the tooth. In summer, these animals drop their skin every two months. Every year, except the first, they acquire a new cornicated or horny rattle. It is but seldom that they shake them, and never, unless provoked, or when they would fix the attention of their prey, especially if volatile animals, as birds and squirrels. A sort of charm has been attributed to the rattlesnake. The effects are fully verified by M. N., but he considers them as produced by apprehension and terror. In his own garden, and by his own serpents, he has seen the victim dropping, from rock to rock, and from branch to branch, till seized by its terrible assailant. The breath of the rattlesnake is not fetid, as is currently reported. M. N. has tamed serpents, of all kinds, and they all readily obey him.

GERMANY.

The following exhibits the population respectively of the seven principal states of the German Confederation, as taken from the latest lists in the archives of the Diet: Austria, 9,482,277; Prussia, 7,953,341; Bavaria, 3,523,000; Saxony, 1,203,000; Hanover, 1,305,351; Wurtemberg, 1,595,462; and Baden, 1,002,000.

M. de Lang has lately published, at Munich, a "Digest of the Bavarian History," volume the 1st, by direction of the minister, M. de Montgelaz. All the archives of the state were placed in his custody; and documents to which Ludwig and many others sought access in vain, have been explored. Herein titles and monuments, from the eighth century to the end of the sixteenth, appear in chronological order. The author makes three divisions, Bavarians, Allemanni, and Franconians. This work will supply many chasms in the national annals, in family genealogies, lists of bishops,

abbots, public functionaries, &c. The first volume commences with the year 773, and reaches to 1200. On this occasion, portals, locks, bars, were opened, and folds, long enveloped, which shrunk from investigation, pierced through.

PRUSSIA.

Construction of a Museum.—The king of Prussia has just granted more than half a million of crowns for the building of the new museum. It is imagined that the necessary labour for the erection of this magnificent monument will last three or four years. The execution of it is confided to the architect Schinkie. Among the subjects of art which are to be deposited there, is the fine collection of the paintings of Solly, which the Aulic Counsellor, Hirt, has just purchased for 100,000 crowns.

HUNGARY.

During the last three years, the progress of literature, in Hungary, has been considerable. The *Zebchonge*, or Almanack of the Muses for 1821, a work that has gained much credit, is rendered doubly interesting, from the circumstances of country, so as to excite a sensation something like astonishment. It affords much curious information, and is comparable to the most popular productions of the kind in Germany. There appeared in it a Translation of the Odes of Horace; Travels in Italy; various poems of no ordinary kind, and the praiseworthy exertions of Baron Louis de Podmanitzky, in a novel after the French manner, replete with exalted sentiments, and affecting incidents. The *Aurora*, *Hasai*, or Patriotic Almanack, was first published two years ago, and is no less remarkable in the selection of its materials, the beauty of its engravings, and the elegance of its printing and binding. The *Aurora* of 1822, contained three musical compositions, which excite admiration by the chaste and beautiful simplicity of their style and manner.

SCANDINAVIA.

M. Becken, of Copenhagen, who has published a journal of his recent travels in Sweden, observes, that out of the sixteen printing-offices in Stockholm, there is not one with two presses, and that most of the works which issue from them are printed in half sheets. There are eight or nine booksellers' shops, but one only merits the name. It would be useless to inquire for any work printed abroad; unless it has been some years upon sale. Provincial towns are still worse provided, without except-

ing Upsal, the seat of a university. The Swedes, therefore, generally speaking, may be somewhat tardy in the progress of science and literature, but this circumstance is not imputable to any want of aptitude in the nation or to any fault of the climate. The great obstacle is the difficulty of communication with other countries. Sweden requires an establishment like one in Denmark, of more than forty years standing. Every week, one or more caravans set out from Hamburg for Copenhagen, and from Copenhagen for Hamburg, with mercantile commodities, and the carriage low-priced. The Copenhagen booksellers, whose shops are very numerous and well-stocked, take advantage of this; and, whenever a new work arrives at Leipsick, the Hamburg booksellers do not fail to procure it. The author recommends this plan to the Swedish government, for which steam-packets would, as he says, afford facilities.

In the island of Iceland, an ancient volcano, which for sixty-eight years had given no indications of an eruption, ejected vast masses of water, cinders, and mud, between the 1st and 13th of July last. This aqueous eruption then suddenly ceased, the smoke of the crater disappeared, and the top of the mountain was visible. Its direction was towards the sea, which occasioned the less damage; but, in its course, it overspread five Danish, or about six-and-twenty English miles.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The congress and government of Peru are entirely favourable to the establishment of a system of national education. One of the articles of the constitution with which the congress is at present occupied, is, that no individual can be a citizen of Peru unless he can *read and write*. In Canada, Lieut. West has established a school of *mutual instruction* at Quebec. In the isle of *Madeira*, the *Journal* published by the British and Foreign School Society, gives satisfactory evidence of the success and progress of the Lancastrian System. In *Russia*, the number of schools of mutual instruction has increased throughout the whole extent of that vast country with unexampled rapidity. At *Copenhagen*, a report recently presented to the king of Denmark on the same subject is equally consoling to philanthropy.

EGYPT.

The *Revue Encyclopédique* contains the following extract of a letter from
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 400.

Grand Cairo, dated Jan. 8, 1823: "I have visited the Pacha, Mohammed Aly; he is about fifty years of age, and has a very expressive physiognomy. He plied me with a number of questions, in respect of the military force of the Persians, their regular troops, &c. and made inquiries as to the news of Bagdad. His interpreter is M. Bogos, an American, who appears to possess great influence with him, and is considered as a very intelligent character. I visited the arsenal, the manufacture of printed cotton stuffs, the printing-office, &c. The Pacha has introduced into these and other establishments, all the European machinery. He has also erected a telegraphic line between Cairo and Alexandria; by this conveyance, he receives and expedites intelligence from one city to the other in the space of an hour. An Englishman has brought here, from London, a steam-engine, and a drag to clean rivers and to fish with, but these are not yet prepared for use. The Pacha is now building a national bank, and an establishment for coining money. His liberality is boundless to effect the accomplishment of his schemes, and the activity of his genius is no less remarkable. Europeans are particularly employed by him, and constitute the principal objects of his encouragement. He is, in a word, become above all prejudices. His conduct excites much jealousy among the Beys, but he has signified to them, that if they do not approve of his system they are at liberty to retire. He is now levying a numerous corps to be officered by Franks and Mamelukes, and recruits from peasants in the country, and with Arabs of Mount Libanus, whose chief has lately retired to Cairo; and, being under the Pacha's protection, has engaged to procure a certain number of warriors of that tribe, which boasts of having never been conquered. The Pacha has, moreover, employed agents to furnish him with nearly 500,000 European muskets. He has great projects in view, and unless intercepted by the treachery of the Turkish chiefs, he will no doubt finally succeed. The canal that he has lately excavated near Foa, on the Nile, is about sixty miles in length, and is considered a noble undertaking. Mohammed has also on the banks of the Nile a very elegant palace, in the Italian style. At present, he is decorating the fountains of his capital with lions, crocodiles, and columns of marble brought from Italy. The actual population

population of Cairo is about 300,000 inhabitants. The Pacha has erected in this city two colleges for the instruction of youth; he is also successfully propagating the vaccine inoculation."

M. the Abbé Halma is now publishing at Paris, from the Arabic, a French version, with the Latin text, of Ptolemy's great mathematical composition, called the *Almagest*. The work was extremely rare, and considered as *omni auro pretiosior*, from its illustrating many curious points in astronomy and sacred and profane chronology. This notification will be highly approved by eminent scholars in all countries, and the publication will become a valuable addition to the stock books of a truly learned description.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pacha of Egypt in making geological researches, has discovered, in the desert east of the Nile, on the coast of the Red Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the Ionic order, with the following inscription on the pediment: "For the safety of our ever-victorious, absolute, and august lord, Cæsar, and for the whole of his house, this temple and all its dependencies have been dedicated to the sun, to the great serafics, and to the other divinities, by Epaphroditus, ... of Cæsar, governor of Egypt; Marcus Ulpius Chresimus being superintendent of the works under Procolnanus."

In the same track, he came to a mountain called Gebal Dockam, or Mountain of Smoke. Its summit is covered with roads and paths leading to large quarries of antique red porphyry. He found immense blocks, rudely chiselled, lying in every direction. Others, ready squared, lay fixed on props, that were marked and numbered. He found also an endless number of sarcophagi, vases, and columns of large dimensions. Hard by were huts, or booths, in ruins, and the remains of forges.

ASIA.

The *Brisbane River* lately discovered, and the largest yet known in New Holland, empties into Moreton Bay, in lat. 28°, and is there three miles broad; but at about twenty miles from its mouth, it is crossed by a ledge of rocks, on which the tide rises only twelve feet at high water: at fifty miles from the sea the tide rose four and a half feet, and ran upwards of four miles per hour: its usual depth from hence to the sea is three to nine fathoms. This river comes from the S.W., in the direction of the Macquarie Marshes, distant about three hun-

dred and fifty miles, of which it is the probable outlet: a supposition which seemed confirmed, by the banks of the Brisbane, shewing no marks of floods, more than seven feet above a low state of the water.

The *Hives of Bees taken out to New South Wales* by CAPT. WALLACE, were five of them thriving well, and had thrown off many swarms, although the greater part of these had escaped into the woods; where they are multiplying fast, owing to the country and climate being so favourable to their propagation. It seems probable therefore, that wild honey and wax, as well as that raised in hives, may become ere long articles of export from the colony.

In 1818, Yuenke, Governor of Canton, and Ke Foo Yuen, Deputy Governor, wrote to the Emperor to solicit his authority for the composition of a topographical description of the Province of Canton, assigning as a reason that what was composed ninety years before, was become very defective and inaccurate. The Emperor approved the project, and the work was undertaken under the direction of twenty-seven persons of different ranks and talents, and submitted to the general surveillance of the Governor. Four years have been occupied in the composition and printing of this book. It is now about to appear in a hundred volumes, under the title of *Kwang-tung-tung-che*, or General Topography of China.

The *British Asiatic Journal* of November contains a remarkable article, a sort of prediction, found in the text of the philosopher Confucius, announcing, in a manner very distinct, that they were to expect from the west (this is in reference to China) a saint, or holy one, that would instruct men in the whole of their duties, and stamp perfection on the principles and practices of religion. These curious texts, which have already obtained some publicity from the labours of Mr. Abel Remusat, appear here, in Chinese characters, with an English and Latin version, corresponding, verbatim, to each character.

The *Calcutta Gazette* reports some interesting discoveries by Mr. Moorcroft, in his progress through certain elevated and imperfectly-known regions bordering on India. Vast quantities of timber suited to ship-building; a whiter and more productive kind of wheat than any known in Britain; several sorts of barley, more productive, and containing
more

more valuable properties for malting than those cultivated in England; a plant that cures the rot in sheep; of which disease the late Dr. Bakewell asserted, that hundreds of thousands died every year in Britain; a hardy variety of hay, with which waste moors and heath-covered commons may be cultivated, so as to afford winter-food for an additional million of English sheep. The quality of this food is such

as, to fatten them in half the time they would require on any known forage now in use; a breed of mountain sheep, of which an English cottager may keep three with more ease than he can maintain a cur-dog; a little farmer may keep a small flock of them on the waste produce of his farm. This breed has been secured, and provision made for keeping a stock of them for three years.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Numbers one and two of Serenada Espanola, for the Piano-Forte, with two Flutes, (ad lib.) by R.W. Evans. Each number 4s.

JUDGING from the present numbers of this publication, we should say, that it promises to be creditable to its composer and conductor. The first number is enriched with a new Guaracha dance, and the second is distinguished by the general beauty of its contents. The flute accompaniments are incorporated with the principal matter, in a style that indicates considerable mastery, and the general effect is proportionate to the internal evidence of Mr. Evans' skill in this province of instrumental composition. Each of the numbers is ornamented with a prettily-fancied and well-executed vignette; and the work is not only correctly, but very neatly printed.

Duett for Harp and Piano-forte, or two Piano-fortes, selected from Handel: Arranged by Samuel Webbe, jun. 4s. Clementi and Co.

This duett, which was expressly arranged for the practice of the ladies Grey, is founded on a favourite andante movement in Handel's second "*Suite de pieces*" for the harpsichord, and the march, which forms the conclusion of the overture, to the Occasional Oratorio. For Mr. Webbe's idea of associating these two movements we give him some credit, but more for the taste and ability with which he has accommodated them to the purpose for which they are here brought together. If in coupling them he has displayed judgment, the modification under which they are here presented to the public, evinces much address and good management. The parts are judiciously disposed, and equally distribute the execution between the two hands, and when performed with tolerable skill and feeling, must produce an excellent effect.

County Guy, sung by Miss Williams, at Vauxhall-Gardens. The music composed by T. A. Hughes. 2s.

The melody of this little ballad of two verses (the words of which are from "Quentin Durward") is conceived with a simplicity suitable to the subject; and Mr. Hughes, who is the composer and director of the music, at the Coburg Theatre, has given it an expression that proves his talent for vocal composition. The passages are not less pleasing than natural and connected; and the general effect imparts to the whole a character at once novel and attractive. We will not say that *County Guy* is a striking production; but the least it claims from us is, the avowal that it possesses considerable merit, and that it is entitled to the notice of the admirers of simple vocal music.

Le Petit Tambour, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. F. Rimbault. 2s.

This rondo, which is the seventh of a series of similar pieces prepared for the practice of young performers, is extremely agreeable in its theme, and in the necessary deviations Mr. Rimbault has successfully exercised the resources of his mind. The whole forms a pleasant and improving exercise for the juvenile finger; and so much are we pleased with the plan of giving these pieces *serviatim*, that in our opinion, we cannot render young practitioners a greater service, than by recommending to their attention Mr. R's. undertaking.

Thema, with Variations, for the Piano-forte; composed by C. Mavius, Jun. 3s. 6d.

The introductory movement to this "theme and variations" is floridly conceived, and, though somewhat wild, bears marks of genius as well as of youth. The theme itself is agreeable, if not striking;

striking; and Mr. Mavius has expatiated upon it with taste and fancy. From the turn or cast of the passages, we should suppose that Mr. M. is a free and facile pianist; at any rate, he evidently understands the genius of the instrument for which he writes, and in the present instance, has studied its character and capabilities.

A National Rondo, composed for the Piano-forte; by H. G. Nixon, Organist to the Bavarian Embassy. 1s. 6d.

This is one of a number of little compositions characteristic of the style of the music of different countries, and consists of a Neapolitan air, the features of which, if not fascinating, are agreeable. Mr. Nixon must be allowed the praise of having made the most of his subject. The easy and natural manner in which he digresses from, and returns to his subject, is creditable to his taste, and the general prevalence of his arpeggio-bass is judicious and commendatory.

"Oh, Lady! touch thy Lute again." An admired Ballad; written by W. Bygrave, Esq., composed by S. Nelson, and sung by him at the Nobility's Concerts. 1s. 6d. Evans.

Of this ballad we cannot speak in terms of high commendation. The air is neither remarkable for its novelty nor its beauty. The only merit it possesses is that of being consistent with Mr. Bygrave's words, which, both poetically and mechanically, are as poor as any that we have read for long time.

THE DRAMA.

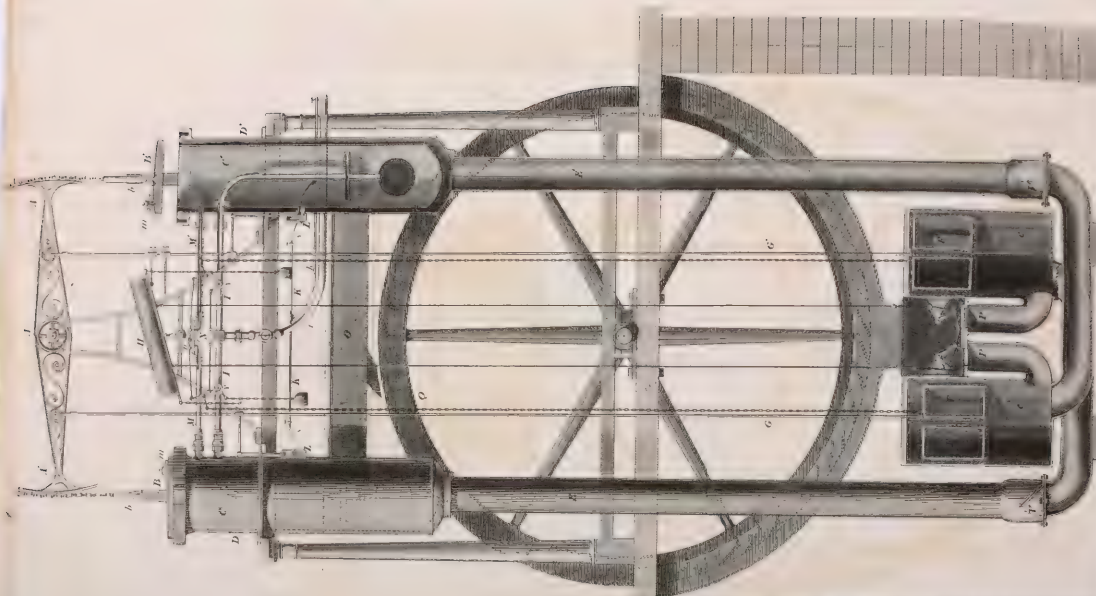
The temporary closure of the two winter theatres has hitherto been tolerably well compensated by the new pieces produced, and the talents engaged in the Haymarket, and in the Strand. At the first of these, the comedy (in three acts) of *Married and Single*, from the French of MM. Wafflard and Fulgence; together with the opera of *The Alcald*, or *Secrets of Office*, from the pen of Mr. Kenney, and other well-chosen dramas, have afforded scope for the best abilities, histrionic and vocal, of a very good company; especially for the exertions of Liston, Farren, Miss Paton, Miss Chester, Mrs. Chatterly, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Glover, and Madame Vestris. If of the music of *The Alcald* we cannot speak in terms that will elevate Mr. Nathan as a

composer, we are justified in saying, that the spirit, taste and judgment with which the greater part of the songs were executed, made considerable atonement for the defect of the composition, and that nothing was wanting to the perfection of the performance, but a better band. We are so sensible of Mr. Morris's liberality and good sense, that we are at a loss to account for the orchestral deficiency of his otherwise so well-appointed theatre. *Such Things Are*, the *Beggar's Opera*, *Sylvester Daggerwood*, the *Marriage of Figaro*, *Lover's Quarrels*, and *Sweethearts and Wives*, will scarcely ever be more judiciously and strikingly represented than they have lately been at the Theatre Royal in the Haymarket.

At the LYCEUM, the principal, if not only attractions, have been the German Opera of *Der Freischütz*, written by Kind, founded on a story in the "Tales and Romances of the Northern Nations," and set to music by Weber, of all whose compositions it is indisputably the best. The productions of this master, a native of Eutice in Holstein, conductor of the music of the King of Saxony, and the Institutor and Director of the German Opera of Drésden, have long been admired for their beauty, vivacity, and force of effect. Their prominent praise is, that instead of being addressed to the ear only, they appeal to the feelings of the heart, and that while they are more than ordinarily agreeable to the external sense, they work upon the imagination, and by a kind of magic influence, illustrate and heighten all the effect intended by the author. This is peculiarly the character of the music of *Der Freischütz*; and Braham, Miss Povey, and Miss Noel (from the Bath theatre) have amply availed themselves of the opportunity it afforded them for the display of their talents. The conjoint result of the several merits of the writer, the composer, and the performers of this opera, has been continually crowded houses, and those repeated bursts of applause which, as springing from the excited feelings of the audience, constitute the highest eulogium that can be bestowed upon a composer. We are glad to see the character of this little summer theatre raised by its spirited and meritorious exertions, two of the present instances of which would, perhaps, have been sufficient to effect the purpose—its possession of the attractions of Braham, and Miss Stephens.

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NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, of *Printing-house Square, Blackfriars, London, for a Pneumatic or Gas-Vacuum Engine.*
With an Engraving.

SEVERAL attempts have been made by different gentlemen, to render the power obtained by the expansion of explosive mixtures available for the purpose of propelling machinery: but all attempts of the kind have been rendered abortive by the extreme rapidity and uncontrollable violence of the expansive force. The application of chemical and mechanical agency combined, of which Mr. Brown's new engine is the result, is so far from anything like accidental discovery, that it should be considered, according to our view, as a most decided triumph of the power of invention, in reducing the hitherto most refractory chemical agency to the dominion and controul of man.

We do not wish, to indulge in any speculations as to the ultimate advantages that may accrue from the application of this invention (not only in Great Britain, but also in the Continental States and America, to which it seems the patent right is extended). We can no more imagine what will be the extent of its application than it could have been imagined by a WATT or an ARKWRIGHT, that their respective inventions were destined within the period of half a century to quadruple, or we might almost say to centuple, the internal riches and resources of their native country, whilst it disseminates her productions of art and industry through every region, from "Indus to the pole."

We should now wish to proceed immediately with a description of the new vacuum engine, by referring the reader to the accompanying plate. But we feel it somewhat incumbent on us to say a few words as to the chemical principles on which its action depends, in order to render our description more intelligible; and also for the purpose of doing justice to the scientific acumen, as well as the mechanical ingenuity of the inventor. We could rather wish the task to have devolved on the patentee himself as the most proper person to have described his own views. But as the specification only refers to the principle of effecting a vacuum by the combustion of inflammable gas, sufficient to render the mechanical adaptation for producing it intelligible to ordinary readers, we will endeavour to illustrate that principle by

a few remarks, before describing the apparatus by which it is effected.

From the earliest discoveries connected with gaseous bodies, it was ascertained that all the inflammable gases consume more or less oxygen during their combustion; which oxygen is supplied by the atmospheric air in every case where inflammable substances, either solid, liquid, or gaseous, are employed for yielding artificial light.—The two former classes being in all cases reduced into gaseous matter by the heat of a flame, previous to their giving out light and heat for the purposes of domestic and civil economy.

Direct experiments have shewn us the precise quantity of oxygen consumed by different kinds of inflammable gas. Thus pure hydrogen, at a red heat, unites with, or condenses, *half* its own volumes of oxygen-gas, producing a violent detonation; and at the same instant forming a particle of water about the two thousandth part of the bulk of the original gases. Sub-carbureted hydrogen, or coal-gas, requires, however, for its most perfect combustion, nearly *double* its own bulk of oxygen, or about the proportion of 5:9 of the latter.

The result of which combustion is, a volume of carbonic acid gas, the bulk of the inflammable gas; with a particle of water (or aqueous vapour condensed) as before. Carburetted hydrogen or oil-gas consumes upwards of *three* times its bulk of oxygen during its combustion, leaving more than two volumes of carbonic acid, and a particle of water or aqueous vapour, according to the temperature of the vessel.

The mixture of all these gases with their respective proportions of oxygen before-mentioned, produces a most violent detonation, accompanied by great expansion. The inflammability of hydrogen gas is such, that, when mixed with oxygen in almost any proportion, the union is so instantaneous on applying a lighted taper, that great expansion, followed by the collapse of the ambient air, always ensues. Pure hydrogen is, therefore, a very dangerous agent to employ for any inflammable process, from the uncontrollable violence of its attraction for oxygen.

But during the consumption of a jet of oil-gas or coal-gas for giving artificial light, the supply of oxygen from the atmosphere air is so gradual, that we obtain a *combustion* without *explosion*.

Now this distinction forms in reality the basis of the principle of Mr. Brown's new engine. A given quantity of inflammable gas being admitted into a metal cylinder of known dimensions, it combines with the atmospheric air in such proportion as to form nearly a perfect inflammation, without producing either an explosion or a dangerous expansion.

Now it is obvious that a very near approximation to a *perfect vacuum* will be the result of the flame filling the whole cavity of the cylinder, and thereby expelling (as in the experiment of the cupping glass) the whole of the atmospheric air, except the oxygenous portion, which is essential to the production of flame. But one-half of this oxygen becomes *absolutely condensed* by uniting to the inflammable gas, and forming water; whilst the azote or nitrogen, which forms about four-fifths of the atmospheric air, will be expelled from the cylinder by means of the flame: the residuum, in the cylinder after the combustion being a small portion of carbonic acid gas.

The point of *complete condensation* between the strokes, therefore, which has hitherto formed the grand desideratum with all the inventors and improvers of steam engines, is effectually accomplished by this ingenious combination of Mr. Brown.

In describing this invention, the patentee states in his specification, the objects he contemplates, in the following words:—"My invention consisteth, first, of a combination which is thus formed:—inflammable gas is introduced along a pipe into an open cylinder or vessel, whilst a flame placed on the outside of, but near to the cylinder, is constantly kept burning, and at times comes in contact with and ignites the gas therein. The cylinder is then closed air-tight, and the flame is prevented from communicating with the gas in the cylinder. The gas continues to flow into the cylinder, for a short space of time, then it is stopped off; during that time, by its combustion it acts upon the air within the cylinder, and at the same time a part of the rarefied air escapes through one or more valves; and thus a vacuum is effected. The vessel or cylinder is kept cool by water. Several mechanical means may be contrived to bring the above combination into use in effecting the vacuum with inflammable gas; and on the same principle it may be done in one, two, or more cylinders or

vessels: Having a vacuum effected by the above combination, and some mechanical contrivance, I have, by its application to machinery, produced powers in several ways. I now proceed to describe the different kinds of machinery by which—first, I turn a water-wheel;—secondly, I raise water;—and thirdly, I work pistons."

The plate represents a front view of the engine as used for raising water, with an overshot water-wheel attached, for the purpose of giving the primary motion to other machinery. The front part of the frame is removed, to give a more distinct view of the machinery. The cylinders and tubes on each side of the engine are duplicates of each other.

A."A. A'.—Is a beam with circular ends, moveable on the axis A, which is supported on plumber's blocks.

B. B'.—Two metallic cylinder-caps or covers, connected with the beam by chains and rods, which pass through collars or guides at b. b., attached to the exterior cylinders. These caps have metallic valves opening upwards at m. m.

C. C'.—Two interior cylinders, open at top but closed at the bottom; having a lateral pipe c, opening by a valve into the trough O.

D. D'.—Two exterior cylinders enclosing the cylinders C. C., and extending to the mains or pipes E. E. The outer cylinders rise about an inch above the inner cylinders; so that when the cap B rests on the rim of the cylinder D; there is a free passage for water between the edge of C and the cover B.

E. E'.—Mains or pipes extending from the cylinder D, to the open cylindrical water-chambers e. e., on the opposite side of the engine. These mains are furnished with valves V. V., opening upwards to admit water, and closing afterwards by the weight of the water column.

F. F'.—Hollow metallic floats, which rise and fall in the chambers e. e. according to the surface of the water in each chamber, alternately.

G. G'.—Two metallic rods connected with the beam, and extending to the surface of the floats in the chambers e. e.

T.—A tank, or reservoir, level with the top of the chambers e. e.; which tank is supposed to be filled with water.

P. P'.—Pipes leading from the tank to the bottom of the water-chambers e. e., and continued on to join the mains on the opposite side of the engine, by the valves V. V.

The communication between the tank and the pipes P. P. is effected by a sliding valve, v, which is alternately brought over the orifice of each pipe, by cranks attached to a connecting rod or chain, which extends to the cylindrical balance above.

H.—A.

H.—A cylindrical balance (or minor beam) moveable on an axis, and, by means of tappets, applied to the rod G. The balance acts simultaneously with the beam A". A', whilst it is applied to give motion to the subordinate parts of the engine.

I. I.—A horizontal gas-pipe, in connection with a service-pipe, i; communicating to a reservoir or gas-holder, placed at any convenient distance. The extremities of the pipe I. I. are carried into the lower part of the interior cylinders C. C., where they terminate beneath the surface of the water; having a nozzle or gas-burner a little above the surface.

The gas is allowed to enter each cylinder alternately, by the stop-cocks y. y., which are turned by a chain connected with the balance H.

K. K'.—A minor gas-pipe, communicating with the gas-holder by the pipe k. This pipe is also furnished with stop-cocks s. s., and extended to the side of each cylinder, respectively, where it furnishes two small gas-lights, to be kept burning during the working of the engine.

L. L'.—Two apertures communicating with the interior of the cylinders C. C. These apertures are alternately opened and closed by sliding-valves worked by a vertical arm connected with the rods G. G.

M. M'.—A pipe communicating with the two cylinders for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air after the vacuum has been effected and the water raised. This pipe has two apertures at N, which become alternately opened and shut by the sliding valve n, which is worked by a crank and chain connected with the floats in the water-chambers.

O.—A trough into which the water is discharged from each cylinder in succession. This trough empties itself into the buckets of a water-wheel Q; or in the absence of the water-wheel, into the tank below.

In order to set this engine in action, nothing more is necessary, than to turn on the gas by the stop-cocks of the pipes I. and K', and light the orifices of the minor pipe at L. L. Suppose the beam to be in equilibrio—by pressing down one of the cylinder caps on the head of the cylinder, the opposite end of the beam will become elevated, and by means of the rod G. will open the sliding valve in the side of the cylinder C., and at the same instant open the stop-cock of the gas-pipe I.; when the gas will immediately rush into the lower part of the cylinder and become instantly ignited from the gas flame at I. L.

But the upward motion of the beam-end A also opens the sliding valve v (which covered the orifice of the pipe P),

so as to allow the atmospheric air to act on the surface of the water in the tank and chamber c.

The combustion of the gas in the cylinder being effected, and the flame having produced a vacuum; the atmospheric pressure on the surface of the water below forces it through the pipe P. into the main E. and cylinder D, and over the top rim of the interior cylinder C. filling the whole of the interior cylinder. But whilst the water is passing up the pipe and main, it also drives upward the float F; which by its rod G. forces up the end of the beam, and of course brings down the opposite end so as to close the cylinder with the cap B. air tight. It is therefore the extinction of the flame by closing the top of the cylinder, which actually produces the vacuum; whilst at the same instant the water from below rushes up with vast rapidity to fill its space in the cylinder: at the same time driving out the carbonic acid gas of the combustion, by means of the small valves in the cover opening outwards. The water is discharged from the cylinder into the trough, by admitting the atmospheric air through the horizontal pipe M. M. This is effected by the minor beam drawing the slider of the valve at N. immediately the cylinder becomes filled with water. The air rushing in, relieves the pressure on the cap B. and allows the reciprocal action of the beam and floats to proceed for the alternate stroke; whilst the water by its own gravity descends from the cylinder through the pipe and trough, to be applied to a water wheel or any other arrangement requisite for economical purposes.

From the silent action of this engine, the spectator is in a measure surprized at the powerful effects produced. And it is only by an inspection of the mercurial gauge attached to the engine, that he can imagine the vacuum effected (and consequently the power gained by the correspondent pressure of the air) to be so great as it is in reality. It is not probable that the stop-cocks, valves, &c., of this which is only a model-engine, are so perfect as they might be made by the workmanship of our excellent engineers of the present day: yet Mr. Brown at present produces a vacuum = twenty-two inches of mercury by the gauge. And this being equal to a reduction of eleven-fifteenths of the atmospheric pressure, it is not improbable that, when these engines become constructed with every attention to the workmanship

workmanship, a much more perfect vacuum will be obtained.

The present model is estimated by the inventor as equal to about a one-horse and half power steam-engine. The working-cylinders are about eight inches diameter, and the length of the beam about four feet. The whole engine not occupying an area of more than about four feet six inches by two feet. But the frame-work of this engine would be sufficiently strong for an engine of ten times the power; there being neither any lateral pressure, or strain on the materials; nor vibratory motion from the working of the engine.

The mode of working pistons and turning a fly, will be described in a future number, with some further particulars respecting the application of this power.

The specification amply provides for the endless changes of the mechanical parts and construction of the engines, while it appears safely to secure the combination by which the vacuum is effected.

To SIR JAMES JELF, of Oakland, near Newnham, Gloucester, for a Combination of Machinery for working and ornamenting Marble for Jamb, Mantles for Chimney-pieces, and other Purposes.—Dec. 20, 1822.

This is a mode of cutting any description of parallel mouldings upon marble slabs or blocks, for ornamental chimney-pieces and monuments, and other marble or stone decorations. The machinery consists of a fixed frame, on which the block or blocks are laid and secured, and of a sliding frame, to which the cutting-tool is attached. This cutting-tool is a plate of metal, formed with grooves and elevations, which, by repeatedly traversing to and fro with the aid of sand and water, grinds the surface of the marble slab to the form of the cutter.—*London Journal of Arts.*

To RICHARD GILL, of Barrowdown, Rutland, Fellmonger, for his new Method of preparing, dressing, and dyeing Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins with the Wool on, for Rugs, for Carriages, Rooms and other Purposes. July 24, 1823.

The skins are to be first thoroughly washed in a running stream, so as to cleanse the wool from every kind of dirt: they are then to be stretched upon frames, the extraneous or refuse portions on the edges being trimmed off. The inside of the skin is then to be well scraped with a parchment-maker's knife, for the purpose of removing the grease

and flesh which may have adhered; and afterwards, keeping the back of the skin upwards, and placing the frame upon trussels, it is to be covered with a solution of sumach and boiling water, in the proportion of a gallon of water to every pound of sumach. This material is to be spread over and well worked into the skin with the knife before mentioned, by which means the skin will become tanned. When the sumach is sufficiently dry, the reverse side of the skin is to be placed upwards, and the wool thoroughly washed with strong soap and water, and then with clean water, until the grease is perfectly removed. After having been gradually dried in the air, the back of the skin is again covered with the sumach, and, when perfectly dry, any roughness is polished down with pumice-stone. If the wool is to be white, it must be bleached, by placing it over the fumes of sulphur in a close vessel; it is afterwards to be carefully combed out; and the face dipped in water tinged with blue. But if the wool is to be dyed or coloured, its face must be several times dipped in a suitable menstruum; an extract of fustic is proposed, but many other materials will answer the purpose, and the colour may or may not be raised with a mordant, as shall be required. The wool should then be well washed, in order to get rid of the colouring matter; and after drying, dressing, and trimming the sides of the skins, the rugs are fit for use.—*London Journal of Arts.*

To JAMES SURRY, of Baltersea, in the County of Surry, Miller, for his Invention of a new Method of applying Heat for the producing of Steam, and for various other Purposes, whereby the Expense of Fuel will be lessened.—4th September 1823.

The patentee proposes to take advantage of the heat which is uselessly evolved in coke ovens, and to apply this heat to the generating of steam, for any purpose to which steam may be applicable, without any expense of fuel. To effect this object, he constructs metal pipes, which pass through the coke ovens from back to front, and keeps them filled with water from any convenient reservoir. These pipes becoming heated by the combustion of the gas and smoke emitted from the coal, steam is generated within, which passes off through other pipes to the steam receptacle, ready to be employed as the motive force of an engine, or for any other use.—*London Journal of Arts.*

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Jacob Perkins, of Fleet Street, engineer, for his invention of an improved method of throwing shells, and other projectiles.—May 15.

William Church, of Birmingham, engineer, for his invention of certain improvements in the apparatus used in casting iron, and other metals.—May 15.

John Holt Ibbetson, Esq., of Smith Street, Chelsea, for his invention of certain improvements in the production or manufacture of gas.—May 15.

Lemuel Wellman Wright, of Well Close Square, engineer, for his invention of certain combinations of, and improvements in machinery for making pins.—May 15.

Joseph Luckock, of Round Cottage, Edgebaston, near Birmingham, for his invention of certain improvements in the process of manufacturing iron.—May 15.

William Henry James, of Cobourg place, Winson Green, near Birmingham, engineer, for his invention of an improved method of constructing steam-carriages, useful in the conveyance of persons and goods, upon highways and turnpike-roads, without the assistance of rail roads.—May 15.

Thomas Parkin, of Baches Row, City Road, merchant, for his invention of certain improvements in machinery, or apparatus, applicable to, or employed in printing.—May 15.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

WHILE English literature has been recently enriched with Spanish and Russian Anthology, Welch Melodies, &c. it seems rather wonderful that no attempt has hitherto been made, or only very partially made, to translate the simple and pathetic ballads of the northern portion of our own island. It was certainly a matter of regret, that the lyric compositions of the Gael should remain buried in their vernacular dialect. "*Macpherson's Melodies from the Gaelic*," so far as they extend, may, therefore, be considered as a desideratum in English literature. Of the fidelity of the translation we are not competent to judge, being unacquainted with the original; but the Songs, sixteen in number, are characterized by simple and genuine pathos, and enriched with many beautiful allusions to the works of nature. We have extracted, as a specimen of these translations, "*Roy's Wife*,"—not because we deem it the best in the collection, but to enable our readers to compare this ancient Gaelic song with the modern words to the same tune now so popular in our theatres.

AIR—"Roy's Wife."

CHORUS.

Will ye go to Aldavallich?

Will ye go to Aldavallich?

Sweet the mellow mavis sings

Among the braes of Aldavallich.

There, beneath the spreading boughs,

Among the woods of green Glenfallich,

Softly murmuring as it flows,

Winds the pure stream of Aldavallich.

Will ye go to Aldavallich, &c.

The first golden smile of morn,

And the last beam that evening sheddeth,

Both that echoing vale adorn—

That brightly glows, this mildly fadeth.

Will ye go, &c.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 400.

Short is there hoar winter's stay,
When spring returns like Hebe blooming;
Hand in hand with rosy May,
With balmy breath the air perfuming.
Will ye go, &c.

Brushing o'er the diamond dew;
While Phœbus casts a lengthen'd shadow,
There the fairest maidens pu'
The fairest flowers that deck the meadow.
Will ye go, &c.

But there's a flower, a fairer flower
Than ever grew in green Glenfallich,
The blooming maiden I adore,
Young blithesome May of Aldavallich.
Will ye go, &c.

Let me but pu' this opening rose,
And fondly press it to my bosom;
I ask no other flower that blows,—
Be mine this modest little blossom.
Will ye go, &c.

Besides the translations already mentioned, the volume contains an equal number of original songs, and imitations, from the Gaelic, which, for the most part, exhibit the same characteristic traits as the others. Our limits, however, only allow us to give the following extract from this division of the work:

THE BANKS OF GARRY.

TUNE—"O'er the Moor among the Heather."

When rosy May embalm'd the air,
And verdure fring'd the winding Garry,
Upon a dewy morning fair,
I met my lovely Highland Mary:
On the flowery banks of Garry,
By the silver-winding Garry,
When rosy May embalm'd the air,
I met my lovely Highland Mary.

Z

Softly

Softly waw'd the birken tree,
 The little birds were gay and airy;
 Sweetly flow'd their melody
 Upon the gay green banks of Garry:
 On the flowery banks of Garry,
 By the silver-winding Garry,
 Sweetly flow'd their melody
 Upon the gay green banks of Garry.

But what were morning wet wi' dew,
 And all the flowers that fringe the Garry,
 When first arose upon my view
 A beam of light, my Highland Mary!
 On the flowery banks of Garry,
 By the chrystal-winding Garry;
 'Twould make a saint forget his creed,
 To meet her by the winding Garry.

O speed thee, Time! on swifter wing
 Around thy ring, nor slowly tarry;
 Oh! haste the happy hour to bring
 That gives me to my Highland Mary!
 On the flowery banks of Garry,
 By the silver-winding Garry,
 Take, Fortune, all the world beside,
 I ask no more than Highland Mary.

Since the death of William Playfair and Mr. J. J. Grellier, we have wanted tabulators and synoptists. We are glad, therefore, to see a revival of their labours in Mr. Cæsar Moreau, the French vice-consul in London, who has even rivalled in fullness of detail, the elaborate arithmetical pictures of our correspondent, Mr. Marshall: That gentleman published, in the first number of our miscellany for the present year, an interesting display of his industry; but Mr. Moreau has produced on an immense sheet an exhibition of the state and progress of our trade for the last hundred and twenty-five years. It includes the exports and imports for that period to and from all parts of the world, the receipts of the customs, the price of stocks, and the number of bankrupts, with other details at once curious and useful. In our opinion it deserves to be hung up in every sound library, and in every counting-house in the empire.

Public credulity has been sported with during the month by a work under the imposing title of "*the Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library*," by the Rev. Mr. DIBDIN, whose whimsicalities about obsolete books have long amused literary triflers. When we state that *this Library* of wisdom and comfort contains neither natural nor moral philosophy, nor any branch of experimental science, natural history, nor mathematics, nor political economy, or science, nor archaeology or topography, nor law, nor medicine, nor any popular elementary books or works of education, our readers will be as much astonished as ourselves at the assumption of its title-page. In truth, it contains notices chiefly of books, which, with little prejudice to knowledge, lie mouldering in monasteries and on the shelves of second-hand booksellers; and it entirely omits to notice

the books which are objects of universal concern and study. We suspect that the author had no concern in the title-page, and that the author of the title-page knew nothing of the contents of the book. As a gossiping mélange about black-letter trumpery, the book is amusing enough, and on these subjects such a stock of information is unrivalled; but, as a writer, the author is two centuries behind the age in which he lives.

The compilers of the Percy Anecdotes having announced a Collection of Histories of the capitals of Europe, have commenced their design with the *History of London*. It appears to be a collection carefully made, of the most interesting facts which are to be found in the various Histories of London, to which are subjoined details relative to its present state. The materials of the work are, therefore, unexceptionable, but it chiefly recommends itself by the neatness and elegance of its typography, and particularly by some highly-finished engravings by Cooke, made after drawings by Neale. If the other capitals are exhibited in as good taste, the work will be an acquisition to our cabinet libraries.

Mr. Talbot, an Irish emigrant, has published a circumstantial account of a settlement of his family in the Canadas, and of his *five years' residence* in those provinces and in the United States. No work so full and satisfactory has heretofore appeared on the Canadas. It affords complete and comprehensive information on their social and political state, and on their natural history, capabilities, and character, as well as all the information which can be derived by emigrants. Mr. Talbot is, however, an overflowing loyalist, and displays his prejudices against the United States without reserve. The style of the work is inflated and often bombastic, but, excepting these faults, it must be regarded as a book of merit.

At length the *Last Testament of Napoleon* has appeared in a pamphlet, in French and English, published by Ridgway. As we have given its leading features under the head "Political Affairs," we leave the commentary to our readers.

Mr. DOWLING, an eminent schoolmaster at Highgate, has published an Appendix to his Arithmetic, the principle of which merits adoption throughout the schools of the empire. Considering every question to be a case of proposition, and the terms of every proposition to be cause and effect, Mr. Dowling classes them in those relations in each angle of a cross, and then putting all the causes in one or both angles, and all the effects in one or both; and considering the thing to be found in cause or effect $\times$, he exterminates, without affecting the proportions, all the common or divisible numbers, and thus arrives at the result by an inconsiderable operation. In truth, it appears that by this method, an expert arithmetician may arrive at results in a fifth of the usual

usual time employed in arithmetical processes.

A contribution to military history has been published in the *Journal of an Officer, written during the Siege of Quebec, in 1775-6*. The narrative is circumstantial and very interesting; and it is enriched by notes, a supplement, and preface, by Mr. Short, who, in spite of circumstances, continues to call the Americans revolutionists and rebels. We cannot wonder that the *Journal* should be mingled with such feelings; but the sentiments of the editor are not in keeping. He does not seem to be aware of the maxim, that no glory can be gained in a war which is not both just and necessary.

It is our duty every month to notice some new English Grammar, as though the English language were so intricate or former grammarians so stupid, that twelve new grammars per annum were necessary. In a late number we noticed a very copious one by Mr. Martin, of Birmingham, and we are now called upon to notice another by Mr. Peter Smith, of Edinburgh. At the same time we are far from undervaluing the intense labour and metaphysical accuracy which appears in every page of Mr. Smith's work; but we lament that he should have devoted two hundred and twenty-four pages to an analysis of the grammar, and only one hundred each to his chapter on literary criticism and practical logic, which are evidently the best parts of his volume, and ought to have been printed and sold separately. It is impossible to analyze a work which is itself a complete analysis, nor to give a specimen of the author's manner, when such uniform ability appears in every part. Considered as a book in its totality, we cannot but regret that such a mass of information should be devoid of an index or copious table of contents, without one or both of which the volume loses half its use.

The great reputation of Bredow's *Historical Tables*, has very properly suggested to Mr. Hunt the propriety of translating and reprinting three of them—one of *ancient history*, one of the *middle ages*, and one of *modern history*; and they are sold either in sheets or on rollers to hang in libraries, for which latter purpose they will serve as companions to Priestly's *Chart of History*.

Mr. W. Eley, of Rolleston, has arranged a new *English Spelling-Book*, with much care and learning, but unhappily the display of learning in such a performance is a drawback from its utility, rather than an advantage. The taste which, however, has been displayed in getting up the book, will serve to increase the local reputation of Mr. Eley.

Some interesting remains of the genius of the late ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, in verse and prose, have appeared in 2 vols. edited by Mr. J. WESTON. As the work is printed for the exclusive benefit of the author's family, and as it contains several pieces of merit and some pleasing contributions in eulogy of the departed poet, we hope and

trust it will meet with extensive success. Unless Mr. Weston intended to produce something for stage effect, we are utterly at a loss to conceive what phrase or sentiment contained in our obituary for September 1823, can have drawn upon us the abuse in which he has indulged; and if he had had the candour or honesty to reprint our article, we are persuaded that every reader of his volumes would ascribe to him a disordered imagination. We introduced an anecdote of Bloomfield, at once true and characteristic, in which the display of our want of judgment in not discovering the incipient merit of Mr. Bloomfield gratified no vanity of our own; and in no degree detracted from the merit of the poet. At any rate we were not alone in our cold and mistaken conception of the work. We know nothing of its being shewn to Mr. Bent, but Bloomfield having submitted it to Mr. Charles Dilly, that gentleman referred him to the *Monthly Magazine*; and speaking from recollection of twenty-five or six years, it was transmitted with other poetry for the inspection of the late Dr. Aikin, who promptly returned it as unsuited to the *Magazine*. Bloomfield called again, and heard this decision; but pressed it again on the publisher's attention in so earnest a manner that, at a subsequent interview with Dr. Aikin, the MS. was re-discussed, and peremptorily rejected. Bloomfield called a third time, and on this occasion Dr. R. W. Dickson, author of the *System of Agriculture*, happened to be present, and before Bloomfield entered the room, the MS. was shewn to Dr. D., whose opinion concurring with that of Dr. Aikin, Bloomfield was informed of the result in Dr. D.'s presence. There was an anxiety in his manner, and a novelty in the unlettered aspect of his MS. which led the publisher to treat him with attention and delicacy; and after a prolonged conversation, in which the uncertain rewards of poetry, and the difficulties of literary pursuits, without some pecuniary independence, had been enlarged upon, the MS. was handed to Bloomfield, with an observation, not sarcastically expressed, "I advise you, Sir, to return into the country, and stick to your last." This observation, however proved sarcastic, inasmuch as Bloomfield was really a shoemaker; but in truth, the publisher and Dr. Dickson both agreed after he was gone, that he was a carpenter. Nothing but the extravagant language used by dupes of false feeling, would induce us now to state that on B.'s leaving the room; Dr. Dickson with great warmth, and even with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "I never saw a kinder action in my life; if that poor devil takes your advice, you will be the means of saving him from destruction." Nearly the whole of what passed, was afterwards repeated as a good joke at the expense of the publisher, by Hood, Bloomfield's bookseller, who taunted his neighbour for having missed so good a thing as he deemed the

Farmer's Boy, and which was offered for the value of half a dozen of each magazine, in which the poem might be continued. This was the commercial feeling of Hood, but as commercial calculations have seldom operated on the publisher of the Monthly Magazine, no feeling was ever entertained by him in regard to Bloomfield, besides that of gratification at his unexpected success.

The popularity of the school books published under the name of the Rev. David Blair, has led to an attempt which cannot be too generally exposed. This author published, many years ago, a First Catechism for Children, now become obsolete for want of a revision, but within the month an attempt has been made to obtrude a *Second Catechism*, as it is called, by the same author, a statement which we are warranted in assuring the public is utterly untrue, the author of the First Catechism not having written this pretended Second Catechism, and in that respect the work being altogether spurious. At the same time, this Second Catechism is a hotch-potch of disjointed information, and without being hypercritical, we observe that in one place flour is called "a useful grain."

The public are indebted to Mr. George Wentworth, for a chaste and complete *Collection of Epigrams and Epigrammatic Poetry*. It is the largest assemblage of the kind which has yet been published, and as the author appears to have availed himself of the effusions of past and contemporary genius, the volume deserves to be well received.

Amongst the novelties in preparation for the approaching literary season, is an additional volume of *Letters*, by Anna Seward; developing the progress of an early attachment, disclosing her more private opinions on various subjects, and embracing numerous anecdotes of her contemporaries; to which will be prefixed, an *Essay on Miss Seward's Life and Literary Character*. By Mr. HARRAL. The work will be further illustrated by Notes, a Portrait of Miss Seward, *a fac simile* of her hand-writing, &c.

Early in the ensuing winter will appear, *Amaldo, or the Evil Chalice, and other Poems*; by the author of "Lyrical Poems," "The Siege of Zaragoza," "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage to the Dead Sea," &c.

Mr. Fisbroke, Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham, is about to publish some observations on the treatment of Deafness, on improved principles, illustrated by one case of twenty years, and others of long standing successfully treated.

In the press and speedily will be published, *Death-Bed Scenes, or the Christian's Companion on entering the Dark Valley*; by the author of the *Evangelical Rambler*.

Shortly will be published, in a neat pocket volume, the *History of Origins*, forming a collection of antiquities, important historical facts, singular customs, political and social institutions; and national peculiari-

ties, combining a copious fund of amusement and instruction.

In a few days will be published "Commentaries on the Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children: by Robley Dangleison, M.D., &c. &c.

In the press, "Lasting Impressions," a Novel, by Mrs. Joanna Carey.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ARCHITECTURE.

Observations on the rebuilding of London-Bridge; by John Seaward, esq., 8vo. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The Library Companion; or, the Young Man's Guide and Old Man's Comfort in the Choice of a Library; by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, 8vo. 27s.

Watts' Bibliotheca Britannica, complete in 11 parts, £11 11s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Marshall's Royal Naval Biography; vol. 2, part I, 8vo., 15s.

Memoirs of the Rev. Thomas Halyburton, 12mo., 4s.

Self-Advancement, or Extraordinary Transitions from Obscurity to Greatness; exemplified in the lives and history of Eminent Men. 7s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Edward Williams, D.D., with an appendix, including remarks on important parts of Theological Science; by Joseph Gilbert, 1 vol. 8vo.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Recreations, a series of amusing and instructive experiments, to which are prefixed, First Lines of Chemistry, third edition, 18mo. 3s.

CHRONOLOGY.

The New Chronology; or, Historian's Library Companion: by Thomas Tegg, 12mo. 6s.

CLASSICS.

Selections from Horace, with English Notes, Part I. 4s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Married and Single, a Comedy; by J. Poole, esq. 8vo. 3s.

The Synod of Fortune, a Tragedy, in five acts. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Der Freischütz, or the Seventh Bullet. A Series of twelve illustrations of this popular opera, drawn by an amateur, and etched by George Cruickshank, with a *travestie* of the drama.

EDUCATION.

A Dictionary of Latin Phrases; comprehending a methodical Digest of various Phrases from the best Authors, for the more speedy Progress of Students in Latin Composition. By W. Robertson, A.M.

Harding's (W.) Short-Hand Improved. 3s. The Second Number of "a New Series of Original Sketches," after the style of Morland;

Morland; by Mr. Campion, intended as easy and progressive Lessons in the Art of Sketching Rustic Figures, Animals, Landscapes, &c.

Practical Orthography, or the Art of teaching Spelling by Writing; by William Bearcroft. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Elements of Italian Conversation; by M. Galeotti. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Lineal Drawing, and Introduction to Geometry; from the French of M. Francœur. 5s.

Key to Fraiter's Walkinghame's Tutor's Assistant. 12mo. 3s.

An Improved System of Arithmetic for the Use of Schools and Counting-houses; by Daniel Dowling. Part I. 4s.

Tables for Finding the Content of any Piece of Land; by John Tovey. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

A Practical Grammar of French Rhetoric, containing the Laws of Pronunciation, Prosody, and Accentuation, Punctuation, &c. &c.; by Gabrielle Surenne. 8vo. 12s.

A Key to the above. 12mo. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Views in Greece; by W. H. Williams, esq. 8vo. 12s. 4to. 21s.

HISTORY.

Original Letters illustrative of English History; by Henry Ellis, esq. 3 vols. 36s.

Dodsley's Annual Register for 1823. 8vo. 16s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Florist's Gazette. Part I., containing an Account of the different Auricula and Tulip Meetings for 1824. 12mo. 1s.

MEDICINE.

Letters of Advice to all Persons visiting or settling in the East or West-Indies; by James Boyle, 2s. 6d.

Shute's Principles of Medical Science and Practice, Part I. Physiology, 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The last Military Operations of General Riego; to which is added, A Narrative of the Sufferings of the Author in Prison. By George Matthews, first Aide-de-camp to General Riego. 4s. 6d.

Letters on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron; by Sir Egerton Brydges, post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Past and Actual State of Trade carried on by Great Britain with all parts of the World, from 1697 to 1822; by Cæsar Moreau, on a sheet, 10s. 6d.

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ACTS PASSED in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXX. *To prevent the Stealing of Records, Deeds, and Papers in Ireland.*

Any person or persons who shall, in Ireland, steal, take, or secretly or forcibly carry away any record, deed, security, or instrument, or any paper, parchment, or piece of vellum, or any part thereof, written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, in anywise relating to or concerning the proceedings in his Majesty's courts of justice in Ireland, or concerning the business of any person holding any office or employment under his majesty, and remaining or deposited for safe custody in any of the offices appertaining to the said courts of justice, or in his majesty's castle of Dublin, or in any of his majesty's custom-houses, post-offices, or other public offices in Ireland, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, upon indictment by due course of law, shall and may be transported for the term of seven years, in the manner prescribed by law for the transportation of offenders; or shall and may be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, and shall and may be imprisoned for any time, not exceeding two years, as the court before whom such offender shall be tried shall think fit; and every such offender who shall be ordered to be imprisoned or transported, shall be subject and liable to all laws concerning of-

fenders ordered to be transported or imprisoned.

CAP. XXXI. *Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*

Every non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who shall be furnished with diet and small beer by the innholders or other persons on whom such non-commissioned officers or private soldiers shall be quartered and billeted, shall pay and allow for the same the sum of one shilling *per diem*; and that for such allowance of one shilling the innholder or other person shall furnish one meal.

For horses quartered ten-pence per day is to be paid for hay and straw.

CAP. XXXII. *To amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, "An Act for amending the Laws respecting the solemnization of Marriages in England."*

If the church of any parish, or chapel of any chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized, be demolished in order to be rebuilt, or be under repair, and on such account be disused for public service; it shall be lawful for the banns to be proclaimed in a church or chapel of any adjoining parish or chapelry in which banns are usually proclaimed, or in any place within

within the limits of the parish or chapelry which shall be licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service during the repair or rebuilding of the church as aforesaid, but it is not provided that marriages may be solemnized in such places so licensed:

All licences granted by any archbishop, bishop, or other ordinary or person having authority to grant such licences for the solemnization of marriages in the church of any parish, or chapel of any chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized, shall be deemed and taken to be licences for the solemnization of marriages in any place within the limits of such parish or chapelry, which shall be licensed by the bishop of the diocese for the performance of divine service during the repair or rebuilding of any such church or chapel, or if no such place shall be so licensed, then in the church or chapel of any adjoining parish or chapelry wherein marriages have been usually solemnized.

All banns of marriage proclaimed, and all marriages solemnized according to the provisions of this act, in any place licensed as aforesaid, within the limits of any parish or chapelry, during the repair or rebuilding of the church or chapel of such parish or chapelry, shall be considered as proclaimed and solemnized in the church or chapel of such parish or chapelry, and shall be so registered accordingly.

Cap. XXXVII. *The Alien Act.*

By this act, the 56 Geo. III. c. 86, intitled, "*An Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in and resident in this Kingdom, in certain cases, for two years from the passing of this Act, and until the end of the Session of Parliament, in which the said two years shall expire, if Parliament shall be then sitting,*" (which by the 58 Geo. III. c. 96, was further continued for the term of two years; and by the 1 Geo. IV. c. 105, was further continued for the further term of two years; 3 Geo. IV. c. 97, was continued for the further term of two years), is further continued in force, from the expiration thereof, for the term of two years.

Cap. XLIV. *For allowing persons to compound for their Assessed Taxes for the remainder of the periods of Composition limited by former Acts, and for granting relief in certain cases.*

Whereas by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, (4 Geo. IV. c. 45), the persons therein described, who had not entered into composition within the times limited by former acts were authorized, by giving notice on or before the 1st September 1823, to compound on their respective assessments for the year commencing 5th April 1823, for the then remainder of the periods in the said acts named: and whereas it is expedient further to extend the provisions of the said acts, for enabling per-

sons now to enter into composition for the remainder of the said periods which were unexpired on the 5th April 1824, in the manner herein provided; it is, therefore, enacted, that any person or persons who shall be duly assessed to the said rates and duties for the year commencing the 5th April 1824, and who shall give the notice of their intention to compound within the time and in the manner hereinafter provided, may compound for the rates and duties assessed on their dwelling-house for the term of four years; and for their other assessed taxes allowed to be compounded for for the term of three years respectively, to commence from the 5th April 1824, together with an additional annual duty of one shilling for every twenty shillings of the respective amounts so assessed, and so after that rate for any greater or lesser sum than twenty shillings.

Cap. XLVII. *To alter the laws relating to the Duties on the Importation, and the Prohibitions on the Exportation of Wool, and of Hare and Coney Skins.*

That, from and after the 10th September 1824, the several duties of customs now payable on the importation into any part of the United Kingdom of sheep or lambs wool, and of goats or camels hair or wool, and of hare and coney wool, and of hare skins, shall cease and determine; save and except so far as shall relate to the recovering of any arrears thereof, or any fine, penalty, or forfeiture relating thereto, which may remain unpaid, or which shall have been incurred at any time before the said 10th September 1824; and that, from and after the said 10th September 1824, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto his majesty, his heirs and successors, upon the several sorts of wool or hair and skins specified in the Table to this act annexed, imported into any part of the United Kingdom, the several duties of customs as the same are respectively set forth in figures in the said table.

Cap. L. *Assize of Bread.*

Whereas by reason of the great decrease that has taken place in the prices of the several articles in the making and baking of bread since the passing of the said act of the 53 Geo. III. it is necessary and expedient that the makers and bakers of bread for sale should receive a less allowance for their charges, labour, pains, and profit, than is granted by the said act; it is enacted, That from and after the 1st July, 1824, the allowance to the baker, when the assize shall be set from the average price of wheat, shall be thirteen shillings and ten-pence farthing per quarter, and when the assize shall be set from the average price of flour, such allowance shall be eleven shillings and eight-pence per sack of flour, being in each case a decrease of one half an assize, or of one farthing in the quarter loaf, of the allowance given to the baker by the act of the 53 Geo. III.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead,
by DR. T. FORSTER, for July 1824.*

<i>Days.</i>	<i>Thermometer.</i>	<i>Barometer.</i>	<i>Wind.</i>	<i>State of the Weather.</i>
1.	60	29.70	W. S. W.	Fair.
2.	65	29.54	S. W.	Some rain.
3.	65	29.55	S. W.	Showers.—Fair.
4.	65	29.70	N. W.	Showers.
5.	68	29.88	S. W.	Fair.
6.	65	29.76	S. E.—S.	Some rain.
7.	63	29.78	S. W.—W.	Some rain.
8.	69	29.91	S. W.	Fair.
9.	70	29.80	S. W.	Fog.—Fair.—Showers.
10.	70	29.86	W. N. W.	Fair.
11.	70	29.95	S. S. W.	Fair.
12.	73	29.99	S. W.	Fair.
13.	80	29.99	W. S. W.	Fair.
14.	80	29.85	S. E.—S.	Storms.
15.	73	29.99	W.—Var.	Small rain.—Fair.
16.	72	29.99	S. W.	Showers.
17.	72	30.10	N.	Fair.
18.	67	30.17	N. N. E.	Showers and fair.
19.	70	30.95	S.	Fair.
20.	69	30.30	N.	Fair.
21.	73	30.16	Variable.	Fair.
22.	68		Variable.	Fair.
23.	70	29.95	W.	Clouds.
24.	71	29.79	W.	Fair.
25.	70	29.80	W.	Calm and fair.
26.	65	29.75	Variable.	Rain.
27.	64	30.00	N.	Clouds.
28.	67	30.17	S. W.	Fair.
29.	65	29.79	S. E.—N. W.	Fair.
30.	65	29.60	Variable.	Rainy.
31.	68	29.70	S. E.	Misty.—Clouds.

* * * *The thermometer is taken at 2 P.M., unless otherwise stated.*

OBSERVATIONS.

July 1.—Barometer falling fast.—Grass cut.

—3.—Gales by night, as I ascertained by two cherryclacks on the fruit trees.

—4.—Weather still variable; weathercock very unsteady and oscillating.

—8.—Flotilla of sonder clouds.

—9.—The braying of asses all the morning foretold the return of showers. I have noticed this to be a very certain prognostic of rain; as is the constant crowing of cocks, lowing of cattle, &c. &c.

July 14.—Violent thunder-storms during the whole evening and part of the night.

—21.—A very unusual illumination of the clouds in the north which passed over from the east, at a quarter past ten p.m.

—25.—Delicate light blue sky in the evening, with various modifications of clouds.

—26.—A copious rain.

—31.—Wind variable, as I ascertained by the motion of two kites flying very high in the air.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THOSE affections of the throat and fauces to which allusion was made in the preceding paper, have continued with us through the present month, and, in some instances, have proved troublesomely protracted, connected with a state of system

between positive fever and absolute health. In one or two cases where, connected with this sort of semi-apthous condition of parts, general debility has been so marked as to demand tonics, while the irritability of the stomach, has been such as to forbid that voluminous

voluminous use of medicine which "throwing in the bark" implies, recourse has been had, in the reporter's practice, to the sulphate of quinine; but he is sorry to say that his trials of this concentrated tonic do not warrant the high encomiums passed upon it, even by some individuals who have administered it without any *a priori* determinations to view its effects through a magnifying medium. The writer's feeling respecting it is, that under some circumstances, of high debility, connected with a low state of stomachic power, it may be employed with decisive advantage: but that so far from being of universal application, it will not agree in some instances, even where the propriety of exhibiting vegetable tonics is plainly indicated.

Tendencies to hydrocephalus among children, during the period and process of teething, are at this moment general. It is scarcely necessary to say that these tendencies require to be narrowly watched and nicely dealt with, lest they fall into the full development of this most frightful and fatal of all diseases.

Discharges of blood from the lungs have lately been prevalent, and have in some instances excited more alarm on the part of the patient and his friends than has been due to the occasion. When the consumptive disposition is not strongly marked, when the hæmorrhage soon subsides, without being followed by hurried pulse or hurried respiration, and when the individual finds himself rather relieved than made worse in his feelings by the occurrence, the accident ought not to be considered, as it is too apt to be, a necessary indication of and prelude

to a break-up of constitution, and a coming on of consumption.

Some cases of disturbance in the stomach and bowels, not quite reaching to the height of cholera, have been clearly traced to taking meals with careless and *gourmand* rapidity. At this season of the year, when the stomach is morbidly alive to excitation, and the biliary secretion has more than usual susceptibility to deranged action, hurried meals, with copious draughts, ought especially to be abstained from. It is a curious fact, that while every one almost is aware that thorough mastication is important, very few, indeed, act up to the knowledge which in this particular even feeling imparts. But let it be recollected by the more than commonly careless in this respect, that the inconvenience which the stomach suffers, from being obliged to perform the office of mastication as well as digestion, does not end with the moment. Many more die of mere indigestion than is generally imagined; and, where chronic disorganization is the result of even temperate intemperance, you may repent and call for aid as you will, but it will be found that the time for repentance and for succour is gone by. Large draughts at dinner, under the notion of the solvent property of drink, will do more harm than good. The writer does not subscribe to the position that "man is not a drinking animal (a position, by the way, which has been advocated with much ingenuity and eloquence), but he thinks, nay, he knows, that a well-masticated meal requires but little of fluid to aid its solution, and that much drink of any kind rather tends to distension than digestion." D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Aug. 20, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE trust there has been some truth of late, as well as in former days, of its raining "by planets;" because, if so, there may have been fine harvest weather in some parts of the country, whilst in others which we have seen, the corn in sheaves has been much exposed to rain, and harvesting has been troublesome and expensive, the corn getting wetted, then dried, and wetted again, before it could be carried. The injury however, if general, has not been of material bad consequence. Little wheat was cut before the 20th instant, but from that day harvest has become general, both in South and North Britain; and it seems a peculiar feature of the present season, that in Scotland it is equally early as in the south; also that there was drought in Scotland, whilst we were deluged here. The prospect is here of having as fine harvest days as ever shone; considerable solar heat, with a drying north, or north-east wind. There is much danger, however, to the heated field labourer, in such variable temperature. Our aged weatherwise persons, male and female,

augur a continuance of fine weather, which will make a vast and favourable difference in the values of the crops. Wheat, barley, beans and peas, are universally held to be good crops; potatoes great and of fine quality; turnips of high promise; oats of inferior character, as to bulk, both of straw and grain. Hay and grasses, as great in bulk as has been known by the oldest husbandmen; and the damaged hay, of which the quantity is considerable, has been submitted to the preserving process with salt, to a greater extent than ever before witnessed: here the late act has been eminently beneficial. The farmers generally seem to have been in no improvident haste to cut their corn, and there is good hope the season will be ultimately propitious. In the meantime, the public ought to receive with caution, those high-flown accounts daily published of the vastness of the present crop of wheat—"the greatest which has been seen upon the land during the last fifty years!" Such are customary, and have been regularly repeated, in almost every

year within that period. From the variable nature of the season, atmospheric blight has been universal, but happily, in most parts, superficial, not penetrating the kernel: the straw over has been seldom discoloured. As to the quantity of old wheat on hand, there is a wide diversity of opinion: one party asserting the quantity to be inconsiderable, whilst another is equally confident that there is at this time more old wheat reserved, than has been the case, or could possibly be so, for many years. Not so with barley, of which little remains on hand. The stock of old wheat on the Continent, is beyond all doubt unprecedented, and the crops to the full as weighty as in this country. In the chilly districts of the north-west, wheat sowing has already commenced. The present fine weather will help the wet adhesive fallows; but we cannot speak very highly of clean titles, which in truth are too seldom seen. Their consequence, it should seem, has never been hitherto duly appreciated in this country. The prices of all live stock, sheep most particularly, ought to

afford great satisfaction to the farmer. A store pig of three months old is here worth a sovereign. Bread corn, also, is full as high in price as the public can afford. The dairies have been very productive. Wool in demand. This is no fruit season, whether as to quantity or quality. Quere—does variable temperature, and defect of the solar heat, affect in equal degree also the quality of wheat and the flour produced from it? It is a theme for the chemist. The late hoax—average of the price of oats—may perchance open people's eyes, though forty year's experience had failed.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.—Pork, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon,—raw fat, 2s. 1d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 40s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 40s.—Oats, 19s. to 30s.—Bread, 10½ the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 57s. 6d. to 115s.—Clover do. 80s. to 130s.—Straw 45s. to 56s.

Coals in the Pool, 29s. 6d. to 39s. 3d.
Middlesex, 23d *August*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.				July 20.				Aug. 21.									
Cocoa, W. I. common ..	£	3	10	0	to	4	0	0	£3	5	0	to	4	5	0	per cwt.	
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary		2	12	0	—	2	14	0		2	14	0	—	2	18	0	do.
—, —, fine...		4	6	0	—	5	1	0		4	12	0	—	5	2	0	do.
—, Mocha ..		3	0	0	—	5	0	0		3	0	0	—	5	14	0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common ..		0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½		0	0	8½	—	0	0	9½	per lb.
—, Demerara		0	0	10½	—	0	1	0½		0	0	10	—	0	1	0	do.
Currants		4	15	0	—	4	19	0		4	14	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey		3	15	0	—	3	16	0		3	10	0	—	3	12	0	p ^r chest.
Flax, Riga		51	0	0	—	53	0	0		52	0	0	—	54	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine ...		38	0	0	—	40	0	0		41	0	0	—	42	0	0	do.
Hops, newest, Pockets ..		7	7	0	—	8	8	0		10	10	0	—	12	0	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do....		6	6	0	—	7	7	0		7	15	0	—	9	9	0	do.
Iron, British, Bars ..		9	0	0	—	9	10	0		9	0	0	—	9	10	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs		6	0	0	—	7	0	0		6	0	0	—	7	0	0	do.
Oil, Lucca		8	12	0	—	8	16	0		8	12	0	—	8	15	0	25 galls.
—, Gallipoli		46	0	0	—	47	0	0		46	0	0	—	47	0	0	per ton.
Rags		1	19	0	—	2	0	0		1	18	0	—	2	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new		3	15	0	—	3	18	0		0	0	0	—	0	0	0	do.
Rice, Patna		0	15	0	—	0	16	0		0	15	0	—	0	16	0	do.
—, Carolina		1	10	0	—	1	12	0		1	10	0	—	1	12	0	do.
Silk, China, raw		0	13	9	—	1	0	8		0	13	9	—	1	0	8	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein		0	11	5	—	0	12	10		0	11	5	—	0	12	10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon		0	7	2	—	0	7	6		0	6	8	—	0	7	0	do.
—, Cloves		0	3	0	—	0	3	6		0	2	6	—	0	3	0	do.
—, Nutmegs		0	2	8	—	0	2	9		0	2	7	—	0	2	9	do.
—, Pepper, black		0	0	5½	—	0	0	5¾		0	0	5½	—	0	0	5¾	do.
—, —, white		0	1	2	—	0	1	¾		0	1	2	—	0	1	¾	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac ..		0	2	5	—	0	2	9		0	2	6	—	0	2	9	per gall.
—, Geneva, Hollands ..		0	1	9	—	0	0	0		0	1	9	—	0	0	0	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica ..		0	2	3	—	0	2	6		0	2	3	—	0	2	6	do.
Sugar, brown		2	12	0	—	2	13	0		2	13	0	—	2	14	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine		3	4	0	—	3	6	0		3	6	0	—	3	10	0	do.
—, East-India, brown ..		0	18	0	—	1	0	0		0	18	0	—	1	0	0	do. bond.
—, lump, fine		4	1	0	—	4	4	0		4	1	0	—	4	3	0	do.
Tallow, town-melted....		1	17	0	—	0	0	0		1	17	0	—	6	0	0	do.
—, Russia, yellow ..		1	14	3	—	1	14	6		1	15	9	—	1	16	0	do.
Tea, Bohea		0	2	3½	—	0	2	5½		0	2	5½	—	0	2	6½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best		0	5	0	—	0	5	6		0	5	0	—	0	5	6	do.
Wine, Madeira, old		20	0	0	—	100	0	0		20	0	0	—	100	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old		42	0	0	—	46	0	0		42	0	0	—	46	0	0	do.
—, Sherry		20	0	0	—	55	0	0		20	0	0	—	55	0	0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 24.—Amsterdam, 12 4.—Hamburgh, 37 4.—Paris, 25 55.
—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51¼.—Dublin 9¾ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 300l.—Birmingham, 370l.—Derby, 160l.—Erewash, 1000l.—Forth and Clyde, 500l.—Grand Junction, 350l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 610l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1200l.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 240l.—Oxford, 900l.—Stafford and Worcester, 850l.—Trent and Mersey, 2380l.—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 52l. 10s.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Guardian, 22l. 10s.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 77l.—City Gas Light Company, 170l.—South London, 18l. 10s.—Leeds, 210l.—Liverpool, 200l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were 94½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¼; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101; New 3½ per Cent. 101; Bank Stock, 236½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s.—Silver in bars, 5s. 0d½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August 1824; extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 56.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANDREW, G. Manchester, merchant. (Willis and Co. L.)
Barker, T. Medbourn, Leicestershire, corn-factor. (Bond, Leicester.)
Batger, W. Henley-on-Thames, grocer. (Maxon; L. Battey, W. and E. Stafford, boot-makers. (Chester, L.)
Bennett, R. Woodford, Essex, blacksmith. (Score, L.)
Blackburn, T. Seacombe, Cheshire, tea gardens-keeper. (Adlington and Co. L.)
Braddock, J. W. Portsmouth, musical instrument seller. (Young, L.)
Brett, R. Temple-place, Blackfriars'-road, tailor. (Burra and Co.)
Brookes, R. Oldham, Lancashire, shop-keeper. (Chester, L.)
Brown, G. Regent-street, upholsterer. (Fynmore and Co.)
Brettargh, J. Manchester, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L.)
Chandler, J. Sandwich, corn-factor. (Lodington and Co. L.)
Chorley, T. Bristol, cordwainer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
Cohen, S. Holywell-street, Shoreditch, linen-dra- per. (Phipps.)
Cragg, J. Salmisbury, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Wheeler, L.)
Devey, W. Holland-street, Blackfriars'-road, coal- merchant. (Swaine and Co.)
Dewe, B. T. Lechlade, Gloucestershire, mercer and draper. (Meggison and Co. L.) (Withy.)
Dubois, C. King-street, Covent Garden, auctioneer.
Errington, G. and C. D. Nicholls, Croydon, dealers, (Robinson, L.)
Evans, H. Lower East Smithfield, oil-merchant. (Taylor, J.)
Fawcett, R. and J. Atkinson, Albion-place, Bartho- lomew Close, colour-men. (Dean.)
Grumshaw, G. Blackburn, grocer. (Blakelock, L.)
Hair, J. Scotswood, Northumberland, coal-tar ma- nufacturer. (Bainbridge, Newcastle.)
Haskew, J. Cock-hill, Stepney, tobacco-manu- facturer. (Younger, L.)
Hilton, W. Brixton-hill, stage-coach master. (Gates and Co. L.) [and Co. L.]
Harding, R. Bristol, timber-merchant. (Boardillon

Hunt, G. Leicester-square, linen-dra- per. (Burra and Co.)
Johnson, J. and J. Davies, Ferry-wharf, Vauxhall, coal-merchants. (Stevens and Co.)
Kentish, N. L. St. Michael, near Winchester, dealer and chapman. (Brimbridge, L.)
Kershaw, A. Ramsbottom, Lancashire, timber- dealer. (Taylor and Co. L.)
Lawton, J. Rob. Cross, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woolstapler. (Ellis and Co. L.)
MacGeorge, W. Lower Fore-street, Lambeth, brewer. (Sloper, L.)
Marshall, J. Black-Horse-yard, Gray's-Inn-Lane, box-maker. (Brace and Co.)
Martin, J. Beccles, farmer. (Smith and Co. L.)
Matthews, B. Chamber-street, Goodman's-fields, liquor-merchant. (Evitt and Co. L.)
Mogford, H. Craven-street, Strand, tailor. (Ri- chardson, L.)
Moore, N. Wigan, hop and seed-dealer. (Bour- dillon and Co.)
Morgan, W. Llanally, butcher. (Bright, L.)
Munk, W. Warwick-place, White-Cross-street, dealer in spruce. (Jones and Co.)
Nichols, F. Otley, Yorkshire, corn-merchant. (Slade and Co. L.)
Noyce, F. T. Richmond, shoe-maker. (Score, L.)
Phelps, G. R. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, vel- lum-binder. (Osbaldeston and Co.)
Pickthall, W. Broughton-in-the-Furness, Lanca- shire, cabinet-maker. (Armstrong, L.)
Place, R. Mountsorrell, victualler. (Holme and Co. L.)
Powell, L. Dover, miller. (Abbott and Co. L.)
Powell, T. Forest-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, corn-factor. (Abbott and Co. L.)
Price, W. late of Fetter-lane, optician. (Sherwood and Co.)
Pulley, H. Bedford, draper. (Truwitt, L.)
Ranson, J. Sunderland, carrier. (Bell and Co. L.)
Rees, J. Carmarthen, draper. (Pearson, L.)
Smith, M. Cuckermouth, mercer. (Steel and Co. L.)
Taylor, T. Shed Thames, flour-factor. (Isaacs, L.)
Trim, A. Davenham, Cheshire, carrier. (Mason and Co.)
Tute, B. N. Wakefield, bookseller. (Hurd and Co. L.)
Wake, W. J. and T. M. Southwick, Durham, ship-builders. (Blakiston, T.)
Wightwick, J. W. Greenhammerton, Yorkshire, vintner. (Norton and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Appleton, J. Tottenham Court- road
Arrowsmith, W. Stoke-upon- Trent, Staffordshire
Atherton, J. Lancaster
Atkinson, G. Monkwearmouth
Banbury, C. H. Wood-street, Cleapside
Bell, W. and J. Harris, Bridge- street, Westminster
Bowman, P. R. Arundel
Brown, A. Plymouth
Brown, W. Sutton-at-Hone, Kent
Brown and Walter, Bristol
Chalmers, J. sen., High Holborn
Collier, J. Rathbone-place
Comparr, J. G. Spread-Eagle-court
Compland and Sons, Leeds
Corring and Catesby, Bedford- court, Covent-garden
Crabb, W. Tollisford, Somerset- shire
Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Bi- shopsgate Without
Dewman and Olley, Broad-street, Cheapside

Duke, M. York
Plindt, G. London Wall
Ford, W. Black-Prince-row
Guidice, A. Merther Tydvil
Hammond, W. Wickhambrook, Suffolk
Handsombe, J. H. Newport Pag- nell
Hannum, E. Threadneedle-street
Hewitt, T. Whitchurch
Hornby, J. Liverpool
Howard and Gibbs, Cork-street
Kerby, O. M. Finch-lane
Langley and Balsh, Southwark
Lee, J. Charles-street, Horsly- down
Merret, J. Arlingham
Merry, J. Great Yarmouth
Metcalfe, M. and M. R. Hull
Mitchell, W. Wainstead, Essex
Moon, F. Mirfield, Yorkshire
Moon, J. Acre's Barn, near Man- chester
Nattriss, J. sen., Thornton, York- shire
Neilson, W. Liverpool

Newell T. Amberley
Parsons, R. Swansea
Perrell, J. King-street
Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone.
Reed and Middlemas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne
Sanderson and Co., Nicholas-lane
Sparks, W. and J. Frome, Sel- wood, Somersetshire.
Springweller, A. Duke-street, West Smithfield
Stephens, R. Goswell-street
Thompson, J. Wolverhampton
Ugarte, D. D. Wilson-street
Ward, T. Coventry
Weedon, G. Bath
West, H. Worthing
Whitehead, R. Norwich
Williams, W. Meinkie, Carmar- thenshire
Wilson, R. Birmingham
Wilson, W. Liverpool
Wolf and Dorville, New Bridge- street
Wharton, G. A. Maidenhead
Wood, J. Cardiff.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Government, to sustain the late wars, having availed itself of all the resources of the people, is at this time allowing them to recover their exhausted strength, in the hope of rendering it available whenever any real, imaginary, or plausible cause exists for waging new wars. Hence the pacific and temporizing character of our diplomacy, and hence the improving condition of the nation. Nor ought the moral lesson to be lost sight of—for it would appear from the premises, that the greatest enemies of a nation are those who plunge it into wars; and the greatest friends, those who in contempt of the false glory of war, maintain with other countries the beneficial relations of peace.

A fleet having been fitted out against Algiers, under the command of Admiral Sir Harry Neale, hostilities were commenced in so spirited a manner, that the Algerine Government opened a negotiation and conceded the points of the last treaty, about which it had equivocated.

Foreign Office, Aug. 17, 1824.

The Right Honourable George Canning, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by the command of His Majesty, to the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at this Court, that, in consequence of the satisfactory issue of the negotiation between the Commander of His Majesty's Naval Forces off Algiers, and the Government of that Regency, the blockade of that port has been discontinued.

By the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, it appears that the total sums levied in the year 1822-3, including county rates, and other charges not appertaining to the poor, exhibit a declension, as compared with 1821-2, of £863,287; and, as compared with 1817-18, the year of highest amount, a declension of £2,422,287. As one cause of the reduction, it is named that in 1822-3, the average price of wheat was 41s. 11d. per qr.; in 1821-2, it was 53s. Sussex still appears as the county in which the expenditure on the poor bears the highest proportion to the number of the people; and Lancaster appears at the other extremity of the scale. The Committee make the following abstract from the returns, which specify the particular species of property on which the poor-rates were levied:

Lands occupied for Agricultural purpose.....	£4,602,252
Dwelling-houses and all other inhabited buildings.....	1,762,950

Mills, and factories, warehouses, and land occupied for trade..	£247,389
Manorial profits, fines, quarries, &c., and including all other articles locally accessible, not comprized in the above heads	90,908

FRANCE.

The Session of the French Chambers is closed. The most important event by which it has been distinguished, is the substitution of Septennial Elections for the system of renewal by fifths. The failure of the attempt to relinquish the Five per cents. has produced none of the consequences which were at first expected to result from it. The *Moniteur* contains, in its official part, the proclamation of the law fixing the budget for 1825. The expenses of the consolidated debt and the sinking fund are fixed at 237,685,785 francs; the general expenses of the service, at 691,847,395 francs; the proceeds of the taxes, at 899,510,385 francs.—There is also an Ordinance, which decrees that the titles of Baron, Viscount, Count, Marquess, and Duke, which he shall henceforth think fit to confer on those of his subjects who shall have appeared worthy of them, shall be personal, and not go down to their children or descendants in the direct line, unless the possessors of such titles shall have been so authorized by his Majesty.

The last will of Napoleon has at length been published in England, but its circulation has been prohibited in Bourbon France. The following passages are curious:—

I die in the apostolical Roman religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

I have always had reason to be pleased with my dearest wife, Marie Louise. I retain for her to my last moment the most tender sentiments; I beseech her to watch, in order to preserve my son from the snares which yet environ his infancy. I recommend to my son never to forget he was born a French prince, and never to allow himself to become an instrument in the hands of the triumvirs who oppress the nations of Europe; he ought never to fight against France, or to injure her in any manner; he ought to adopt my motto—"Every thing for the French people."

I.—I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its * * *. The English nation will not be slow in avenging me. The two unfortunate results of the invasions of France, when she had still so many resources,

sources, are to be attributed to the treason of Marmont, Augereau, Talleyrand, and La Fayette. I forgive them; may the posterity of France forgive them like me.

I thank my good and most excellent mother, the Cardinal, my brothers and sisters, for the interest which they have continued to feel for me. I pardon Louis for the libel which he published in 1820: it is replete with false assertions and falsified documents.

I disavow the "Manuscript of St. Helena," and other works, under the title of "Maxims, Sayings," &c. which persons have been pleased to publish for the last six years. Such are not the rules which have guided my life. I caused the Duke d'Enghien to be arrested and tried, because that step was essential to the safety, interest, and honour of the French people, when the Count D'Artois was maintaining, by his confession, sixty assassins at Paris. Under similar circumstances, I would again act in the same way.

II.—I bequeath to my son, the boxes, orders, and other articles, such as my plate, field-bed, saddles, spurs, chapel plate, books, linen, which I have been accustomed to wear and use, according to the annexed list (A). It is my wish that this slight bequest may be dear to him, as recalling the memory of a father, of whom the universe will discourse to him. I bequeath to Lady Holland the antique Cameo which Pope Pius VI. gave me at Volentino. I bequeath to Count Montholon 2,000,000*f.* as a proof of my satisfaction with the filial attentions which he has paid me during six years, and as an indemnity for the losses which his residence at St. Helena has occasioned. I bequeath to Count Bertrand 500,000*f.* I bequeath to Marchand, my first valet de chambre, 400,000*f.* The services which he has rendered to me are those of a friend: it is my wish that he should marry the widow, sister, or daughter of an officer of my old guard. To St. Denis, to Novarraz, to Pieron, each 100,000*f.* To Archambaud, 50,000*f.* To Cursor and to Chandellier, 25,000*f.* To the Abbé Vignali, to Count Las Cases, to Count Lavalette, to Larray, surgeon-in-chief, the most virtuous man I have known, to General Brayer, to General Le Fevre Desnouettes, to General Drouet, to General Cambrone, to the children of General Mouton Duvernet, to the children of the brave Labedoyere, each 100,000*f.* To the children of General Girard; killed at Ligny, 100,000*f.* To the children of General Marchand, 100,000*f.* To the children of the virtuous General Travost, 100,000*f.* To General Lallemand, the elder, to Count Real, to Costa de Basilica, in Corsica, to General Clausel, to Baron de Menevalle, to Arnault, the author of Marius, each 100,000*f.* To Colonel Marbot, 100,000*f.* I engage him to continue to write in defence of the glory of the French armies, and to confound their calumniators and apostates. To Baron Bignon, 100,000*f.* I engage him to write the history of French

diplomacy from 1793 to 1815. To Poggi de Talalo, and to surgeon Emmery, each 100,000*f.* These sums will be raised from the 6,000,000*f.* which I deposited on leaving Paris in 1815; and from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July, 1815. The account will be settled with the banker by Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand. Whatever that deposit may produce beyond the sum of 5,600,000*f.* which have been above disposed of, shall be distributed as a gratuity amongst the wounded at the battle of Waterloo, and amongst the officers and soldiers of the battalion of the Isle of Elba, according to a scale to be determined upon by Montholon, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrone, and the surgeon Larrey. These legacies, in case of death, shall be paid to the widows and children, and in default of such, shall revert to the bulk of my property.

III.—My private domain being my property, of which no French law deprives me, that I am aware of, an account of it will be required from the Baron de la Bouillerie, the treasurer thereof: it ought to amount to more than 200,000,000*f.* namely—1. The portfolio containing the savings which I made during fourteen years, out of my civil list, which amounted to more than twelve million francs per annum, if my memory be good. 2. The produce of this portfolio. 3. The furniture of my palaces, such as was in 1814, including the palaces of Rome, Florence, and Turin. All this furniture was purchased with monies accruing from the civil list. 4. The proceeds of my houses in the kingdom of Italy, such as money, plate, jewels, furniture, equipages; the accounts will be rendered by Prince Eugene and the steward of the crown, Campagnoni.

NAPOLEON.

I bequeath my private domain, one half to the surviving officers and soldiers of the French army who have fought since 1792 to 1815, for the glory and the independence of the nation. The distribution shall be made in proportion to their appointments upon active service. One half to the towns and districts of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Franche Comte, of Burgundy, of the Isle of France, of Champagne Forest, Dauphine, which may have suffered by either of the invasions. There shall be previously deducted from this sum, 1,000,000*f.* for the town of Brienne and 1,000,000*f.* for that of Meri. I appoint Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Marchand, the executors of my will. The present will, wholly written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

L. S.

NAPOLEON.

LIST (A.)—Affixed to my Will.

15th April, 1821.

I.—The consecrated vessels which have been in use at my chapel at Longwood. I enjoin the Abbe Vignali to preserve them, and to deliver them to my son when he shall reach the age of 16 years.

II.

II.—My arms, that is to say, my sword, that which I wore at Austerlitz, the sabre of Sobiesky, my dagger, my broad-sword, my hanger, my two pair of Versailles pistols, my gold travelling box, that of which I made use on the morning of Ulm and of Austerlitz, of Jena, of Eylau, of Friedland, of the island of Lobau, of Moscow, of Montmirail. In this point of view it is my wish that it may be precious in the eyes of my son. (It has been deposited with Count Bertrand since 1814.) I charge Count Bertrand with the care of preserving these objects, and of conveying them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

III.—Three small mahogany boxes, containing, the first, thirty-three snuff-boxes or comfit boxes; the second, twelve boxes with the imperial arms, two small eye-glasses, and four boxes found on the table of Louis XVIII. in the Tuilleries, on the 20th March 1815; the third, three snuff-boxes, ornamented with silver medals, according to the custom of the Emperor; and sundry articles for the use of the toilet, according to the lists numbered I, II, III.; my field beds, which I used in all my campaigns; my field telescope; my dressing-box, one of each of my uniforms, a dozen shirts, and a complete set of each of my dresses, and generally of every thing used in my toilet; my wash-hand stand; a small clock which is in my chamber at Longwood; my two watches; and the chain of the Empress's hair. I charge Marchand, my principal valet-de-chambre, to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

IV.—My cabinet of medals; my plate, and my Sèvres china, which I used at St. Helena; (List b and c) I charge Count Montholon to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

V.—My three saddles and bridles, my spurs, which I used at St. Helena, my fowling-pieces, to the number of five; I charge my huntsman, Novarraz, to take care of these articles, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

VI.—Four hundred volumes, selected from those in my library, which I have been accustomed to use the most; I charge St. Denis to take care of them, and to convey them to my son, when he shall attain the age of sixteen years.

This is a Codicil to my will.

It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I loved so well. I bequeath to Counts Bertrand, Montholon, and to Marchand, the money, jewels, plate, china, furniture, books, arms, and generally every thing that belongs to me in the island of St. Helena. This codicil, entirely written with my own hand, is signed and sealed with my own arms.

NAPOLEON.

This is my codicil or act of my last will.

Upon the funds remitted in gold to the Empress Marie Louise, my very dear and well-beloved spouse, at Orleans, in 1814, she remains in my debt two millions, of which I dispose by the present codicil, for the purpose of recompensing my most faithful servants, whom moreover I recommend to the protection of my dear Marie Louise. I recommend to the Empress to cause the income of thirty thousand francs, which Count Bertram possessed in the Duchy of Parma, and upon the Mont Napoleon at Milan, to be restored to him, as well as the arrears due. I make the same recommendation to her with regard to the Duke of Istria, Duroc's daughter, and others of my servants, who have continued faithful to me, and who are always dear to me; she knows them. Out of the above-mentioned two millions, I bequeath three hundred thousand francs to Count Bertrand, of which he will lodge one hundred thousand francs in the treasurer's chest, to be employed in legacies of conscience, according to my dispositions. I bequeath 200,000*fr.* to Count Montholon, of which he will lodge 100,000*fr.* in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above mentioned; 200,000*fr.* to Count Las Cases of which he will lodge 100,000*fr.* in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above mentioned; to Marchand 100,000*fr.*, of which he will place 50,000*fr.* in the treasurer's chest, for the same purpose as above-mentioned. To Jean Jerome Levie, the Mayor of Ajaccio at the commencement of the revolution, or to his widow, children, or grandchildren, 100,000*fr.* To Duroc's daughter, to the son of Bessières, the Duke of Istria, to Général Drouot, and to Count Lavalette, each 100,000*fr.* 100,000, that is to say; 25,000 to Pieron, my *maître d'hôtel*; 25,000 to Novarra, my huntsman; 25,000 to St. Denis, the keeper of my books; 25,000 to Santini, my former door-keeper. 100,000, that is to say—40,000 to Planat, my orderly officer; 20,000 to Herbert, lately housekeeper of Rambouillet, and who belonged to my chamber in Egypt; 20,000 to Lavigne, who was lately keeper of one of my stables, and who was my jockey in Egypt; 20,000 to Jeanet Dervieux, who was overseer of the stables, and served with me in Egypt. 200,000*fr.* shall be distributed in alms to the inhabitants of Brienne-le-Château, who have suffered most. The 300,000 francs remaining shall be distributed to the officers and soldiers of my guard at the island of Elba, who may be now alive, or to their widows or children, in proportion to their appointments; and according to an estimate which shall be fixed by my testamentary executor; those who have suffered amputation, or have been severely wounded, shall receive double; the estimate of it to be fixed by Larrey and Emmery. This codicil is written entirely with my own hand, signed, and sealed with my arms.

NAPOLEON.

(On the back of the Codicil is written)—

This is my codicil or act of my last will, the execution of which I recommend to my dearest wife, the Empress Marie Louise.

(L. S.)

NAPOLEON.

6th Codicil.—Monsieur Lafitte, I remitted to you, in 1819, at the moment of my departure from Paris, a sum of 5,000,000 of francs, for which you have given me a receipt in duplicate. I have cancelled one of the receipts, and I charge Count Montholon to present to you the other receipt, in order that you may pay to him, after my death, the said sum, with interest at the rate of five per cent., from the 1st of July 1815, deducting the payments which you have been instructed to make by virtue of my orders. It is my wish that the settlement of your account may be agreed upon between you, Count Montholon, Count Bertrand, and the Sieur Marehand; and this settlement being made, I give you, by these presents, a complete and absolute discharge from the said sum. I also, at that time, placed in your hands a box, containing my cabinet of medals. I beg you will give it to Count Montholon. This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur Lafitte, to have you in his holy and good keeping.

April 25, 1821.

NAPOLEON.

7th Codicil.—Monsieur le Baron Laboullerie, treasurer of my private domain, I beg you to deliver the account and the balance, after my death, to Count Montholon, whom I have charged with the execution of my will. This letter having no other object, I pray God, Monsieur le Baron Laboullerie, to have you in his holy and good keeping.

April 25, 1821.

NAPOLEON.

The French ministry have thought proper, in the midst of the present political calm, to renew the censorship on the journals.

SPAIN.

The hostility evinced against the French is increased and increasing, and is infinitely greater in the provinces than in the capital. After the publication of the Decree of King Ferdinand, which he has called an Amnesty, but which was, in truth, a List of Proscription, a great number of disorders and acts of tyranny occurred in Valencia, which excited the indignation of the people. This discontent subsequently increased, and the conflict of parties soon plunged the city into the greatest confusion. To quell this alarming spirit, the French troops forming the garrison of Carthagena were sent for, and the latter place was then left in charge of two remnants of what were called the Faction belonging to Eroles and Chambo. After this occurrence the Royalists who had sallied forth from Va-

lencia, were beaten by the new insurgents in Requena, although they were supported by a detachment of French. These contests have since placed the whole province of Castello in commotion, in consequence whereof one of the last mails going from Valencia to Madrid was intercepted. The same letters also state, that the principal part of the French troops, forming the garrison of Madrid, had marched off towards Badajoz, together with several officers of Engineers, and seven pieces of artillery. The object of this movement is said to be the formation of a *Cordon Sanitaire*, on the frontiers of Portugal, as a preliminary step to the military occupation of that kingdom by the French. The Paris papers describe a very serious affray in the Spanish capital, between the French and Spanish soldiers, which ended in the loss of several lives on both sides, and proves the existence of the most rancorous enmity between the Spaniards and the French.

UNITED STATES.

Letters from New York mention that great preparations were making to receive the Marquis de la Fayette, who was about to take his departure from France, and that a portion of the United States troops had been styled the La Fayette Guards. This eminent person has left France for America, to escape the persecutions of the French Government.

GREECE.

The Porte having fitted out a grand armament against the Greeks, aided by troops from the Pacha of Egypt, commenced their operations against the small island of Ipsaria, and have been too successful, as appears by the following letters:

Smyrna, July 5.

Ipsaria was taken by the fleet of the Captain Pacha on the 3d instant, at six o'clock A.M. The fleet appeared before the island on Friday, and the Captain Pacha sent in two flags of truce before he commenced the attack, promising a free and full pardon to the island if they would lay down their arms. The first was sent back, with a message that sooner than submit, every man was determined to die. The second fared worse, and was sent back with his beard half shaven off, and with a message that they were waiting his attack with anxiety. The attack commenced at four o'clock A.M. on Saturday morning, on the west of the island, when about 14,000 men were landed, whilst a feigned attack was making on the batteries in the port on the other side of the island. The fight became general about six o'clock, and the Captain Pacha, seeing himself completely master of the

the island, and willing to stop a further effusion of blood, issued a proclamation, promising 500 dollars for every Greek prisoner brought to the camp alive. A good many vessels in the port are said to have escaped.

Trieste, July 27.

The island of Ipsara, a little north-west of Scio, has been attacked by the Turks. This was a small place, but the inhabitants were considered able mariners, and brave determined men, whom the Musselmén resolved to extirpate. After a desperate resistance, which is stated to have cost the Turks 15,000 men, the place being strong, they succeeded in gaining possession of it. The surviving Ipsariots resolving not to let their wives and daughters fall into the power of their foe, mindful of the fate of Scio, assembled the remaining population in the fort, and blew themselves up, involving multitudes of their conquerors in their destruction. The islanders, about 8000 or 10,000 persons, were thus all destroyed by the sword, or their own act in this tragedy.

The Paris papers which arrived Thursday furnish a confirmation of the intelligence respecting the fall of Ipsara. Another island, Caso, or Caxo, has likewise fallen, in which the loss of the Greeks is stated at between 300 and 400.

The Greeks give a different version of this affair, and even claim the recapture of the island with great loss to the Turks. They describe the Turks as repulsed in an attack on Athens, and assert that the Pacha of Albania has declared himself independent.

AFRICA.

The frigate *Owen Glendower*, Captain Thomas Pricket has arrived at Spithead. She left Cape Coast Castle, 31st May. The rains and sickly season had set in very severely; before the *Glendower's* departure, the mortality on the Cape Coast was distressing; the European merchants dying at the rate of *eight or nine a day*, besides women and children, from the malignant fever of the country,

which had taken off so many, that coffins could not be procured fast enough. Of the white soldiers of the second West-India Regiment who had lately arrived from England and the Cape of Good Hope, there remained only 85 out of 250, and the officers belonging to the above regiment had shared the same fate.

Colonel Sutherland, of the Second West-India Regiment, was carrying on active measures against the Ashantees; several skirmishes had lately taken place in the bush, under the command of Captain Blenkarne, and the loss of the Ashantees was very great, supposed to be upwards of 1000. The King was at the head of his troops. Our loss is not known, but it is said to be trivial, compared with the enemy's. The Ashantees had, however, surrounded the Fantee country in immense bodies.

WEST-INDIES.

Intelligence has arrived this week from Jamaica, the tenour of which is disagreeable. On more than one estate the Negroes have revolted, and set fire to trash houses; and that no less than from 50 to 100 have deserted, joined the Maroons in the woods, and are doing their best to excite others to follow their example. Several were taken, and more than one of them, rather than meet a trial, furiously ripped open their own bowels!

Pirates are numerous and destructive. The *Posthumous*, from Jamaica, was, in company with another vessel, pursued by two piratical schooners, off the Floridas, for a considerable time, and who were only deterred from attacking them by the two keeping together. A vessel, said to be the *Prince*, of Liverpool, from New Orleans, is said to have been captured, by pirates, and all hands murdered, at Cameron Island.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JULY 30.—Intelligence arrived that the *Camillus*, from Liverpool, wrecked on her voyage to Quebec; three of the crew drowned, and twenty-three, the remainder, including passengers, picked up in their boats by the *Columbus*, also from Quebec.

Aug. 5.—Will of Bonaparte registered at Doctor's Commons; probate granted to Count de Montholon, one of the executors.—(See *Political Affairs*.)

—12.—The premises of Mr. Wilson,

printer, and of Mr. Moyes, printer, Greville-street, Hatton-garden, destroyed by fire. Stock and other property to the amount of £30,000 were destroyed.

In the course of the month, the street pavement in Bridge-street, Black-friars, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, and Portman-square, has been taken up, and broken on the principle of Mr. M'Adam.

The improvements and increase of London, during the summer, have exceeded all example. New streets, squares, churches, schools,

schools, &c. are in course of erection on every side of the metropolis, and London in extent covers with its buildings, at least twenty-five square miles.

The present year has in the city of London been distinguished by the useful and judicious decisions on many points of police and street-practice of the present Lord Mayor, which, if followed by his successors, will render London as remarkable for its convenience as for its extent and opulence.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Mr. R. B. Gilbert, to Maria, daughter of E. Shin, esq. of Islington.

James Barton Hill, esq., of Harpur-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Mary Ann Keveston, of Milk-street, Cheapside.

Mr. James Browne, of Elbow-lane, Thames-street, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Wells, esq. of Islington.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Thomas Royse Morgell, esq. of the 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Lady Mary Balders, widow of Major B.

Carlisle Bamlett, esq. of Haverton-hall, Stockton, to Ann, daughter of the late Adam Alderson, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard. Samuel G. Gist, esq. of Warmington Grange, Gloucestershire, to Mary Anne, daughter of Lord Rossmore.

William Spence, esq. of London, to Isabella, daughter of George Ross, esq. of Demerara.

Simon Frazer Cooke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, to Jane, daughter of James Pigott, esq. of Fitzhall, Sussex.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, Captain Rowley, R. N. to Charlotte, daughter of John Moseley, esq. late of Tofts, Norfolk.

N. Pilkington, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mildred, daughter of G. Robinson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At St. Pancras New Church, T. Godwin, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late Dr. Garnett, of the Royal Institution.

The Rev. Richard Baker, son of Sir Robert B. of Berner's-street, to Frances, daughter of the late John Prescott, esq. of St. Petersburg.

Capt. Fane, R.N. to Miss Flint, sister of Sir C. Flint.

Richard Torin Kindersly, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. J. Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.

Henry Wilson, esq. of Highbury-hill, to Mary Fuller, daughter of E. F. Maitland, esq. of Shinfield-place, Berks.

Sir Thomas Ormsby, bart. to Mary Martin, daughter of Major-general Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park, Essex.

John Gibbons, esq. son of Sir John G. bart. of Stanwell-place, Middlesex, to Charlotte, daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart. of Wrating-park, Cambridgeshire.

Samuel M'Culloh, esq. of Baltimore, to Miss Eleanor M'Culloh, late of Great Ormond-street.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 400.

William Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris-house, Berks, to Caroline Anne, daughter of Simon Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

Godfrey Green Downes, esq. of Baker-street, to Sarah Amelia, widow of Thomas Pendarves Smith, M.D. of Stoke Newington.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Shebbeare, esq. R.N. to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. George Clark Gayton.

J. Towne, esq. of Lyon's-inn, to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Rose, rector of St. Martin, Outwich.

Mr. Eliezer Chater, of Camberwell-new-road, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Vincent Wanostrocht, LL.D. of Alfred-house, Camberwell.

At Hampton-court, the Rev. R. Tredcroft, to Frances Catherine, daughter of Sir T. Pechell, bart. M.P. of Aldwick, Sussex.

Thomas Joes, esq. of Cobham, Surrey, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Croughton, esq. of St. Clare, Suffolk.

At Battersea, George Hill, esq. of Tortola, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Still, esq. of Lavender-hill.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Buller, esq. grandson of the late Mr. Justice B. to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Major-general Coote-Manningham.

Ralph Bernal, esq. M.P. of Park-crescent, Portland-place, to Clara Christiana, daughter of John White, M.D.

DIED.

In Chandos-street, Mrs. Henry Skelton.

In Great Prescott-street, 54, Sibella, wife of John Maclean, esq.

Mr. James Norton, 69, late of Fish-street-hill.

In Percy-street, 83, Elizabeth, widow of S. O. Taylor, esq.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, 25, Augusta Elizabeth, wife of John Kirkland, esq.

In Green-street, *Viscount Hampden*, of the family of the celebrated John Hampden, relative to whom and his true English principles the deceased nobleman evinced the fashionable rancour of his cast, by ordering his steward to exclude the unique family portrait of John from his collection; and in consequence, being on sale, it fell into the hands of the editor of this Miscellany.

At Richmond, Elizabeth, wife of William Smith, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, Mrs. Margaret Wright

On Dulwich-common, 25, Mrs. Mary Vandenberg.

At Godstone, Surry, 29, the Rev. Alexander Waugh, A. M. Minister of the Scot's church, Miles's-lane, and the author of several works esteemed in the religious world.

In Lincoln's-inn-Fields, 40, Thomas Clark, esq.

In Addington-place, Camberwell, 75, William Old, esq.

In Barossa-place, Islington, *Elizabeth*, wife of John William Norie, esq.

At the Priory, Stanmore, *Lady Jane*, daughter of the Earl of Aberdeen.

At Brompton-crescent, 83, *John Philip Beger*, esq.

In Chapel-street, Paddington, *Henrietta*, wife of James Wadmore, esq.

In Hertford-street, Park-lane, 69, *Hugh Bishop*, esq., brother to Lord de la Zouche.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Chollett*, widow of Samuel C., esq. Commissary-general in the West-Indies.

At Clay-hill, Epsom, 87, *Margaret*, widow of Capt. Henry J. Hunson, R.N.

At Cosford, Surrey, *Ann*, wife of John Hawkins, esq.

88, *William Bond*, esq. late principal clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers at Guildhall, generally regretted.

In Queen Elizabeth-row, Greenwich, *Ann*, wife of Capt. George Hillier, R.N.

At Sumbury, Middlesex, *Mrs. Topham*.

In Upper Gower-street, *Lucy Elizabeth*, wife of Lord Maurice Drummond.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, *Mr. Eustace Danby*.

In Kensington-square, 66, *Mrs. Charlotte Jackson*, late of Russell-square.

At Hornsea, *Thomas Clifton Garland*, esq. of Newcastle.

In Providence-row, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, 66, *William Spencer*, esq.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-sq. *Eleanor*, wife of Joseph Goddard, esq.

At Cheltenham, 71, *Thomas Jameson*, M.D. His name is identified with the latest scientific description of Cheltenham waters.

At Chiswick, *William Sharp*, esq. for many years the best line-engraver of his time, and whose reputation in this art will long be second only to that of Woollett, having lived in professional activity full half a century. Except in the weakness of his superstitions, he was what would pass for

clear and strong-headed man. His voice was loud, and his manner imposing. He was thick-set and stout; and his features were large and strong. He pursued his whims too much to get rich, though he could always command any price for his works.

In Oxford-street, 65, *Mrs. Owen*, sister of James Scatcherd, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Mr. St. Barbe, to the living of Stockton, Wilts.

Rev. Samuel Fenton, to the vicarage of Fishguard, in the county of Pembroke.

Rev. John Evans, to the rectory of Penbedoo Llan Ffangel, in the county of Pembroke.

Rev. William Frederic Patteson, B. A. appointed chaplain to the Poor of the Great Hospital in Norwich, and curate of the parish church of St. Helen's.

Rev. Dr. Cracknell succeeds the Rev. John Davis as minister of Portland chapel.

Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, to the rectory of Arlington, Devon.

Rev. Thomas Carew, to the rectory of Hacombe, Devon.

The Rev. Edward Fane, M.A. to the prebend of Lyme and Halstock.

Rev. Robert Roe Houston, to the rectory of Artwick, with the vicarage of Artsey, Bedfordshire.

Rev. James Cutting Salford, B.A. to the vicarage of Mettingham, Norfolk.

Rev. George Hodgson, to Christ Church, Birmingham.

Rev. William Phelps, M.A. to the vicarage of Meare, near Glastonbury.

Rev. Thomas Henry Mirehouse, M.A. domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, M.A. to the vicarage of Kensington.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A numerous meeting of the great freeholders of Northumberland was lately held at Newcastle, pursuant to a requisition of Edward Collingwood, Esq., the High Sheriff, to consider the propriety of forming railways between Newcastle and Carlisle. After some discussion, this very important and striking measure to both towns was agreed to. (*See the VARIETIES.*)

The Bishop of Durham lately presented to the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle the complete works of Bacon, Locke, Paley, Cowper, and Dr. Johnson. Several respectable individuals have lately added their subscriptions to this praiseworthy association.

Married.] Mr. J. Jons to Miss D. Teasdale.—Mr. J. Richardson to Miss N. Elkstot, of the Head of the Side: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Bowman, of North Shields, to Mrs. Johnson, of Tynemouth.—Mr. R. Richardson, to Miss A. Hills, both of Berwick.—Mr. W. Garthwaite to Miss J. Redburn.—Mr. W. Fletcher to Miss M. Bell: all of Darlington.—Mr. J. Softley, to Miss M. Hammond, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. W. Wilson, to Mrs. M. Quin, both of Bishop Auckland.—William Forrester Bow, M.D., of Alnwick, to Jane, daughter of Col. George Mackenzie.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Saville Court, Mrs. M. Reed, of Dean-street.—In the Close, 25, Miss M. Irettable.—24, Mrs. E. Harding.

Harding.—On Sandhill, Miss M. Ormston.—At the Forth Bank, 55, Mrs. R. Brown.—42, Mr. Wal. Elliott.—In the New-road, Miss J. Dodds, much regretted.—84, Mr. R. Gibson, much respected.—In Rose-merry-lane, 75, Mrs. M. Turner.

At Gateshead, 89, Mr. J. Bell.—Mrs. Halliday.—78, Mr. W. Laird, late lieutenant 86th regt. foot.—Mr. G. Henderson, much respected.

At Durham, 58, Mr. R. West.—85, Mr. John Robson.

At Sunderland, 82, Morell Reed.—22, Mr. J. Snowdon.—55, Miss E. Smith.

At North Shields, 86, Mrs. E. Matthews.—In Dockwray-square, 55, Mr. J. Dorkin, much respected.—In Queen-street, 47, Mrs. M. Nicholson.—In Camden-street, 72, Mr. F. Ibbetson.—75, Mrs. A. Therlaway.—63, Mrs. B. Alexander.—In Union-street, 29, Mr. M. Ellison.

At Darlington, 29, Mrs. E. Deaton.—67, Mrs. R. Lewis.—63, Mr. J. Rowell.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Landles.

At Ratcheugh, 90, Frances, widow of P. Wilkie, Esq., deservedly esteemed.—At Seaton, Mr. R. Hind, of Stockton, on Tees.—At High Ford, near Bishopswearmouth, 75, Mr. T. Lawson.—At Whitby, 78, Peregrine Hezell, Esq.—At Eland-hall, 65, Mr. G. Bell.—At Cleadon Hills, 66, Mr. P. Watson.

At Woolley, near Hexham, 29, Mr. Anthony Cook, Mathematical Master to the Trinity House of Newcastle. This able mathematician was brought up as a farmer, and at a very early age evinced considerable fondness for figures, which led him several years ago to become a contributor to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries. About three years since, when Mr. Edward Riddle, the late master to the Trinity House, was appointed to the mastership at Greenwich, Mr. C. was the person elected to succeed Mr. R., and on which occasion he received recommendations from Drs. Hutton, Gregory, &c. &c. From Mr. Cook's diligence in his profession at the Trinity School, he had laid in a stock of observations which he had begun to arrange for a large work on Navigation, both theoretical and practical, and which will now perhaps be for ever lost to the world. He received his education at the school of that able teacher, the Rev. Mr. Scurr, of Hexham. In private life he was modest and unassuming, mild in his manners, and steady in his friendship.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. W. Brown, to Miss E. Clark; both of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Lowry, of Carlisle, to Miss L. Nicholson, of Brampton.—Mr. N. Nightingale, to Miss E. Leathers; Mr. W. Jackson, to Miss A. Fletcher; Mr. C. Mossop, to Miss J. Dixon; all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Lee, to Miss A. Makepeace; Mr. W. George, to Miss A. Beetham; Mr. R. Dixon, to Mrs. E. Dent; all of Kendal.

Died.] At Carlisle, 56, Jane Morgan,

one of the Society of Friends.—In Caldew-gate, 77, Mr. J. Watson.

At Whitehaven, 27, Mr. Phil. Burnyeat.—41, Mrs. H. Wallace.—83, Mr. E. Bollingbroke.—50, Mr. J. Gordon.

At Workington, at an advanced age, Capt. Jos. Makinson.—64, Mr. T. O'Neil.

At Cocker-mouth, 78, Mrs. A. Smith.—35, Mrs. S. Richardson, suddenly.—75, Mr. C. Armstrong.

At Kendal, 64, Mrs. M. Docker.—Mr. C. Branthwaite, of Burnside.—46, Mr. T. Barnes.

At Brampton, 55, Mr. T. Fleming.

At Kensingham, 17, Miss J. Cook.—At Keswick, 84, Mr. Step. Grave.—At Skelton, 28, Mrs. M. A. Huntington.—At Newbiggin, 28, Mr. R. Ellwood, of Penrith, deservedly esteemed.—At Parkgate Hall, near Wigton, 37, Mrs. J. Osborne, of the Society of Friends, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Denison, jun. Esq., of Kildwick Percy, to Charlotte, daughter of the late George Hotham, Esq., of York.—Mr. J. Alder, of Hull, to Miss M. Knowles, of West-House, Gomersal.—Mr. J. Royston, to Miss H. Ellis; Mr. A. Fatorini, to Miss M. Broni; Mr. S. Brown, to Miss A. Crosby; all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Sandyforth, of Leeds, to Miss A. Boddy, of Middleton.—Richard Leonard Lee, Esq., of Leeds, to Miss Hammond, of Beech-hill, Middlesex.—Mr. C. Fletcher, of London, to Miss M. Worswick, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Eastwood, of Hemsworth, to Miss M. Berry, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Gervas to Miss Burniston, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. T. Yates, of Walton-head, to Miss A. Nibbs, of Kerkby Overblow.—Mr. J. Carter, to Miss S. Kilburn, both of Horbury.—Mr. A. Tinker to Miss J. Roberts, both of Merfield.—Mr. W. Demden, to Miss M. Cordingly, both of Bramley.—Mr. J. Illingworth, to Miss M. Tilotson, both of Bingley.—James North, Esq., of Mill's Bridge, to Miss Sigston, of Gomersal.

Died.] At York, 43, John Webster Carlen, Esq., of Botten, deservedly lamented.—75, Mr. Robt. Spence, late of the respectable firm of Messrs. Wilson and Spence, booksellers.

At Leeds, 27, Mr. W. Mattock, much respected.—In New Road-end, 36, Mrs. J. Wilkinson.—On Grove-terrace, the Rev. Miles Martindale, Methodist minister, generally respected.

At Pontefract, 38, Mr. Jas. Booth.

At Knaresborough, 75, Mr. R. Lister.—Mrs. C. Grimston.

At Hunslet, Miss P. Carr, suddenly.—At Kirkburton, 58, Mrs. A. Parkin.—At Stanningley, 62, Mr. J. Butler.—At Bramley, 41, Mrs. Shiers.

LANCASHIRE.

A newspaper, on Catholic principles is about to be established at Manchester.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Edwards, to Miss A. Bancks;

Banks; Mr. W. Burslem, to Miss A. Berwick: all of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, 29, Mrs. M. Barrow.—58, Mrs. Jos. Lowe.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Alderman Sir John Cotgreave, Knt., to Miss Spence, of William-street, Chester.—Mr. Robt. Whitley, of Chester, to Miss A. Whitley, of Browcrod.

Died.] At Chester, 58, Mrs. M. Walshman.—At Congleton, Mr. C. Ginder.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Tunnicliffe, to Miss Portmore; Mr. J. Wilson, jun. to Miss M. Stretton: all of Derby.—Mr. J. Stanford, of Derby, to Miss A. Butt, of Sandiacre.—Mr. G. Hurst, to Miss M. Holchense; Mr. Geo. Grant, to Miss J. Short: all of Chesterfield.—Mr. Jas. Allen to Miss H. Struttuth, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Peach, of Normanton, to Miss M. Hollaneworth, of Dale Abbey.

Died.] At Derby, 41, Mr. C. Besford.—71, Mrs. Yates.

At Chesterfield, 48, Mrs. M. Rodgers, of Durrant Green.—Mr. Mat. Heath.—74, Mr. Jos. Camm, generally respected.

At New Brampton, 60, Mr. Jos. Camomile.

At Repton, Mrs. Pris. Smith, deservedly lamented.—At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mrs. Han. Bennett.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Spyvy, to Miss E. Robertson; Mr. T. Ball to Miss S. Henson; Mr. H. Davey, to Miss M. A. Tutton; Mr. Jos. Holmes, to Miss A. M. Garner; Mr. H. Sladen, to Miss M. A. Ashmore; Mr. J. Roby, to Miss Lyd. Atkins; Mr. T. Smith, to Miss L. Ball; Mr. Jas. Jack, to Miss J. Jones: all of Nottingham.—Mr. S. Whitehead, of Tolleston, to Miss A. M. Cooper, of St. James's-street, Nottingham.—Mr. J. Black, jun. to Miss A. Hopcroft, of Snenon.—Mr. J. Pashley, to Miss S. Morton, both of Anston.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Mansfield-road, 67, Mr. F. Richards, much respected.—Mr. G. Skelton.—In Rutland-street, 21, Mr. W. Hancock.—In Ward-street, 67, Mr. John Warner.—On Mount-pleasant, Mr. Watkins.—In Plat-street, 75, Mr. W. Reynolds.—On Snow-hill, 33, Mrs. E. Hempstock.

At Newark, 61, Mrs. M. Darcey, deservedly regretted.—97, Mr. Dan. Winter.

At Mansfield, 74, Mr. G. Parker.—60, Mr. G. Cadman, generally respected.

At Coddington, Mr. Hatfield.—At New Radford, Miss J. Lees, justly lamented.—At Barton, 74, Mr. G. Rawson.—At Farndon, 75, Mr. W. Sketchley, suddenly, late of Southwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Jos. Cox, M.A., to Miss M. Nettleship, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. R. Leeland, to Mrs. Jones, both of Spalding.

Died.] At Lincoln, 66, Mr. J. Gresham.—86, Mr. Jas. Casterton.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. H. Shipley, of Redcross-street, to Mrs. Ward, of Humberstone-gate; Mr. Eye, of Southgate-street, to Miss Adams: all of Leicester.—Mr. Geo. Allen, of Leicester, to Miss Hallum, of Mousley.—Mr. T. Bird, to Miss S. Black; Mr. Geo. Polkey, to Miss S. Bowley; Mr. W. Barratt, to Miss S. Jerram: all of Loughborough.—Mr. Goode, of Burbage, to Mrs. Ball, of Hinckley.—Mr. G. Ellingworth, to Miss E. Gray, of Oakham.—Mr. G. Hallam, of Mousley, to Miss Allen, of Whetstone.—Mr. Craig, to Miss M. Bray, both of Muston.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Newark, 72, Mr. Jer. Duffkin.—In Friar-lane, 80, Mr. T. Farmer.—In Cheapside, Mrs. Chatteris.—79, Mr. R. Harris.—In Belgrave-gate, 49, Mr. Jeffery.—In Southgate-street, 52, Mr. R. McArthur.—At Loughborough, in Rushes-street, 74, Mrs. Ward, generally and justly esteemed.—Mrs. A. Warner.—31, Mr. Lew. Sturges.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 64, Mr. T. Kirkland, deservedly lamented.

At Burbach, 59, Mrs. F. Cooper, regretted.—At Twyford, 21, Mr. W. Greasley.—At Uppingham, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Wade.—At Knewston, Mr. Gillson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Stafford assizes, three prisoners received sentence of death, and six were ordered to various periods of imprisonment.

Married.] Mr. R. Ensell, of Wordsley, to Miss C. Perry, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. J. B. Toovey, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. M. A. Heath, of Salford-lodge.—Mr. W. Cooke, of Brewood, to Miss M. Savage, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Heddick, to Miss E. Heeley, both of Walsall.—Mr. W. Stubbs, of Hammersmith, to Miss T. Caddock, of Brown Hills.—Mr. A. Hanson, of Bilson, to Miss M. Davis, of the Rumbolds, near Wednesfield.

Died.] At Litchfield, in the Close, 73, Ruth, widow of Carey Robertson, esq.

At Belston, Mr. Zach. Beckett.—At Great Haywood, 100, Mr. George Suffolk, generally respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

So great has been the increase of the population of Birmingham and its vicinity, that three thousand new houses are building.

Married.] Mr. J. Bayley, of Aston-street, to Miss S. Dryden, of Dale-end.—Mr. Corbett, to Miss E. Baylis; Mr. E. Ashford, to Miss M. Botterill; Mr. C. Worrall, to Miss R. Butler; Mr. R. Taberner, to Mrs. C. Turner; Joshua Scholefield, esq., to Miss Cotterill: all of Birmingham.—Mr. G. B. Worboys, of the Aston-road, to Miss M. Lane, of Legge-street, Birmingham.—Mr. Swindels, of Coventry, to Miss Amelia Lees, of the Polygon, near Manchester.—Mr. S. Waters, of Yardley, to Miss M. Yarwood,

Yarwood, of Great Bar-street, Birmingham.—Mr. J. Reeves, of Spon-house, to Mrs. Williams, of Hundsworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, 86, Mr. Ben. Williams, respected.—In Digbeth, Mrs. M. Hill.—In Bridge-row, Deritend, 63, Mrs. Heathcote.—82, Jane, widow of the Rev. Joseph Toulmin, D.D.—In Newtown-row, 62, Mrs. E. Smart.—In St. Paul's-square, 68, Mr. B. Ridge, sen.—56, Mr. E. Tomkins.—In the Old Square, 24, Miss H. Bellamy.

At Coventry, 80, Mr. Benj. Payne.—In Spen-street, 89, Mr. C. S. Blenkarne.—In St. Nicholas-place, at an advanced age, Mr. Armes.—At Leamington, 32, Mrs. M. Austin, of Bath-street, Birmingham.

At Dunchurch, Mr. Worth.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Gittins, to Miss E. Hamner, of Pride-hill; Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss S. Humphreys: all of Shrewsbury.—Samuel Tudor, esq., of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Downard, of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Sing, of Bridgworth, to Miss E. Pratt, of Ilford.—At Wellington, Mr. J. Haycock, to Miss J. Binnell, of Watling-street.—Mr. James Davies, of Ludlow, to Miss Bright, of Birmingham.—Mr. E. Kitchen, of Bishop's-castle, to Miss M. Davies, of Leominster.—Mr. A. Davies, of Edastan-park, to Miss Nixon, of Littleholes.—Mr. C. J. Lewis, of Church Stretton, to Miss Mary Fonnerau, of Penley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. A. Bather.

At Bridgworth, 80, Joseph Sparkes, esq., of Cotton-hill, Shrewsbury.

At Kempton, 31, Mr. J. Southern, suddenly.—At Uppington, Capt. John Scott.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the Worcestershire assizes, three prisoners were sentenced to death, and four to transportation for seven years: several others were adjudged to minor punishments.

A new road is about to be opened between Worcester and Evesham, by which all the hills, so annoying to travellers, will be avoided; and the communication, which will pass through Hampton Gardens, and a delightful tract of country, will be considerably shorter. It is said the mail, and all other stage coaches, will adopt this line of road.

Married.] The Rev. W. H. Mooridge, M.A., of Pershore, to Miss Jones, of Streatham.

Died.] At Worcester, 34, Mrs. Eliz. Guy, of Loco-mor.—At Bernard's Green, near Great Malvern, 84, John Wilson, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A steam-packet has been recently established from Bristol to Bridgewater, and thence to Weston-super-Mare.

A late provincial paper observes, and justly, "The first exhibition of the old masters at the Bristol Institution for promoting literature, science, and the fine arts, closed within the month. The interest it excited, and the manner it has been attended,

is no less honourable to the taste of that city, than to the spirited and liberal supporters of the plan."

Married.] Isaac Cooke, of Westgate-street, to Elizabeth Sankey, both of the Society of Friends, Gloucester.—Mr. R. Barratt, of Strand, to Miss S. Hatch, of Gloucester.—Samuel White, esq., of Fretterne Lodge, to Jane, daughter of John Tripp, esq., of the Royal Fort, St. Michael's, Bristol.—Mr. Geo. Nock, of Bridgnorth, to Miss A. Smith, of Cheltenham.—Lieut. R. Amiel, R.N., to Miss A. De Visme, of New Court.—The Rev. S. Lloyd, A.M., of South Corney, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Anker, esq., of Tillsdown-house, near Dursley.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Northgate-street, Mr. John Collier.—On Wellington-parade, 77, Mary, wife of William Read, esq.—In Foley-place, Mrs. Irvine.—In Berkeley-street, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood.—39, Mr. W. Spier, generally respected.

At Clifton, Mrs. Tobin, widow of Jas. Tobin, esq.

At Cheltenham, 70, Mr. Jas. Butt, deservedly regretted.—In St. George-square, 74, Mrs. Read.

At Newent, Mr. C. Edmunds.—At Framplodge, 80, Mr. Parsons.—At Charlton-King's, 71, Thomas Bartin, esq.—At Colford, 79, Mr. E. Steel, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Thornbury, 51, Mr. B. Leach, justly respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late Oxford assizes, there were 23 prisoners for trial. Against two sentence of death was recorded, three were ordered to be transported for life, two for seven years, and five to be imprisoned. The two executed men: Pittaway, aged 25; and James, 48, protested their innocence of the murder of Millin, the gamekeeper of Lord Churchill, to the last.

Married.] Mr. W. Quartermaine to Miss S. Wells, both of Oxford.—Mr. C. P. Hester, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Hazel, of Park-house, Wallingford.—Mr. J. S. Brown-ing, of Oxford, to Miss A. Hester, of Cowley.—Mr. Charles Page, to Miss Nasbey, both of Banbury.—Mr. J. Osborne, of Hortenorton, to Miss A. Wild, of Banbury.—Mr. J. Franklin, of Great Milton, to Miss A. Parsons, of Drapcot.—Mr. J. Bond, to Miss M. Chamberlaine, both of Eurlme.

Died.] At Oxford, in St. Giles's, 59, Mr. Buswell.—Mr. Geo. Steel, much respected.—In St. Clement's, 56, Mr. T. Odcroft.—66, Mr. Wm. Herbert, regretted.—74, Mr. Paine.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Jarvis, jun.—Mr. Abbott, sen.

At Henley on Thames, Mr. Lev. White-way.—Miss E. Crouch.

At Wardington, 82, Elizabeth Honoria, widow of Lieut.col. Wasey.—At Bright-hampton, 66, Mrs. M. Rose.—At Crawley, 67, Mr. Ad. Castell, regretted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Ed. Goldsmith, of Howorth, to Miss E. Miller, of Thames-street, Windsor.—Mr. T. Jones, of Staines, to Miss Batton, of Eton.—Capt. H. Baker, R.A., to Harriet Selina, daughter of the late William Pigott, esq., of Deddershall-park.

Died.] At Ailesbury, Mrs. Fell.—At Reading, in Southampton-street, 88, Mr. T. Maclean.—In Crown-street, Frederick Teush, esq., of London.—At Windsor, 22, Mr. Ophferman.—At Brackly, 56, Mr. Polter.—At Cheynies, the Rev. Wm. Morris, M.A., rector, and of Foxley.—At Southcot Lodge, near Reading, J. Rockett, esq.—At Binfield-park, Henrietta, sister of the late Lord Sunderlin, generally esteemed and lamented.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the Hertford assize, five convicts were left for execution: namely, James Harris, James Davis, and James Green, for burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Haines, steward to Earl Cowper; and Wm. Marshall the younger, and Charles Cartwright, for a burglary and robbery in the dwelling-house of Charles Gordon, esq., at Berkhamstead. These two last were executed, but a respite was granted to the former, to prove an alleged *alibi*.

Married.] John Barnes, esq., of Chorleywood house, to Miss S. Medley, of Barringdon.—R. T. Heysham, esq., of Stagenhoe-park, to Frances, daughter of Barrington Price, esq.—At Chesham, Mr. Shrompton, of Huddenharn, to Miss Sophia Hepburn.

Died.] At Herts, 66, Mr. R. Carter.—78, Thomas Grenall, esq., generally esteemed and regretted.

At Watford, Mrs. Ardenoif, widow of Stephen Ardenoif, esq.—At Rickmansworth, 91, Mrs. J. Wankford.—89, Mr. John Sibley.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Haydon, of Northampton, to Miss E. Coe, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square, London.—Mr. W. Dickens, of Northampton, to Miss A. Woodford, of Cold Ashby Lodge.

Died.] At Northampton, 78, Thomas Angrave, esq., late of Great Haughton, deservedly lamented.—73, Mr. J. Law, generally respected.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The annual prize of Caius College, Cambridge, for the Latin oration on the improvements in physic, has been lately adjudged to G. F. H. Greenhalgh, M.B., of that society.

Married.] The Rev. E. Neale, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Fielding, of Hull.—Mr. Heslop, jun., of Cambridge, to Miss Hattersley, of Ely.

Died.] At Cambridge, in King's-college, Benjamin Shepherd, esq., senior fellow of that society.—At Huntingdon, Mrs. Sarah Rowe, much respected.

NORFOLK.

A botanical garden has lately been established at Norwich.

A steam packet has recently been established between Lynn and Cambridge.

ESSEX.

Married.] John Osmond, esq., of Emberton, to Miss Withers, of Colchester.—Mr. J. Suree, to Miss Strutt, both of Braintree.—At Barking, the Rev. W. R. Skilton, B.A., to Miss M. Biggs, of the Manor.—Mr. Jas. Biggs, to Miss Charl. Martin, of Great Ilford.—Mr. H. Greenhill, of Plasket-house, to Miss A. Ridge, of Lewis.

Died.] At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. S. Todd, widow of Purl. Tood, esq., of Sturmer-hall.

KENT.

A praiseworthy public meeting was lately held at Maidstone, the Earl of Romney in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved that “a Society be formed for the assistance and reformation of offenders discharged from the county gaols; and for affording the means for juvenile offenders returning to their trade, or some other proper situation.” For this purpose a fund is to be raised by donations and annual subscriptions.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Holdstock, to Miss S. Rainer; Mr. Horman, to Miss Wise; Mr. Geo. Harnett, to Miss M. Horn; all of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Philpot, of Canterbury, to Miss F. Croasdill, of Tyler-hill.—Mr. W. Teveline, of Dover, to Miss Morfell, of Canterbury.—John Wm. Fagg, esq., of Westbeare, to Frances, daughter of the late William Carter, M.D., of Canterbury.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. Peter's-lane, Mr. Chas. Blackman.—Mr. G. Hawkes.—In Wincheap-street, at an advanced age, Mr. Smith.—At Dover, at an advanced age, Mrs. Nash.—In Snargate-street, 38, Augusta, wife of Col. Latour, 14th light dragoons, justly lamented.—At Chatham, 60, Mr. Jas. Cork.—62, Mr. Jas. Read.

At Maidstone, 68, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. J. Sage.—At Folkestone, 61, Mrs. Simpson.—Mrs. Law, of Bermondsey.—37, Miss Marg. Clarke.—At Lydd, 44, Miss F. Dray.—At West Malling, 30, Mr. Wm. Simons, of the firm of Messrs. Simmons and Harvey, Lambeth.—At Hythe, Mrs. Rye.—At Bredgar, 70, Mr. T. Pye, much and justly respected.

SUSSEX.

The influx of the best company into Brighton within the month has been more than usually numerous; and the libraries well attended.

A floating-bath, to be attached to the chain-pier, is being constructed by Mr. Balley, of Shoreham. It will be commodiously fitted up with dressing-rooms, &c.

Five hundred new houses, one-fourth on a large scale, are building one mile east of Brighton, and as many more are engaged for one mile to the west!

Married.] Mr. W. Field, to Miss Fogden, both

both of Chichester.—Mr. Adnam, of North-street, to Miss Daniel, both of Brighton.—Mr. Hoare, of Mundham, to Miss Shutler, of Pagham.

Died.] At Chichester, Josephine Catharine, daughter of Lieut. de Grassi, 2d West-India regt.

At Arundel, 82, Mrs. Bonyface.—At Funtington, Mr. G. Andrews.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester assizes nineteen prisoners were sentenced to suffer death. Seven were sentenced to seven years transportation.

It is in contemplation to make a new road from Petersfield to Farnham, by which the distance will be reduced from 21 to 16 miles; coaches will avoid Hindhead, and the other hills between Liphook and Godalming. A new road from Midhurst to Petersfield is also in contemplation, which will open a direct communication between Oxford and Brighton.

Married.] Mr. J. North, of Southampton, to Miss E. Askew, of Salisbury.—J. Fitt, esq., of Petersfield, to Miss Julia Loe, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Wm. Hughes, of Portsmouth, to Miss Loe, of Selborne.—Mr. Lawes, of Andover, to Miss S. Coster, of Uphaven.—The Rev. W. J. Younge, rector of Rockburne, to Miss E. Furze.—Mr. W. Saunders, of Foltton, to Mrs. Hiscock, of Eling.—Mr. R. Jennins, to Miss Stuart, both of Totton.—The Rev. J. Hilliard, to Miss Duthy, of New House, Ropley.

Died.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Polter, Milsome, justly regretted.—92, Mrs. Heywood, widow of Col. Heywood.—24, Mr. W. Evans.

At Winchester, Mrs. Flight.

At Portsmouth, 94, Mr. Spen. Smith, R.N., much and deservedly respected.—In Pembroke-street, 37, Mrs. McLennan.—61, Mrs. Marshall.—At Portsea, in Prince George-street, 85, Mr. Bailey.—At Southsea, on King's-terrace, 72, Mrs. A. Platt.—At Southwick, 65, Mrs. Pasqueda, widow of Anthony Pasqueda, esq., of Sheerness.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] R. H. Gaby, esq., of Chippenham, to Miss Farmer, of the North-Parade, Bath.—Mr. Ed. Sweet, of Trowbridge, to Miss Bailey, of Winkfield.—Mr. S. Gilbert, to Mrs. Ford, both of Bradford.—Mr. Palmer, of Devizes, to Miss Plank, of Devizes Green.

Died.] At Salisbury, in Brown-street, Mr. Douglas, sen.—Miss H. Maidment.

At Devizes, Mrs. Adam.

At Melksham, Miss E. Webb.—Mr. J. C. Hulbert.

At Laycock, Mr. J. Dolman.—At Littleton, Mr. S. Ghey.—At Holt, Mr. J. Hunt.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Richard Heaviside, esq., of the King's Dragoon Guards, to Miss M. Spicer, of Paragon-buildings.—Mr. W. Bones, to Miss M. A. Young; Mr. D. Aust, to Miss

A. Coonock: all of Bath.—Mr. W. Newman, of Somerset-buildings, Walcot, to Miss E. A. Gardiner, of Bath.—R. Savage, esq., of Sydney-place, Bath, to Miss C. M. Brodcrip, of Wells.—John R. Poole, esq., of Bridgewater, to Miss H. Savage, of Blackford.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Matt. Campbell.—In Beaufort-square, 28, Miss S. Melin.—In Orchard-street, 89, James Edward, esq., late of Bristol.—84, Mrs. Ripley.—70, Mrs. Margt. Jameson, justly esteemed and lamented.—48, Major-General Prevost.

At Bridgewater, 42, Mrs. E. Jesty, justly lamented.

At Ditchat, 27, Miss M. Cary, highly and deservedly esteemed.—At Kingston, 66, H. Sweeting, esq., generally regretted.—At Dulverton, 84, Capt. Jno. Gilson, R.N.

DORSETSHIRE.

A melancholy accident lately took place at Weymouth. Five persons went in a boat to Portland, on an excursion of pleasure; and on their return, were drowned.

Married.] J. Peniche, esq., to Miss M. A. Prendergast, of Poole.

Died.] Suddenly in his carriage, at Great Canford, near Poole, Thomas Macnamara Russell, esq., Admiral of the White. In recording the death of this veteran officer, who had attained his eighty-fifth year, it may be useful to the profession in which he held so exalted a station, and must be satisfactory to his friends, to have it known that this gentleman had reached the highest rank in the navy entirely by his own merit, without the aid of interest or the protection of patronage; and that, after serving nineteen years as a midshipman, he was advanced in 1779 to be lieutenant; to be commander in 1780; to captain in 1781; to rear-admiral in 1801; to vice-admiral in 1805; and lastly, to the rank of admiral in 1812. The services by which Admiral Russell obtained this rapid advancement, were at once brilliant and active, of a nature to elicit the energies and resources of an ardent spirit and an enterprising mind; and they have not been entirely unrecorded. As a flag officer he was for some time commander-in-chief on the north-sea station. His blockade of the Texel, during the period of the threatened invasion of our shores, was admirable, and it was planned and executed by himself. His system of anchoring, during the strongest gales, on the enemy's coast, with sometimes three cables on end, was rewarded by the most complete success. During the neap tides, the line-of-battle ships for the most part rendezvoused at North Yarmouth, by which a saving to his country, in wear and tear, and probable loss of ships, was effected to an immense amount. Indeed, while the blockade of the Texel was the most efficient ever known, and was conducted with all the rigidity of a state of bitter warfare, it was marked by instances of the most refined and generous humanity, which not only procured the respect

spect and esteem of the Dutch Admiral Kichchurt, his officers and men, but was highly useful and beneficial to the crews of our own vessels subsequently wrecked on that coast. After this imperfect memoir, it is scarcely necessary to say that the late Admiral Russell was an officer of considerable talent. To the qualities of a thoroughbred English seaman, with the science of an able naval tactician, he possessed the nicest and highest sense of honour, with the manners and urbanity of a courtier. He was brave, generous and humane; such a rare combination of high and admirable qualities will ensure his name being enrolled with the illustrious naval heroes of his time.

*"Vitus nemo sine nascitur; optimus ille
Qui minimis argetur."*

At Weymouth, 76, Louisa, widow of James Scott, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

An alarming flux and reflux of the sea took place within the month at Plymouth: at one period, in less than five minutes, the same place presented dry ground and a body of water two and a-half feet deep! Similar phenomena were observed at Weymouth, Poole, in the river Dart, and on the Cornish, Devon, and Welsh coasts generally.

The floating bridge at Plymouth across the Laira was, in consequence of the sudden ebbing of the tide, suspended in the air for a short time, from the chain by which it is worked. Barges were also left dry on the breakwater.

Married.] Mr. J. Warren, to Miss Chamberlain; Mr. Jno. Twiggs, to Miss J. Norworthy: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Hedgeland, of Exeter, to Miss H. Taylor, of Kingston, Surrey.—Mr. W. Hern, to Miss Char. Harris, both of Ashburton.—John Elworth Cutcliffe, esq., of Southmolton, to Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Dick, esq., of Jamaica.—Mr. F. G. Coleridge, of Heath's Court, to Miss H. T. Norris, late of Groome's-hill, Greenwich.—Mr. Jas. Gullet, to Miss S. Liste, both of Ridgway.

Died.] At Exeter, in Dix's field, 50, Mrs. A. Oliver.—In Great Duryard, Frances, wife of James. Somerville Fownes, esq., of Mecklenburgh-square, London.—89, Mr. J. Sampson, late of Lisbon, merchant, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Devonport, in James's-street, 45, Mrs. Oke.—In Ordnance-street, 65, Mr. J. Bulford.—In South-street, 65, Mr. Jos. Collins.—In Pembroke-street, 22, Mrs. J. Clarke.—In Cross-street, 86, Mr. Hyne.

At Fursdon, 26, Chas. Fursdon, esq.—At Berry, 89, Mr. Perigal.—At Fordton, 62, Samuel Davy, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Skinner, to Miss M. A. Tresidder, both of Falmouth.—Mr. S. Hugs, to Miss J. Fullpitt, both of Truro.—Mr. Richards, to Miss Ash, both of Helston.

Died.] At Truro, Miss A. B. Carpenter.—Miss M. Turner.—At Bodmin, 63, Mrs. Gately.—At Lostwithiel, William Fortes-

cue, esq., a dep. lieutenant of the county, and a commissioner of taxes.—At West Love, 75, Mr. W. Harding.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. E. Williams, to Miss R. Clark, both of Swansea.—Mr. T. Roderick, to Miss A. Chalinder, both of Llanelly.—Mr. W. Field, of Pembroke, to Miss D. Scott, of Scoveston.—The Rev. Geo. Traharne, of Saint Hilary, Glamorganshire, to Miss E. Roysds, of Clemensone-house.—John Beever, esq., of Cefu Coch, to Hannah Maria, daughter of Lieut. Col. Peers, of Plasnewydd, vale of Clwyd.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. Hen. Thomes.—69, Mr. L. Mawby.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Miers, widow of John Nath. Miers, esq., of Cadoxtan-lodge, Glamorganshire, justly esteemed and lamented.

At Landaff, 63, Lady Laroche, widow of Sir James Laroche, Bart., generally regretted.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting was lately held at Edinburgh, when it was resolved to erect an edifice in memory of the late Mr. Watt, to form a new ornament to the city, and to add accommodation to the School of Arts; which is to be changed as soon as the building is completed, to the "Watt Institution."

Married.] Richard Pantön, esq., to Miss E. S. Morrison, of Edinburgh.

At Paisley, the Rev. Eben. Miller, M. A. of Blackburn, to Miss Mary Macpherson.

The Rev. G. D. Mundie, of Rochford, to Miss Wedderburn Arnsleie, of Dundee.

IRELAND.

The Catholic Association, at a late meeting held in Dublin, passed the following Resolutions:—"That an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland should be held in November, and that Petitions to Parliament should be prepared in the interim on the following topics:—1st. Religious Liberty for ourselves and for Protestant Dissenters. 2d. Education on liberal and just principles.—3d. Abolition of Church Rates.—4th. Diminution of Tithes, and to facilitate delivery in kind.—5th. Abolition of Corporation abuses, monopolies, and powers of levying money.—6th. On the administration of justice.—7th. To enable Ecclesiastical persons to make leases of three lives, or 41 years.—8th. For redress of local grievances, and in particular for abolition of the Paving Board.—9th. For the introduction of Poor Rates."

Married.] The Rev. John Ashley, to Miss Catherine Ward, of Merrion-Square, Dublin.—The Rev. Thos. Harding, of Dunville, County of Dublin, to Eliza Mary, widow of Walter Ross Munro, esq., President of the Medical Board, Bengal.—C. A. Nicholson, esq., of Balrath, Meath, to Elizabeth R. Alexander, daughter of the Bishop of Meath.

Died.] At Arminan, County Leitrim, 102, Fergus Ferrall, esq.

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ADVENTURES in WALES.

ON wandering through the village of Llandilo Vauhr, which the natives dignify by the name of a town, it was our good fortune to espy a small tent exposed to sale. We could not resist the temptation of purchasing it, and with the dexterity of jugglers, lightened the well-stocked purse of our travelling companion, Shenkin ap Morgan. Well, the tent was bought, and luckily paid for. What next was to be done? A council of war was held at our cottage; and over a bottle of Welch ale, in the evening, we agreed, with one accord, to turn it to immediate advantage in our next excursion. No sooner said than done. There are some folks who deliberate before they act: we act before we deliberate; and in most cases of exhortation or strife, it is with us, as with the irritable, the word and the blow, and the blow first.

After much dispute, the 12th July was appointed for our excursion to Clynny y Van, or the pool among the Black Mountains. The previous time was spent in necessary preparations. Shenkin wrought wonders in the way of tackle-mending, and more than once extorted our praise by his mode of manufacturing a fly. After all, Welchmen can do something! The kitchen, meanwhile, kept pace with the general activity. The pot bellowed with the indignant hisses of incarcerated chickens, the oven seemed pleased with its contents, the shelves in the larder bent in graceful acknowledgment of their load, and the womankind were up to their ancles in the blood of massacred poultry.

The day at length arrived—"the great, the important day, big with the fate of"—us and of the trout. We rose, as agreed on, by peep of dawn, and even now blush while we remember the difficulty. Morgan's unfortunate propensity to sleep compelled us to call in the assistance of cold water; and the snore of Robert Rapid announced the intensity of his devotion to Morpheus. Our procession was at last arranged,

and the Welchman was the most humorous part of it. He was dressed in a pair of picturesque brogues, "*par nobile fratrum*," that reached only to his knees, and after the fashion of his ancestors who, as he informed us, had worn wigs for thousands of years, arrayed himself in a caxon of episcopal dimensions. Robert was rigged out pretty much in the usual way, and your humble servant, with the exception of a fishing-jacket, looked somewhat like an author on short commons, a servant on board-wages, or an officer on half-pay. The tent was carried on the shoulders of an alternate couple of the party, and a Welch poney brought up the rear with a hamper of provisions.

At a slight distance from the cottage we commenced our ascent of the first range of hills, and on gaining the summit, round which the path winds to Clynny y Van, stopped for an instant to survey the rising sun. But while we were wrapt in extacy at the sight, Morgan was pulling hard at the brandy flask, insensible to the spirit of the universe, and alive only to the spirit of the brandy. We reprimanded him for his want of taste, but he assured us that it was in order to improve his taste that he fortified his stomach with a cordial. After a toilsome march of three hours, "over mountain, over moor, over flood, and over fell," we contrived to have a peep at Clynny y Van, with the clouds resting on its bosom. The sight renewed our strength, and we were at last rewarded for our exertions by gaining the loftiest peak. A most magnificent landscape presented itself below us. On every side rose a huge chaos of mountains, with vallies reposing between them. At the base of Clynny y Van the spire of the village church peeped forth from its coverlid of wood, surrounded with the white cottages of the turf-cutters. Rushing in cataracts from the mountains, numerous brooks took their way into a lake about a mile distant from the village, and flashed forth a thousand colours in the sun-beam. Higher up on

the eminences the smiling appearance of the low-lands vanished, and all was barren and desolate. A wide heath, rendered impassable in part by bogs, afforded provision for the sheep that browsed upon the mountains, and produced only a few stunted thistles. The wind whistled around us, bearing on its wing the distant cries of the black cock, or the sullen rush of the heath bird, the sole tenants of the waste.

When we had sufficiently enjoyed the landscape we descended a circuitous path, which brought us into a sort of valley belted by an amphitheatre of mountains, many of which rose perpendicularly from the pool in the centre of the plain. The sun shone bright on the waters—the fish leaped up with joy—our hearts leaped within us at the sight—and a gale, moderated by the shelter of the adjacent hills, slightly ruffled the stream. Our tent was immediately erected in a spot where a cleft in the mountains afforded a glance of the landscape beneath; and our accommodations were in every respect desirable. We had mantles for the convenience of sleeping, materials for striking light, gridirons to fry fish if caught, and cheerfulness to enjoy the excursion. But, alas! sorrow treads hard on the heels of happiness. “All things,” as the Psalmist observes, “are vanity and vexation of spirit;” and poor Shenkin was compelled to acknowledge this bitter truth in the loss of his Welch wig. A zephyr, it appears, was travelling by at the time, and being taken with the beauty of the caxon, stole it from the head of its owner. A hue and cry was instantly raised, emissaries were despatched on the chase, but the thief was the swiftest of the party, and puffed it like a balloon beyond our reach. The discomfited Cambrian entertained us, on our return, with an account of the age and virtues of his wig, and informed us that he would not have lost it for a hundred pounds, for that it had been in the family for thousands of years, and belonged originally to Josiah the son of Aminadab, who bequeathed it to one of the Elders of the Ten Tribes, by whom it was transmitted to the ancestors of Llewellyn, who gave it, at his death, to Shenkin-ap-Rhyader-ap-Morgan-ap-Jenkins-ap-Jones, and through whom it had descended to the present owner. “Judge, oh ye gods! how dearly Morgan lov’d it.” With some difficulty we pacified him, and tied a handkerchief round his bald head, which,

thus accoutered, gave no faint idea of a turnip enveloped in a dish-clout.

The sun had by this time attained his meridian, and we resolved to commence an assault on the provisions. Morgan led the way to the attack, and skirmished gallantly among the baskets. We too seated ourselves by the tent side, and paid repeated compliments to each other’s faculties of mastication. As for Robert, he digested our jokes with as much good humour as his dinner, and amused us by his unwearied sprightliness. How long we continued at our repast it is impossible now to say, but certain it is, that the sun was on the wane, when we took up the fragments that remained. Our rods were forthwith got ready, and away we hurried to the pool: but the intensity of the heat prevented our usual activity, and we moved languidly along the banks until roused by a shout from Taffy, who had hooked an enormous trout. The fish struggled with the energy of despair, but the wary Cambrian refused to remit his advantage. He played him with infinite dexterity, gave him a full swing of line, and having fatigued him with pain, drew him safely to land. It may here be proper to observe, that we saw the epicure Robert lick his lips at sight of the trout, and handle his well-fed back, as if, like an avaricious clergyman, he was fingering the tythes of the parish. While thus absorbed in fly-fishing, the clouds thickened, the day was overcast, and the lurid appearance of the atmosphere announced the approach of a storm. We heard the thunder echoing in sullen peals from the distance, and grow louder and louder as it approached. At last it burst full on our heads. Each roll reverberated in ten thousand echoes among the mountains, and inspired us with unusual solemnity. Even Robert was serious, and Morgan forgot his wig. The lightning meantime flashed terrifically around; the wind rose—fell—and stillness again brooded over the face of the landscape. During the continuance of the storm we retired into our tent, where we amused ourselves by tying flies, and preparing fire for our trout. Morgan was dubbed cook, Robert ordained his ministrant, and I was despatched to cut turf to feed the flames. In the course of our pursuit, we lighted by chance on a bog-cutter who was engaged in a similar occupation. Like the generality of his countrymen, he was a timid superstitious sort of fellow, and seemed to be frightened

ened out of his wits at the tempest. To quiet his agitation we brought him to our tent, and having replenished his exhausted courage with a dram, listened attentively to his wild legends of Clynny Van and the adjacent ruins of Castle Dynevor. It is in the season of horror that the feelings are most alive. The common-place man by day, may become romantic at night; and in a situation to elicit the dormant faculties of the soul, poetry may spring from the lips of even a merchant. The legends of this simple Welch herdsman were told with a dreadful earnestness; we say dreadful, because none but those who listened can have an idea of the energy of his detail, excited as his feelings had been by the tempest, which even now roared gloomily in the distance. The following is a faint sketch of the popular tradition of the White Lady, the very mention of whose name is enough to petrify a Welchman with horror. Our party was grouped round the fire while the peasant related it; and as the flames played on his countenance, quivering with the varied emotions of his narrative, they communicated an expression of fear that we have never since seen equalled.

“Many centuries ago, an ancestor of the Dynevor family, who were at that time the owners of the immense tracts in the neighbourhood of Clynny Van, formed an attachment to a young peasant girl. He was a determined libertine, and spared no pains to accomplish his intentions. Chance favoured him. He was sauntering one evening by the pool side, when the object of his enamoured fancy passed him in her way to the neighbouring village. The situation was lonely—the evening dark—the peasants had long since quitted the fields, and the tinkling of the distant sheep-bell was the only sound that broke the stillness of the hour. The nobleman marked his opportunity. He approached his victim, and in the height of phrenzy blasted her character for ever. She survived her disgrace but a short time, and drowned herself in the pool beside whose banks she was undone. Her seducer returns to the metropolis, and from the haunts of dissipation brought down with him a gay assemblage of fashion. Balls, tournaments, succeeded each other in rotation; and one day, a party was proposed to Clynny Van. The day of amusement arrived—it was the same day that had witnessed the scene of violence. Towards evening, when the tents were pitched for the dance,

the lord of the feast was observed to be impressed with unusual melancholy. He wandered thoughtful along the banks of the lake, and remembered the woman whom he had murdered. The village clock struck nine. It had struck the same fatal hour when last he was there with his victim. Suddenly the pool became agitated—a cloud hovered on its surface—from the midst of which rose a female form, arrayed in milk-white garments. It held an hour glass in its hand, and pointed to the affrighted nobleman. The sand slowly ebbed away, and the spectre, as if anxious to hasten its decrease, shook it in her skeleton hand. Ten o'clock struck, the moon became suddenly overcast, and the last grains of sand disappeared. A deep groan was heard on the instant. The party rushed to the spot. The nobleman was dead. From that period, on a certain day and hour in the year the water bubbles up with foam, and the White Lady is seen to rise from the surface, screaming with the hollow lungs of death—“The clock has struck—the knell is tolled—the priest is at the altar—the victim in his grave.”

The turf-cutter concluded his legend, and infinite was the consternation of the party. Robert looked around as if afraid of the visit of a ghost, and spying a hole in the tent, enquired of the trembling peasant, if it was large enough to admit a goblin. He was answered in the affirmative; and without more ado applied himself briskly to mend it. As for poor Morgan, he sat fearfully in the corner, sipping diluted brandy, and brushing up the embers of the fire. The storm had now subsided, and nature was again at rest. It was deep midnight; the peasant seemed anxious to remain, and in order to pass away the time we finished our trout for supper. Robert, in the interim, who had once served in the army, proposed that we should mount alternate guard without our tent. A difficulty now arose, who should take the first watch during the coldest part of the night. To settle the dispute we agreed to cast lots, and having luckily a piece of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, with the major part of which we had lighted our segars, being the only light that the book had ever thrown upon a subject, we tore it into three divisions. The soldier was unsuccessful in his lot, and buckling himself up in his mantle, with a pipe in his mouth, and a cudgel by his side, paraded without the tent. Meanwhile (thanks to the brandy) we

recovered in part from our consternation, and with some difficulty the turf-cutter was induced to treat us with another legend.

"On the conclusion of the holy war, the founder of the house of Dynevor (who, by the bye, are godfathers to all the legends of the country) returned to his estate in Wales. Many surmises were circulated to his prejudice, and it was even affirmed that he had murdered his brother to gain possession of the title. His deportment, which strengthened the reports, was tintured with deep gloom. He secluded himself by day, and at night, when the household had retired to rest, strange noises were heard, proceeding, as it appeared, from his apartment. His sole amusement was hunting, in the pursuit of which he would absent himself for weeks from home. Engaged one day in his favourite occupation, accident brought him to Clynn y Van: night was approaching, and being spent with fatigue, he tied his horse to a tree, and retired to rest in a cavern beside the pool. At midnight he awoke. The moon was up, and he discovered that he had been sleeping on a damp grave, while skulls and mouldering bones lay strewed in all directions around him. He rushed from the recess—a cold chill came over him—it was the slime that earthworms had left upon his face. At the mouth of the cave, a figure arrayed in black opposed him. He enquired the way home, and the stranger beckoned him with his hand to follow. On reaching his gate, he turned to thank the guide, when the fleshless skeleton of his brother stood before him. The fratricide lived for years afterwards; but every night when the castle clock was on the stroke of twelve, a heavy footstep was heard pacing along the corridors, and the spirit of the murdered would appear before the eyes of its guilty kinsman. He, too, is long since numbered with the dead, but the spectre has been heard at times to shout from the cavern where he was slain, as if justice was still withheld."

It was now our turn to watch, and accordingly we prepared for the enterprise. The thunder-storm had long since ceased—the breeze was lulled, and the moon shone down in unclouded brilliance. The night was ineffably delicious, and the spirit of benevolence seemed abroad on the wings of the wind. Before us lay the legendary pool of Clynn y Van, slumbering in the moon-

light, like beauty on the lap of innocence; and to the right appeared the sepulchral cavern overrun with wild shrubs, and frowning in dreary horror. The naked crags that surrounded us on every side, resounded with the distant roar of mountain cataracts; and the villages beneath were tipped with the silver of the moon-beam that softened the more rugged features of the landscape. It was an hour for meditation, and we felt its influence. The past rushed on our minds, with a long train of departed remembrances. We thought of the friends who were dead—of those who were far away—and felt that we might never meet again. We looked up to heaven;—the stars shone bright—white fleecy clouds sailed across the deep blue of ether; we breathed more freely at the sight, we took cheerfulness unto our souls, as a handmaid, and felt that we were born heirs to a better world than this. In the course of our contemplation, the time appointed for our watch had expired, and with no little vivacity we resigned the post of honour to Morgan, while we renewed our chat with the turf-cutter, who had been enjoying a sound nap on the mantles which were spread beneath the tent. After a short interval, a sullen sound was heard. Robert instinctively grasped his cudgel—the peasant anathematized the "White Lady," and out we all rushed in disorder. There we found Morgan in a deep snore, with a check handkerchief tied under his chin, and his arms hanging idly by his side. A court martial was immediately held; the articles of war were conned over, and the culprit was condemned to a—bumper of salt and water. In vain he implored our clemency—in vain he told us that his dozing was the effect of eating trout from the enchanted pool, a recollection which alarmed his countryman, who did penance for every mouthful he had eaten. Equally vain was his resistance, although, in order to touch our feelings, he informed us that his great great grandfather Shenkin-ap-Rhyader-ap-Morgan-ap-Jenkins-ap-Jones, had appeared to him in his sleep—had taxed him with the loss of the family wig, and had promised to bring a whole legion of ancestors to haunt him, until the precious relic was found. We continued as inexorable as fate; the saline draught was prepared, swallowed, and our vengeance was appeased.

Daylight was now breaking in, and the turf-cutter, who had acquired courage

rage with peep of dawn, left us with many thanks to resume his labour. Our tackle was once again in requisition, we quitted our tent, and hastened to the banks of the pool. Robert was the most successful of us all, he depopulated the White Lady's dominions with incredible dispatch, for which Morgan hinted that he would be damned. As for ourselves, we took up an odd volume of Shakespear, and had just contrived to fall in love with honest Jack Falstaff, when the soldier made his appearance with a decent hamper of trout, while the Welchman licked his lips in the rear. A unanimous call for breakfast now summoned us to the tent, and we had scarcely despatched our repast, when the camp was struck—the poney saddled—the procession formed, and off we moved, singing, as we quitted Clynny Van, the plaintive Irish melody, "Farewell! but whenever you welcome the hour."

Our walk home was delightful, and heightened by a recollection of the happiness we had enjoyed. Once or twice we could not help looking back at the magnificent mountains we were leaving, and almost envied the fate of Mrs. Lot, who hardened to a pillar of salt with her face turned towards the dear country she was quitting for ever. On reaching the base of the mountains, a singular spectacle presented itself. It was an old woman riding to the neighbouring market-town of Llangadock with a singular covering on her head. Morgan beheld her—and thought he recognized on her pericranium the apparition of his stray caxon. He walked—he leaped—he jumped towards her, seized the lost sheep, and bore it in triumph to the party. The fact is, it had been blown among some furze at the foot of the Black Mountains, where it was captured by the elderly gentlewoman as the lawful spoils of war. Our little Taffy was once again the merriest of the merry; and informed us a few days afterwards that his ancestor Shenkin-ap-Rhyader-ap-Morgan-ap-Jenkins-ap-Jones had appeared to him again in his sleep, thanked him kindly for the recovery of the wig, and promised never again to play the devil with him.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE just been spending a most agreeable half-hour in viewing an elegant and varied assemblage of orna-

ments, fabricated by the simplest, yet most beautiful chemical process—the crystalization of alum: the whole being the result of a few spare hours of patient industry in regulating the steps of this simple process, so as to cause the aluminous deposit to affix itself to almost any desired object or form.

I do not claim to myself the original principle of this pleasing invention, which I believe has been chiefly confined to the fabrication of flower-baskets for chimney ornaments among the more amiable sex, and the encasement with an artificial crystal of busts, &c., by the *idlers* of our own: But as the result of my own experience and consequent gratification, I am induced to offer some observations which I am persuaded may contribute in some degree to the pleasure of others (more especially to the lovers of botany and other branches of natural history), as relates to the more extensive application of aluminous crystalization.

The steps of the operation are these:—Dissolve eighteen ounces of pure alum in a quart, beer measure, of soft spring water (observing the same proportion for a greater or less quantity) by boiling it gently in a close tinned vessel over a moderate fire, keeping it stirred with a wooden spatula until the solution is complete. When the liquid is almost cold, suspend the subject to be crystalized, by means of a fine thread or twine, from a lath or small stick laid horizontally across the aperture of a deep glazed earthen jar, into which the solution should now be poured, as being best adapted to the process. The respective articles should remain in the solution about twenty-four hours; when they are taken out, they are again to be carefully suspended in the shade until perfectly dry. The whole process of crystalization is best conducted in a cool situation. When the subjects to be crystalized are put into the solution while it is quite cold, the crystals are apt to be formed too large; on the other hand, should it be too hot, the crystals will be small in proportion. Experiments have convinced me that the best temperature of the liquid is about 95° of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

I shall subjoin a list of the subjects which are admirably adapted to the purpose I have mentioned, all of which I have succeeded in bringing to a most beautiful state of crystalization by the above method.

Among

Among the vegetable specimens, are the common moss-rose of the gardens; the protuberance or *bur* found on the wild rose, *rosa canina*, occasioned by an insect depositing its ova thereon—this should be plucked with its foot-stalk and a few of the leaves—small bunches of hops, ears of corn, especially millet-seed, and the bearded wheat, berries of the holly, fruit of the sloe bush, the hyacinth, pink, furze blossom, ranunculus, garden daisy, and a great variety of others: in fact there are but few subjects in the vegetable world that are not eligible to this mode of preservation. In the animal kingdom, the lizard, large spider, grasshopper, all the beetle kind, the nests of small birds, with their eggs, forming most beautiful specimens, when neatly secured in portions of the branches of the tree, &c., in which they are accustomed to resort. A considerable degree of attention is requisite to prevent too great a deposit of the alum on some of the above-mentioned subjects, by which their beauty would be obscured; they ought therefore to be frequently inspected while crystalization is going on, and removed as soon as it can be ascertained that they have acquired a sufficient coating. Various articles of turnery, &c., intended as chimney ornaments, in almost every diversity of form, if first carefully covered over with common cotton, wound round them, may be submitted to crystalization, with the same beautiful result.

W. H. WEEKES.

Sandwich, Aug. 10, 1824.

P.S. If desirable, the crystalized subjects may be tinged with almost any variety of colour, by boiling in the alum solution a little indigo, Brazil logwood, French berries, or other vegetable and mineral dyes. A little care and ingenuity will likewise enable the operator to confine his tints to the crystal surrounding flower blossoms, and other particular parts of plants which he may wish to preserve. Among the vegetable tribe, the class of lichens, especially the *cup-moss*, are most eligible subjects, nor are many specimens of fungi less adapted; the two latter tribes of vegetables have moreover the advantage of permanently retaining their native colours, without any aid whatever from art. A thin coating of the crystalizing matter only should be allowed to

to obtain on most individuals of the *cryptogamia*, which is adequate to their preservation, and much more essential to the beauty of the specimens.

THE YSSAOOIS.

[Extract from a letter from M. Delaporte, French Vice-Consul at Tangiers, to M. de Sacy, dated 3d Sept. 1823. *[Journal Asiatique.]*

THE Yssaoois form here a species of congregation, the members of which are spread over all Africa, and even extend to Asia. I have found them in all my journeys, wherever there are serpents, scorpions, or other noxious animals. They replace the ancient Psylli. The chief of the order resides at the Quinez, and the brotherhood draw their name, not from *Yssa*, Jesus, son of Mary, but from an African named *Yssa*, or *Scidben-Yssa*, its founder. The Yssaoois enchant serpents, take scorpions into their hands, and suck the poison of these animals. They enter into extacies, by dint of repeating what they call *Jadaba iagdoob*, the name of God, with a howling voice, making great and frequent contortions, and going to the right and left, backwards and forwards. In their extacy they foam, turn of a purple colour, and lose, or seem to lose, their senses. They have however prudence enough to spare their fellows, and especially the soldiers, who attend them in the different processions they hold at different times of the year, commonly during the feasts of Ramadhan, the sacrifice, and the Mohammedan Christmas (the author probably alludes to the Mevlood, or birth-day of Mahommed). Woe to any Christians, or more particularly Jews, who may fall in their way: they are sadly treated. I saw at Tripoli two French sailors who had their shoulders torn off by the lively embraces of two of these Yssaoois, in good humour; and they were fortunate to have got off so cheaply. If there are no Jews or Christians, they will attack fowls, cats, dogs, asses, camels, not even despising carrion. The soldiers who attend them take care that none of the brothers, who might be a little too much of the Yssaoois, escape from the procession. This community, which is purely religious, is divided into two branches, who fight with one another whenever they find an opportunity of so doing. That is nearly all that I know about them.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS to facilitate the Execution of the Design now in progress at Bombay, for establishing a direct and rapid Communication between INDIA and GREAT BRITAIN, by STEAM PACKETS, to navigate the Arabian Gulf or Red Sea, and the Mediterranean and Levant Seas.

THE magnitude and utility of the proposed plan call upon every man, who is possessed of local information concerning the old route between India and Europe, to contribute his aid to its execution. The necessity of applying steam navigation to the sea passage between Bombay and Suez, is evident from the fact that the whole voyage is within the monsoons, or subject to periodical winds that are influenced by the monsoons, which have hitherto retarded for half the year a voyage that may in the other half be performed in a few days. We have a remarkable instance of this unfitness of the Red Sea for ordinary navigation, in the obstacles it offered to Buonaparte's project of invading British India, by forces to be sent from Egypt, the promised arrival of which in India excited Tip-poo Saib to the war, which cost him his life, and dethroned his dynasty; it was in the season for traversing Egypt, which is between the annual inundations of the river Nile, and the periodical wind of the Red Sea did not leave within the reach of Buonaparte any vessels for the conveyance of his artillery and other heavy stores to India; all the ships of that sea had then sailed for Mocha, Medina, and the other ports near the Straits of Babelmandel.

The next portion of the route lies within Egypt, and there the advantages of steam navigation upon the Red Sea would again raise the question, whether Suez or Kosseir should be the station for the packets? The shoalness of the Red Sea to the northward of Kosseir, where a dangerous reef of rocks already bears the name of an English ship that was lost upon it, has occasioned the land route between Kosseir and the Nile to be preferred to the route between Suez and Grand Cairo, in modern times, though the distance by Kosseir is rather the longest; but with steam navigation, that is not liable to the perils, which beset ordinary sailing vessels, the route by Suez may perhaps be again preferred.

Permanent liberty and security of passage between the Red Sea and the

Nile may be confidently relied on, because the commercial spirit of the present vigorous government of Egypt is not the mere result of the individual character of the Pacha, but is the necessary effect of certain territorial prerogatives of the government, which allow him to monopolize the chief products of the soil, and therefore make it his interest to encourage a communication through Egypt with other commercial countries.

The navigation of the Nile is so favoured by nature, that steam-boats are not absolutely necessary to it, though at a future period they may be introduced with advantage. The prevailing winds of Egypt, with few and short intervals, are from the north and north-west, running counter to the direction of the stream of that river in the Canopic or Rosetta branch, on which the proposed communication will be maintained, and being rather more of a side wind on the Pelusiatic or Damietta branch; hence the quick passage of a djerme or boat of that country (by Bruce called a canja) is ensured either up or down the river almost at all times: because for ascending it the wind is generally fair, and in descending the broadside of the boat is kept across the stream, and the current bears her down against the wind; no more sail is set than is sufficient to keep the boat under steerage-way, somewhat in the manner in which ships drop down the Thames by the force of the tide against a contrary wind, but not by backing and filling the sails as they do; such an operation would not be practicable with the lateen sails used in the djerms, which, however, enable them, in a superior degree, to avail themselves of the reaches or bends in the course of the Nile, and of every expansion of its waters, where the stream is weak, by spreading the whole of their canvas. In this way the passage from Boulac (a suburb of Grand Cairo, situated on the banks of the river) to the Mediterranean Sea, is usually performed in three days, and often in less time, though the djerms usually lie by for the night at one of the many villages on the banks of the river; and in a like proportion of time to distance is performed the passage to Upper Egypt, when it is intended to disembark there and proceed to Kosseir. The rapidity of the passage in descending depends, of course, more or less upon the strength of the stream, which is weakest in the early months

of the year preceding July, at which time the annual rising of the Nile begins to show itself in Lower Egypt; just before that period, the waters of the Nile are sometimes so low, that occasional inconvenience has been found from the shoalness of some parts of the Rosetta branch; but the Damietta branch is deeper, and free from all such impediments. The general fairness of the wind for ascending the river, besides being subject to occasional short interruptions from a southerly wind, is also liable, at least in Lower Egypt, to be suspended, from a little before midnight until after sun-rise the next morning, by the land breeze, common to all coasts within the neighbourhood of the tropics, and by the calm which intervenes before the return of the almost regular northerly winds, about nine o'clock for the rest of the day and the first part of the night; notwithstanding this, the ascent to Grand Cairo is usually performed in as short a time as the descent to the Mediterranean.

The land route between Rosetta and Alexandria is about thirty-five miles, and lies through the Lybian Desert; the first part of the route, as far as Lake Edko, is well marked by piles of rude brickwork: thence the road proceeds upon a neck of land, or dry sand-bank, which divides Lake Edko from the Bay of Aboukir, but is intersected by the entrance of that lake, and also by the entrance of Lake Aboukir, over which there are ferries; from the ferry over the latter, the road is along a tongue of land, which lies between Lake Aboukir and the Mediterranean Sea.

That steam navigation is absolutely necessary in the Levant, must be evident from the prevalence of north-west winds, and the frequency of long calms, though it may be observed that the land breeze which prevails at night along the whole northern coast of Africa, affords great facility to ships sailing between Europe and Egypt; as, however, the intended steam navigation would probably be carried on between Alexandria and Venice, or some other port in the Adriatic Sea, no great value need be attached to this local convenience, because a vessel bound from Alexandria to the Adriatic must soon quit the African shore, and would thereby lose the benefit of the land breeze, which extends but a few leagues to sea. In steering north-west towards the entrance of the Adriatic, she would be liable to be be-

calmed under the island of Candia, where, as in other parts of the Mediterranean Sea, ships have been so long detained by calms, as to have, in a great degree, exhausted their stock of fresh water; hence appears the absolute necessity for applying this powerful invention to the whole of the passage from Alexandria to Europe: for in respect to the Adriatic Sea itself, whether we consider its narrow entrance, its confined breadth, the dangers of its navigation, or the long delays which attend the prevalence of any particular wind for want of sea-room, it seems more peculiarly to call for the use of steam navigation. The question whether Ancona or Ravenna, or any other of the small ports between Ancona and Venice, would be preferable for the station of such steam packets, must be decided by consideration of the eligibility of the land routes through Italy and France, or by way of Germany to the Straits of Dover, which may vary with political circumstances; but when it is considered that the Ionian Islands, as British dependencies, would be improved and enhanced in their value by partaking of the benefits of the proposed communication; and that Greece, when emancipated, would be, as it were, brought nearer to England; there is collateral inducement for the adoption of the proposed plan; thus a direct and frequent communication would be maintained between India and Britain, in much less time than is usually occupied in a voyage to Rio Janeiro, though that place is but one-third of the way to Bombay by the ordinary passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

P.S. Lateen-sails and lug-sails being the fittest for vessels occasionally propelled by steam, the writer has invented a method of masting and rigging such vessels, by which lateen-sails and lug-sails will work themselves, like gaff-sails, without any more trouble than that of shifting the sheet rope; and the masts will present less surface or resistance to the wind, and will require less rigging than common masts. This method of masting and rigging is suitable for steam-vessels of between 350 and 400 tons measurement, or any lesser size, and is consequently fit for India and other steam-packets, and also for a new class of small cruisers, that would supersede all brigs, schooners, cutters, and common luggers, in the navy and revenue services.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE KIRGHEES.

THE immense steppes which extend beyond the south-eastern borders of Russia, are inhabited by a race of people, savage like their country, rude like their climate, numerous, brave, and at one time wealthy. These people call themselves Kirghees-Kaissacks, lead a nomade life under felt tents, generally called Kibitkes, and are divided into three hordes: the great, the middle, and the little. It is especially of the latter that we wish to treat in this description.

This horde nomadises (if we may use such a term) among the extensive districts between the river Ural, the Caspian Sea and the lake of Aral, the Sir-Daria, the lake Akssakal-Barbee, and the rivers *Irgis* and *Or*. Their camps are similar to those of their brethren of the middle horde, the Kara-Kalpaks, Kourds, Arabs and Turcomans; but how far, or in what particulars they are distinguished from them, is difficult to determine, owing to our want of exact data respecting those different nations or tribes.

This horde is divided into three principal races, which again are subdivided into thirty-two families. Their number is estimated at 160,000 Kibitkes, of ten persons each, including males and females. The middle horde is less numerous. About 10,000 Kibitkes of the little horde have settled in the steppe Run-Pesski, on the inner side of the Ural. They are called the *Bukejewski*-horde, after the name of their Sultan *Bukei*, who led them to this settlement in 1800, and who was subsequently made a Khan. In the year 1733, the little horde, and soon after the middle horde, submitted themselves to the Russian authority. Since that time the government of that country affects to exercise a certain supremacy over them, confirming their Khans, appointing commissioners and chancellors for the regulation of their affairs, &c.; all of which the hardy savages heed no more than the whistling of the wind, unless backed by two or three hundred infantry and Cossacks with a couple of pieces of artillery. Indeed, their vagabond mode of life, the great distance of their villages from one another, makes the power of the Khans themselves all but nominal; and the real authority resides with the Beys, Tarchans, or Batur, heads of the villages and elders, who are elected by the people.

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But even their dominion is much circumscribed, and they are liable to be deposed, forsaken, or even murdered by their unruly and fickle subjects; even if they should be able to boast the acknowledgment of the Russian Czar. The Russians feel exceedingly sore at this turbulence of their Kirghees subjects, who, instead of being quiet and peaceful like the Cossacks, Calmucs, and other Asiatic tribes under their dominion, form one of the most serious impediments against the extension of their trade towards the east, and at times even become formidable to their own legitimate frontiers, about Orenburg and Omsk, which they annoy by their marauding incursions. Nevertheless the writers of that nation acknowledge that although they are unwilling to obey an incapable or unjust ruler, a chief who distinguishes himself by actions of benevolence and justice will command their respect and affection, and need be under no apprehension of being disturbed in the authority they have conferred upon him. The Khans generally undertake to escort the Russian caravans through the desert; but even then they are liable to be attacked by superior numbers, often of the Khan's own rebellious subjects, when the merchandize is plundered and the people led into captivity, to be ransomed at high prices. Neither menaces nor kindness, neither oath nor treaty can bind these robbers, who are as dangerous to one another as they are to strangers.

In former times their wealth in cattle was so great that in Orenburg alone near 10,000 horses, 2,000 heads of cattle, and 385,000 sheep were annually obtained from them in exchange for Russian produce and manufacture; besides great quantities of skins, especially of wolves and various species of foxes, camel and goat's hair, and a stuff made of camel's hair, and felt. But now this trade has considerably decreased, owing to their domestic dissensions, called *baranta*, and of late years, especially since 1816, to the frequent irruptions of the Khan of Chiwa, who wherever he went, broke up their camps, carried off their cattle, and killed or led into captivity the people of either sex. The middle horde is likewise very much impoverished, but as the country which they inhabit is much more productive than that of the little horde, and they are of a much more peaceable disposition, owing by the superior skill of their neighbours the Bashkirs in the use

of fire-arms, there is more hope of their recovering their former flourishing condition.

The Kirghees dislike every occupation, except that of the herdsman; there is not the least approach towards a permanent agricultural life among them. It is true that when a Kirghee has lost his herd or flock, he will take to agriculture; he will cultivate a piece of ground near some river or lake, irrigate it as frequently as may be required, and support himself in the interval with fishing. But as soon as he finds himself enabled, by the produce of his labour, to purchase a few heads of cattle, he will throw agriculture aside, and resume his pristine pastoral state. Indeed the steppes which these people inhabit are peculiarly unfit for agriculture. The unfruitful ground, covered with salt-springs, and the total want of food, renders any thing like a perpetual settlement impossible; and any attempt to alter the pastoral propensity of the Kirghees, would only tend to diminish the quantity of their cattle, on which their subsistence depends, and with which alone their deserts can be inhabited by man. This eternal idleness, however, the uniformity of the steppes, so wearisome for a man of physical strength: and enterprizing spirit, envy at a neighbour's prosperity, revenge for former offences, rivalry, &c. excite the spirit of enterprize of these people, which produces the *baranta* mentioned above.

Leaving his tents and flocks, armed with a dagger, lance and bow, mounted on his faithful steed, and leading another for a change, the Kirghee gallops into the camp of another tribe, seeking adventure and fortune by robbery and violence. Returning with booty, he is saluted a *batur* (hero) by his tribe, he acquires general respect and confidence, and the weak seek his protection. They obey his command, accompany him in new enterprizes, and as their number increases with success, they soon spread desolation together with their chief's fame all around them. Those who are plundered and oppressed by them, assemble likewise to seek revenge, and recovery of their loss, and if they are beaten, they throw themselves in their turn, upon some unsuspecting camp, and indemnify themselves as well as they can. Thence the general enmities and hostilities, among their tribes; which are transferred from the father to the son, to the most dis-

tant generation. This is the beginning and the end of the *baranta*.

The religion of the Kirghees is in general the Mohammedan, of the Sunnite sect; but, with the exception of a few chiefs who have been brought up in Chiwa, Bokhara, and other places of Central Asia, where the Koran is very strictly followed, they are very lax in their piety. Since 1785, the Russians have occasionally sent them Mullahs from among their Tartar, or rather Turkish, subjects. These Mullahs are in some instances the secretaries of the chiefs, and charged with the education of their children. But such a desire of instruction is extremely partial, and has remained so notwithstanding the exertions of the Russian government, who went even so far, at about the same period, as to cause the erection of a mosque and two school-houses in the vicinity of Orenburg, for the special use of the Kirghees. But the mosque, as well as the schools, have never been visited by them, and the buildings are falling into decay, notwithstanding the continuance of the salaries to the priests, and schoolmasters then appointed. In spite of this general apathy to religion and instruction, the Russian government takes it for granted that all the Kirghees are Mohammedans, and in cases of any of them being appointed a chief, or engaged in a law suit, they are sworn on the Koran, or are exhorted by the Mohammedan Akhoon; and in 1819, on the request of some chiefs, Muhammed-Shan, who had long resided at Buchara, was nominated Mutti or Kasi of Orenburg for the Alimulinskian horde. The present Khan of the little horde is a very zealous Mohammedan; and one of his sons, Idiga-Sultan, is very well informed, and reads and writes the Arabic and Turkish with fluency. He is a great favourite among the Kirghees, and the Russians seem to hope much good from his influence among these savages. The chief causes of their ignorance seem to be idleness and arrogance: one of their chiefs being asked, why they did not learn to read and write, replied, "What use is it troubling our heads with such nonsense? this is the business of the Mullahs." But notwithstanding this dislike of studying, they are naturally eloquent and very fond of poetry. It is said to be no uncommon thing to hear an orator at a public assembly interrupt himself in an animated speech with a song, or a professed singer cease his song and introduce a piece

piece of oratory or extemporary verses. It is naturally to be supposed that people so ignorant are superstitious, and that their ardent temperament will be easily excited by any impostor who assumes the character of a prophet. In the summer of 1821, such a personage, named Morall, made his appearance among the middle hordé, preaching the speedy subjugation of the horde, and various other misfortunes. The people put faith in him, and his followers became soon very numerous. They would have undoubtedly increased still farther, and the circumstance might have led to some serious results, had not the occurrence of an unforeseen event destroyed his Saintship, and the belief in his miraculous power. Two hundred Cossacks, with some pieces of cannon, appeared in the steppe as an escort to some engineers who had been sent out to make observations; the prophet urged the Kirghees to attack them, assuring them that he would turn the brass cannon into clay, and prevent them from firing. The Kirghees believed him, and having assembled in great numbers, made a furious attack upon the Russians; but the latter soon convinced them that their guns could still fire and kill, upon which they dispersed, and drove away the prophet with scorn. The Scotch missionaries, who within late years have settled in their vicinity, have tried hard to convert them to Christianity, but with no visible effect; although they now and then succeeded in making them accept of bibles. They are often duped by those who, having lost their property through the *baranta*, are wandering in the vicinity of Orenburg, and pretend to listen to the exhortations of the missionaries, for the purpose of getting bread from them. From all this it would seem, that the Kirghees form a large body of people, without religion, without knowledge, without laws or any civil institution, and obeying no authority unless coupled with force. There is however a conservatory power which supplies all these, *viz.* the force of ancient customs. There exists a tradition of ancient laws among them, whose influence is not yet entirely extinct, and which are even now from time to time enforced by some of their elders, who, in some instances, have even gone so far as to inflict capital punishment, although that authority is presumed to be vested in the Khans only. The following are mentioned as the principal of those traditionary laws: Murder was to

be punished in two ways; if the assassin and his victim were of the same tribe, he was sentenced to death; but if they were of different tribes, the relations of the deceased might claim two hundred horses from the murderer, and in case of his inability, to pay this fine, from his tribe. Violence to a chaste woman was deemed equal to murder. In cases of wounds, or other bodily injury being inflicted, the principle was eye for eye, tooth for tooth, &c. Theft, on being owned by the perpetrator, or proved by four witnesses, was punishable with death; whilst the objects stolen were to be restored by the whole tribe, at the rate of twenty-seven camels, or as the tradition has it, thrice nine camels and one slave, for a camel; twenty-seven horses and one camel for a horse; twenty-seven cows and one horse for a cow; twenty-seven sheep and one cow for a sheep, &c.

On the tribe's refusing this restitution, or in case of murder, the above-named satisfaction, called *Koon*, the offended party was permitted to take, with the knowledge and consent of his tribe, from the flocks of the refractory one, the fourth part of the fine due to him, but no more, otherwise the *baranta* was considered as a robbery and crime. These laws are said to have been enacted at a period of very high antiquity, by one *Tjouka-Khan*, whose name is still revered among the Kirghees. The sentence was passed by the assembly of the beys, after which one of them was charged with the execution of it.

After this general account of this extraordinary race of people, we shall proceed to give some details of their mode of life, &c., principally from the interesting narrative of a modern traveller. During the summer months they move with their cattle towards the north, and pitch their felt tents either singly or in small parties; in winter however they return to the south, where they form what is called *ouls*, villages, camps or hordes. Their domestic utensils are, an iron kettle (*kasan*), a tripod (*rgan*), a wooden bowl (*ayak*), a kitchen-spoon (*tshoomitch*), a common spoon (*kassook*), a small pail (*tshilik*), a jug (*koomgan*), and a few other articles.

The food, among the wealthy part of the people, consists of beef, mutton, goats', camels', and horses' flesh. The meat is cut very small, and boiled as a hash (*biss barmak*), after which they drink a thin liquor, called *sarpa*. The poor people eat porrage of millet, in

which they sometimes mix a little fat. Sometimes they content themselves with eating raw millet, dried wheat (*bjudai*), barley (*arpa*), which is all together called by the common appellation of *koormatsh*. From the flour of these different kinds of grain, they boil a porrage (*balamook*), which is sometimes mixed with butter or fat (*ssarumai*). Besides this they make cakes (*nan*) of it. They drink water (*ssoo*), new milk (*ssoot*), sour milk (*airyan*), and sour mare's milk (*koomoois*). They make also a kind of cheese (*koort* or *kroot*) from sheep's milk, which, when dissolved in water, serves for drink and food at the same time. They make also a kind of spirit (*arak*) from sour mare's milk, which is used as a medicine.

Their general costume consists of a cotton or silk wadded coat (*tshapan*), a fur coat (*ton*), under garments (*dambal iskeet*), a belt (*beeil*), boots (*eetuk*), a shirt, open in front (*shogdu*), wide trowsers (*tshalbar*), a large woollen coat (*tshakmen*), a seal cap (*tyoobeti*), a hat (*colpak*), a cap (*toomak*), and a pouch, suspended from the belt (*kalla*). The women's dress generally consists of a blue under-dress (*keeooldyak*), the head-dress (*ssoukalia*), a head-cloth (*shoulook*), a fur pelisse (*shiooryantsha*), a metallic (*que*) pelisse (*loomartsha*), a band of mock-corals (*montshak*), beads (*marshan*), &c. Dr. Bolshoi says, "it is pleasant to see a woman or girl in her best attire, sitting firmly on a wild horse, and running a race with some young man, who is often left behind." Their musical instruments are a fife (*tshabusga*), a balalaika (*dorba*), and a fiddle (*kobus*), on which their mountebanks and physicians generally excel.

The principal occupation of the Kirghees (as was said before) is the tending of their cattle and sheep. Besides the sheep (*koi*), goats (*ishke*), horses (*shilka*), camels (*tyooya*), cow (*ssuir*), and oxen or bulls (*ogyoos*), dogs (*it*) and cats (*moossuk*) form part of their establishment. The cattle are kept in the field during the whole winter, when they feed upon the dried grass which they scrape up with their feet. For this purpose they drive out first the horses, then the camels and cattle, and at last the sheep and goats. The horses are never shod; the camels are covered with blankets in the winter. All the animals get very lean and weak towards the spring; the sheep entirely lose the fat of their tails, which they only recover during the summer; in-

deed a great quantity of cattle perish every year from cold and want. Hunting and shooting are carried on more for amusement than as means of sustenance. They hunt with dogs and trained eagles (*quere*, falcons?), and shoot with arrows and guns. The fish are caught in winter with hooks through holes made in the ice, or they benumb them by beating on the ice, and then breaking it, take them out. In summer they occasionally spear them. Sometimes they catch pike, by troubling the water, which induces the fish to swim on the surface. A few of them will cultivate the ground in some fertile parts of the steppe; and although it rains there very rarely, they reap of the millet (*turn*) sixty fold, wheat and barley tenfold and more. They also grow a little rye (*karassgoola*), which is only given to the cattle. Their melons (*koun*), water-melons (*karbooss*), and pumpkins (*asskabak*), are nearly as good as those of Bokhara and China. From the former country a species of millet is imported, called *Shyooogaree*. The water is led in small channels from the rivers to the low parts of the land for the purpose of irrigation. The tools for agriculture, are the plough (*yegin agatsh*) and the harrow (*mala*). The Kirghees are very fond of tobacco, but principally as snuff. Dr. B. says, that in 1804, he sowed some Chiwa tobacco for the first time on the banks of the Sur, which succeeded perfectly, and it was found preferable to that of Bokhara. They trade along the line of Orenburg and in the fortresses of Orsk and Troizk. On attacking the caravans or in their *barantas*, they are always armed cap-à-pie. Their arms are: a sword (*kolush*), a musket (*mooltuk*), a lance (*naisa*), a bow, a bundle of arrows (*ok*), a quiver (*ssaidak*), a dagger (*kinshal*), a cuirass (*ssout*), a knife (*peeyak*), and a stout whip (*kamtsha*). They calculate by the lunar year, like the rest of the Mohammedans, giving however to each month (*ai*) thirty days. They keep the Rhamadan, which they call *ooroosa*, during which time, when they feast at night, even the poorest are expected to eat flesh-meat. The women and children are exempted from the rigours of the fast. Respecting their incantations, in cases of sickness, Dr. B. relates the following instances, which he himself had witnessed: "I was called in to a man who suffered both from drowsy and from stricture. I could give him no relief. At the same time

time a Kirghees physician (*dargeer*) with his assistants were called in, and were soon followed by the Achboon (elder priest) and two or three Mullahs (junior priests). The latter sat down in a semi-circle round a bowl of water in which they blew, muttering prayers, and passing beans from hand to hand. In the mean time the physician put some knives without handles into the fire, till they were red hot, when he ordered his assistants to take them out; after which he took water from the bowl in his mouth and squirted upon them, observing at the same time the rising of the steam. The patient stood all the time, supported by two men, with his back turned towards the juggler, in a manner that the steam could not reach him. This ceremony having been gone through, the physician asked his servant: *inde togoos boldu ma?* (will nine be enough?) upon which the latter replied: *boldu* (enough); the physician said then: *indekoi otoor* (sit down). After this he melted in an iron pan some mutton suet, and having put in a rag and turned it round, he squirted some of the same water into it, which created a hissing. Having repeated this several times, he threw the pan out of the tent. The patient was now seated on a carpet purposely spread near the door, and the physician, having called out: *Kara ishka da alet kel!* (bring the black goat!); such an animal was brought in, and the assistants having seized her, the one by the fore and the other by the hind legs, they carried her three times round the patient, knocking her against him on every turn. This ceremony was repeated with a grey and a white goat, and six sheep in succession. The Kirghees *Æsculapius*, probably weary by his useless labour, now again inquired: *inde togoos boldu ma?* and the answer being *boldu*, the ceremony was finished, upon which they seemed not a little proud, asking me whether people were cured in Russia in the same manner. Seeing that there was nothing to do here for me, I returned to the *oul* of the Khan; and three days after I was informed that the patient was dead."

The following is a description of a different ceremony, undertaken for the cure of a lady who was subject to convulsions:

"Towards the evening a number of people of both sexes assembled in a kibitke, purposely set up for the occasion. The patient was seated on rich carpets, in her best attire, and was cov-

ered with a thin white silk cloth. All of a sudden the magician (*bakssu*) appeared with a *kaboois* (a kind of fiddle covered with horse-hair instead of strings), in his hand. Having seated himself opposite the patient, he began playing on his instrument in a shrill, although not unpleasant tone, with which he accompanied his own horrible bass voice. Now and then the people joined him with a terrible roar. Sometimes they cried, *Kotch! kotch! kotch!* in the manner they call their dogs; and at others they sang with drawling voices, and shaking their bodies backwards and forwards: *Allai opa! Allai opa!* (God help!) all which in some measure resembled our rural Christmas sports. And thus the first evening was spent till midnight.

The next day, the assembly having met again, the *bakssu* went through some of the ceremonies of the previous day; during which he gave the patient thirty-one blows on her back with a stout whip, so hard that it made blue marks on her skin. Then he jumped and capered like a madman, and struck against the sides of the tent, as if he would drive anybody out. After this he threw himself on the patient, like a rabid dog, and bit her till the blood flowed. Then again he drew an immense knife, with which he pretended to stab the lady, which latter ceremony was intended to stop the flowing of the blood.

On the third evening some thin tallow-candles (*ssirack*), placed in two bowls filled with earth and sand, were kept in readiness, together with a dead raven, a water-melon, and a pumpkin. When the *bakssu* had wearied himself with his contortions, he went out into the street carrying the raven, and was followed by the people, who carried the other articles mentioned. As soon as they got out, they raised a terrible yell, threw away the things they held in their hands, and returned into the kibitke. In the mean while the patient lay on her back, covered like a corpse with a white sheet. The *bakssu* again sat down at her feet, and repeated the ceremony of playing and singing. I perceived that after the words, *Tart, Shyanum tart!* the patient's chest strongly heaved, keeping time to the instrument. After some time the *bakssu*, in a fit of extacy, fell backwards, stiff like a tree, but gnashing his teeth and foaming at the mouth, and turning as pale as death. But what was most remarkable, the patient

tient fell at the same time in a similar state.

Having lain for about five minutes, he was raised by his countrymen, and gradually recovered his senses. He then again began to play, singing in a plaintive strain: *ei Temeerum, Temeerum* (Temeera was the name of the patient), whilst the poor woman seemed to lay in a burning fever.

This foolery was repeated for nine nights. On the last night, the enchanter made the patient drink large quantities of warm water, and smoke tobacco, in order to excite vomiting. The patient, indeed, for the present recovered; but, after the lapse of a few weeks, her malady returned, which probably was periodical.

If a malady is thought to be of such a nature, that neither the *durgheer* or *bakssu* can avail, the inhabitants of the ool, and especially the relations, will meet, and watch for nights with the patient. If no priest is at hand, a man or a woman will repeat a few verses from the Koran from memory, blowing after every verse into the patient's face. The latter, on his side, chaunts, as long as he is able, *oi Allai mai!* (oh my God!) &c. Aged people make a kind of will, not only in favour of their families, but of all the people. One man, for example, ordered that every one who should pass over a mountain where there were any grinding-stones, should take one with him, in order to whet his knife for the purpose of cutting the meat in honour of his hospitality. If any one dies, one may hear at least fifty persons raising the most dreadful howls; while some of the women will tear their hair, strike their breasts, scratch their faces, &c. If the death occurs in the evening, these lamentations are continued during the whole night. The corpse is washed with water, wrapped up in linen, and buried, with the head lying towards the north-west, in a manner that the earth shall not be immediately on the body; which is effected either by making the grave in a slanting direction, or covering the body first with reeds or branches, before the earth is placed upon it. If they happen to be near a burying-ground they will bury the body in it; and rich people will sometimes remove the bodies of their relations from a temporary grave, in order to inter them among their kindred, and erect over their graves some sort of monument, either of stone or brick (*masarka*). A large burying-

ground (*moola*), or, as they are more commonly called, holy places (*awlyā*), is commonly placed near some river. On burying the dead, they recite a short prayer, which they repeat at the seventh and fortieth days, and at the end of the year, with the difference, that there is more ceremony at this period of the obsequies, than at any of the former. Anciently they used to bury arms and other articles with their dead; but, owing to the general poverty of the people, this practice has been discontinued.

When a woman is in labour, she is frequently surrounded by a host of people of both sexes, who pray for her. Their weddings are performed much in the fashion of the Tartars. When they cut their hair or nails, they collect them carefully, and having added some bits of reed or grass, they bury them together; a custom which is also observed among the Jews, at least with respect to their nails, which they burn, together with some parings of wood. Should a hair, or the paring of a nail, be found among any article of food, even when dry,—such as millet,—such food would inevitably be thrown away. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a reader of your periodical work for many years, I hope you will indulge me by inserting the following observations on the character and success of Dr. Strouve's method of imitating the different mineral waters of Germany and Bohemia, which he is now on the point of introducing into this country.

Having been himself educated for the medical profession in his native country (Saxony), Dr. Strouve had his attention naturally drawn to the subject of the medicinal springs with which the whole of Germany abounds; and several years ago he fortuitously acquired the command of an extensive laboratory, which enabled him to gratify the desire he felt of instituting a systematic inquiry into the chemical properties of the most celebrated amongst them. The result has been, that, after having developed the principles of the natural combination, he conceived the possibility of producing the same artificially; and thus extending the benefit of their use beyond the site of the spring itself, which could never be done by bottling the real water, on account of the loss of gas which attends that operation.

With the concurrence and the active co-operation of the leading physicians of

of Saxony, Dr. Strouve opened an institution at Dresden, in the summer of 1819, for the purpose of giving his artificial waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad to the patients, who were recommended to try them, instead of visiting the springs. This was done in an open garden, containing a spacious pump-room, wherein, by means of machinery, he preserved reservoirs of the warm waters at their requisite temperature, and restored the gas which had escaped during the process of preparing them for use.

The success of this experiment exceeded his most sanguine expectation. During the season several hundred patients, who had been accustomed to pay an annual visit to the baths, and who consulted Dr. Kregsig, physician to the king of Saxony, on their way through Dresden, by his advice used the artificial instead of the natural waters; and these eventually proved as beneficial as the spring itself.

The following season the same success attended Dr. Strouve's establishment. He increased the number of the imitated springs; when the addition of many new visitors induced him to form a similar institution at Leipsic. Here, too, his plans were attended with the same favourable result; and amongst his patients in both cities were several Englishmen, who had visited Germany for the sake of using the mineral waters, either medicinally or by way of bath.

The success of his undertaking now began to attract the attention of the neighbouring states; and Dr. Strouve received a flattering testimony of its merit, by being invited to establish similar springs in Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Moscow, as well as in some of the principal towns of the minor German states.

For the purpose of introducing these artificial mineral waters into England with the best possible effect, Dr. Strouve has erected an extensive building at Brighton, in a garden, where the whole process, from the act of purifying the various ingredients to that of administering them to the patients, will be carried on under the same roof. A pump room, fifty feet by thirty, containing on one side the apparatus for the production of the waters, will be thrown open at five o'clock in the morning; and the various kinds may be then taken under the same circumstances as at the watering places.

With regard to the waters themselves, they are too various to allow me to enter upon any detailed description of them here. It remains to be tried in this country, whether the peculiar combination of the ingredients with the gas in the water imparts to it any properties which can only be obtained by that means, or not. In favour of this hypothesis may be quoted the experience of ages, during which patients have continued to drink mineral waters with advantage; and although this has been imputed to the relaxations created by a journey from home by many eminent physicians, yet the evidence of more recent experience, which has arisen from the use of Dr. Strouve's artificial water at Dresden by the inhabitants of that city, must be admitted to be a powerful evidence in favour of the efficacy insisted upon by the German physicians. Dr. Kregsig, in a paper published with Dr. Strouve's prospectus, says, "Upon myself, the *artificial* Carlsbad waters have had an uncommonly good effect: I am indebted to them for as much relief as I formerly experienced from the natural mineral waters," &c. &c. He, of course, took them in Dresden, when his own extensive practice would require a continuance of the same attention and exertions as at any other time. A work is now in the press by Dr. Kregsig, which has been written for the express purpose of describing the mode of using these waters, and of treating the patient whilst under the influence of them, which cannot fail to be of great service in the commencement of their introduction into this country.

Amongst other waters, Dr. Strouve prepares an artificial Seltzer, which is likely to become, in this country, an article of very extensive consumption, from its agreeable character as a beverage, independent of its medicinal properties.

In Germany, where the real Seltzer water (even in its deteriorated state, arising from the mode of bottling) is a common luxury, upwards of one million and a half of bottles are yearly consumed, besides large quantities which are shipped to the tropical climates.

Permit me, Sir, to apologize for the length of this letter, and assure you of my esteem.

K.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of an Officer in the Irish Legion, lately serving in Columbia.—
Tour from Merida to the Vale of Santa Maria Anna.

LEAVING Merida in the morning, we proceeded to the vale of Santa Anna: in our way we visited the ruined monastery that belonged to the Dominican friars previous to the revolution. Here, instead of bare walls, we were surprised to find gilded roofs, marble altar-pieces, and other vestiges of grandeur, that might have done honour to Rome or Paris. In the nave and chancel lay many good and holy fathers, whose pious stories were engraved upon their tombs for the benefit of posterity; but, unfortunately, time and the damps had been extremely busy with them. One monument struck me more particularly: it bore a copper-plate, neatly fitted into the marble-slab, surmounted by two panes with wings, which covered the tomb, and on this was the name of the late superior of the order, in Spanish, with many encomiums on his good qualities. Amongst many other titles, all too flattering for any virtue except that of a romance, he was classically styled, *Fulcrum Miserrorum, gemma virorum*. Having a natural curiosity to know something of a man's history in whose character those rare traits were to be met with, I inquired of an old Frenchman, who accompanied me, as to his knowledge of the superior. He told me that the Monk had originally come from Seville, in old Spain, with a view to improve his fortune; that, in consequence of the refusal of another prelate to place himself at the mercy of the wind and waves, he was appointed Bishop of Venezuela, and that on his translation to this rich see he resided between Maracaibo and Merida: I asked the Frenchmen whether the hero of his tale had died rich? "Oui, Monsieur;"—not content with an income of forty thousand dollars, on the death of the governor of Maracaibo, he made free with the treasure in the royal chest; a defalcation of six hundred thousand dollars was the consequence, which could not be accounted for, and the governor's haciendas were confiscated in order to make good the deficiency. Not thinking it prudent to return to old Spain, he retired to the convent, where he assumed the character of a hermit, and lived with the fathers a life of piety and mortification, according to some; but, as others tell

the tale, in all manner of voluptuousness and hypocrisy. He himself had been pressed into the Monk's service as baker-general to the convent, to superintend the bread and pastry, and also to act as pilot to his pleasure barge on the lake: during the life-time of the superior he had enjoyed a tolerable easy place of it, but after his death the monks had obliged him to cut fuel to serve the ovens, for which he got many benedictions in lieu of his promised salary. I asked him to whose gratitude the superior was indebted for this handsome monument; he replied, to the fishermen of Maracaibo, in return for his having obliged his flock to abstain from meat three times a week, which gave them a good market for their fish: perhaps the hint was taken from Pope Leo, who proclaimed Saturday a fast-day in England, to oblige the pious fishermen of that country, who gave him a *douceur* of five hundred pounds for his papal benevolence.

The monk could hardly have fixed on a more delightful spot through the whole earth, than that retreat which his own see afforded; here he could enjoy his *otium cum dignitate* to his heart's content, unruffled by the care of this world, amid the romantic scenery of forests, lakes, rivers, rocks and hanging gardens, with a climate the most favourable. The gardens belonging to the convents have gone to ruin since the revolution, but sufficient vestiges of taste and decoration still linger to tell what they once were. Innumerable flowers and blooming shrubs emit a delightful fragrance, while the numerous exotics once collected in the green-houses of the convent have been suffered to remain, and, beautiful even in neglect and wildness, lend a charm to desolation. These monasteries are connected with the female convents in the vale by a serpentine walk about a mile in length, shaded by tall trees interwoven so as to exclude the rays of the sun; at proper intervals, little arbours are placed, festooned with the acacia, in bloom the whole year round, and other flowery shrubs equally rare to the European. Here the fathers were often entertained by the sisterhood with coffee, lemonade, and fruits, until dusk. Our French guide also told us, that the demon of civil war caused a feud amongst the nuns of the two convents, who espoused the cause of their respective partisans as fiercely as the contending generals and their armies: it was not unusual,

unusual, he said, to see the radical nuns going before the inquisitor-general of their order with black eyes, and other tokens of the courage with which they had maintained their doctrines. In the avenues of the shrubbery or *sinta* we met a fat monk, who, in the course of our conversation with him, regretted that the extreme poverty of the brother and sisterhood prevented our being received with the usual hospitality of their prosperous days. As he looked too comfortable a personage for a pauper, I remarked that fasting and mortification were forgotten with other comforts. This ill-timed repartee he took no notice of more than by a significant shrug, remarking, that before the revolution, they enjoyed many privileges, but that the country growing poorer, and consequently more wicked, contributed very little at present to their support. I told him, for his consolation, that a French and English colony would soon repeople the land, and give a fresh energy to manufacture and commerce. "Oh, Santa-Maria," said he, "Voltaire and Paine's disciples!" A prolonged ha-ra-co succeeded a pause, in which he was evidently labouring under some mortifying perplexity; to add to his chagrin, I told him a worse evil than those was to follow, as the Methodist missionaries were instructing some Saint in the Spanish language, in order to preach the gospel in South America to the people of colour. I can hardly describe the emotions of the good father on hearing this account: he looked in despair, and prayed to God to remove him out of the world before that occurrence should take place. I left him, however, to his own reflections, which I dare say were any thing rather than pleasant. The Frenchman wrinkled up his face into an arch smile, exclaiming, "Monsieur padre is von damned grand gourmand," and added that this fellow was a greater plague to him than any of the fathers; "he used to squeeze my nose, Sennor, in the wafer tongs, if he had not the wafer for the sacrament and his breakfast-bread by six o'clock in the morning."

In our way onwards, we saw five other convents, mostly in ruins from the earthquake; but, dreadful as such an event must be, one can hardly regret its having destroyed these receptacles of pious indolence, which operated as a double tax on the community, by withdrawing from the general toil so many people capable of

labour, and then taxing those that remained, for their support.

This charming spot is infinitely picturesque and delightful: a succession of the most fertile *hacundas* cover the vale for nine leagues; as far as the eye can range over to the lofty *Paramos de los Cunegos* Mountains you are sure to see the vine and olive appear in rich luxuriance, festooning the props that support them, while vast plantations of sugarcane diversify the appearance in the vallies. Nothing is wanted to the perfection of this scene, but that moral beauty which is supplied by the presence of an industrious population, and humanity would hope that this will not long be wanted; the tide of liberty and intelligence is setting in with a powerful flow over the whole world; and though despotism may check the rapidity of its course by temporary barriers, it must eventually bear down every obstacle opposed to it, and leave only the ruins of slavery as the earthquakes have left the ruins of the convents.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Nature and Efficacy of a new Principle for improving the Sailing Properties of SQUARE-RIGGED SHIPS.

THE treatise lately published by Sir Henry Heathcote, Captain, R.N., demonstrating the superiority of his patent stay-sails over the common stay-sails, is an instance that some naval officers at least are superior to established prejudices, though the navy in general is slow to receive improvements. For nearly two centuries, the art of rigging ships has not undergone any material alteration upon scientific principles, as appears from original paintings and drawings of ships executed early in the seventeenth century, and from the writings of Sir Walter Raleigh. If, as the great Lord Bacon says, "wise and exact men have thought that there are ebblings and flowings of the arts and sciences;" it is surely time, after having for two centuries overlooked defects, and "venerated error," that some progressive impulse should break the fascination which leads most men to think this art perfect, though it is devoid of science, disfigured by the complexity of clumsy expedients, and in many circumstances of wind and weather utterly inadequate to its true object.

The writer of this article differs from Sir Henry Heathcote as to the means of improving the sails of ships. He

does not, indeed, controvert the superiority of Sir Henry Heathcote's patent stay-sails over those in common use; but he denies that there is any necessity for retaining any of the stay-sails of the main or mizen-masts, except the two lower stay-sails, and those only for occasional use: all the rest of the main and mizen stay-sails he would for ever exclude; and he conceives that when he shall have given his reasons for this revolution, it will also be found practicable to dispense with one-half of the cumbersome and troublesome stern or steering sails, the modern spanker, and all the try-sails and gaff top-sails, excepting the mizen try-sail, which may at times be useful, making together more than twenty sails, about one half the number with which a ship is now equipped, and which contain above one fourth of her canvas; he also expects it will appear, that his principle of rigging ships would dispense with the so frequent use of the remaining half of the stern or steering-sails. This great reduction, and the removal of all the running rigging, booms, spars, and other *top-hamper* belonging to those excluded, would save much of the seaman's toil, would leave a large proportion of the crew disposable to better purposes, with vast additional improvement of the sailing properties of ships in lying nearer to the wind, and also in going faster a-head, both close hauled and when going large or before it. A ship thus improved would have greater stiffness or stability to enable her to open her lower deck ports in bad weather, as she would be relieved from so much top weight, and she would have much more symmetry and simplicity in her sails and rigging. The principle of this change remains to be explained.

The well-known fact, that fore and aft-sail vessels can lay a course, and retain their headway, much nearer to the wind than square-rigged ships, proves that the windwardly power of canvas is greater than has yet been developed in the latter, and that such deficiency is caused by an error in their equipment. This difference in windwardly power between those two kinds of vessels is one point of the mariner's compass, which is equal to an angle of $11^{\circ} 15'$ in favour of gaff-sail vessels, and a point and a half making an angle of $16^{\circ} 52\frac{1}{2}'$ in favour of lug-sail vessels; lateen-sail vessels will lie still nearer to the wind, but as that species of sail is unfit for large ships, it need not be here examined.

It is also well known, that sails suspended from yards, slung in an horizontal position, or in a direction approaching to it, are the most lively, lifting, and propelling species of sails, and are not pressing, like gaff-sails, which cause a vessel to heel or incline with the wind more than she would under an equal spread of canvass in square sails, or lug-sails. Now, the lug-sail combines those good properties, in a superior degree, with its own windwardly power when close hauled, and also has greater propelling power than the square-sail when going large or before the wind: for these reasons it is the most powerful of all fore and aft-sails, and would be the fittest for chase, but that, as now slung and worked, it is not so manageable as the square-sail, and therefore is not so applicable to large vessels. The lug-sail, as now slung and worked, is subject to the great inconvenience of dipping the yard in stays, and of shifting it and the sail to leeward of the mast, and of hoisting them up again, which inconvenience at present excludes the lug-sail from all vessels except small craft; the largest of these are obliged, for the purpose of avoiding that troublesome operation, to carry some of their lug-sails to windward of their masts, which diminishes the power of a lug-sail so carried, by making the luff operate as a back sail, it being difficult, if not impossible, to carry the tack so far to windward, as entirely to prevent the sail from touching the mast. Other luggers, to avoid the trouble of dipping their yards in stays, are provided with two lug-sails for each mast, which they have ready on deck for use upon alternate tacks, the leeward sail being hoisted, and the weather sail lowered—a very insufficient remedy.

It is therefore necessary to improve the affinity that exists between the square and the lug-sail into a perfect union, by inventing a species of sail which shall combine the advantages of both, being as windwardly and powerful as the one, and as manageable as the other. That important improvement would be effected, if we could free the square-sail from certain impediments to its proper set and action; that are caused by the present position of the stays of the masts in respect of other parts of the standing rigging, without depriving the mast of support, and if we could substitute a mode of suspending and working the square-sail, which shall enable it to take, upon each tack, the true

true set and position of a lug-sail, without dipping the yard in stays, for there is not any inherent difference between those two sails, besides that which results from the different methods in which they are slung, as the peak or slope at the head of the lug-sail is not essential to its proper effect. The cause and nature of the defects of the square-sail, and the principle, from which the lug-sail derives its superior powers, shall now be explained.

The experiment upon the square-sail, made and published by Captain Gower, of the Honourable East-India Company's Service, demonstrates that the main pressure of the wind against a square-sail, close hauled, is in its weather half, consequently the parl and half-yard should then attach to that part of the weather yard-arm at which the wind chiefly operates, and ought not to be always fixed to the middle of the yard; by this improper mode of slinging the yard of a square-sail, it is subjected to its present defects, as the main pressure of the wind against a square-sail, as now slung, is to windward of the mast and causes the sag or belly of the sail to begin in the *luff*, which therefore lifts with the wind sooner than the luff of any other sail, and requires to be kept further from the wind, and assisted with bowlines to keep it full. The same cause makes the after *leach* of a square-sail operate as a back-sail to retard the ship, increase her lee-way, and prevents the escape of the dead wind that has spent its force upon the weather-half of the sail. The equality of strain that is cast upon the tack and the sheet of a square-sail, also cause it to retain the dead or spent wind, and whatever send or sway of the yard is left by the braces, being in the weather yard-arm, is unfavourable to the progress of the ship to windward. These concurring effects of slinging a square-sail by the middle of the yard, destroy about one-fifth of its windwardly power when close-hauled; and presently it shall be shown, that from the same cause the square-sail loses one-sixth of its propelling power when before the wind. The difference of opinion that exists among seamen upon the question, whether the weather or the lee-lift of a square-sail should be kept *tought*, proves that the cause of its defects is not generally understood, and that the application of a scientific principle is necessary to give consistency to practice.

On the other hand, the lug-sail being

slung at its supposed fulcrum, in the proportion of one third of the yard to windward of the mast, where the main pressure of the wind operates, and of two thirds to leeward of the mast, the weight of that greater proportion of the yard and sail to leeward, casts a perpendicular strain upon the luff of the sail, which therefore meets the wind at a more acute angle than the *luff* of the square-sail, and does not lift so soon as the latter with the wind; that greater weight to leeward of the mast also prevents any superfluous strain upon the after-leach of the lug-sail, which therefore gives a vent to the dead or spent wind, and does not operate as a back-sail, and the sway of the lee yard-arm, in consequence of its greater length, sends the vessel to windward and a-head, the main resistance of the water being against the lee-bow of a vessel close-hauled.

These great advantages are derived by the lug-sail from the scientific principle on which it is slung, the yard intersecting the mast at the *point vèlique*, as the French term it: that is, the point at which the line of resistance of the water at the bows of the vessel, intersects the line of the main pressure of the wind upon her sails, which point would be evidently at the intersection of the yard and mast of a vessel carrying but one lug-sail, when she sails close to the wind with her helm amidship, as she would do if the mast be stepped in the proper place: and that would be found in the fore-hold, more or less advanced according to the mould of the vessel.

So true is the superiority of this principle of the lug-sail, though so little understood, or adopted, that even the Chinese have some idea of it, as the square-sails of their junks are slung somewhat like a lug-sail, at a point some little distance from the middle of the yard, in the proportion apparently of about two-fifths to windward, and three-fifths to leeward of the mast; and the frames that spread the sails of a common wind-mill are fixed to the arms of the mill in nearly the same proportions; but it appears that the Chinese sometimes carry the longer yard-arm to windward when close-hauled, from not knowing that the point at which the yard is suspended, should coincide with the line of the main pressure of the wind; which occasional misapplication of the principle probably arises from a notion that the method described gives greater stiffness

or stability to the vessel, but it destroys the good effects of the unequal suspension of the yard, and turns it into a positive disadvantage when close-hauled in that way, for the reasons above stated. Whether the Chinese or European, or what other proportion for slinging a lug-sail yard, gives the true fulcrum, should be tried by experiment; but no nation seems to be aware of the necessity or practicability of making the point of suspension, technically called the sling and truss, or halyard and *parl*, moveable on the yard, and for making the lifts adapt their tension to that movement, which with the traverse of the sheets of top-sails and top-gallant-sails, and the removal of impediments from the standing rigging, to allow the yards to be braced up to 20° instead of 35° to 40° obliquity as at present, constitute the *sine qua non* for combining, in one sail, the good properties of the square-sail and the lug-sail, free from their present defects and inconveniences.

The measure of the superiority of the lug-sail over the square-sail, when close-hauled, will be found theoretically in the difference between the angles they severally make with the keel of the vessel, as the lug-sail carries its tack amid-ship, or nearly so, and the square-sail carries its tack on the weather gunnel or nearly in a line with it; but practically, the measure of that superiority consists in the difference between the angles of the courses made good to windward by a lug-sail, and a square-sail rigged vessel, which is commonly a point and a half of the mariners' compass, that is $16^\circ 52\frac{1}{2}'$ in favour of the lug-sail. How far lee-way may diminish or increase that angular difference made good to windward, depends upon circumstances of weather, and the sailing properties of particular ships and vessels, and upon the fact that leeward tides and currents sweep away square-rigged ships more than fore and aft-sail vessels, because they strike the former more on their broadsides in proportion to that angular difference, but in general the difference of leeway is against a square-rigged ship. The importance and possibility of adding that angular difference, made good to windward, to the present course of a square-rigged ship when close-hauled, appears from this fact, that although she will lay or look up to five points and a half, she loses headway if kept nearer to the wind than a six-point course, to which if we add the lee-way and stern-way in stays of a square-rig-

ged ship, which are seldom less than one point even in smooth still water; it will be evident that a square-rigged ship makes good to windward but one point out of eight contained in a quarter of the compass, that is, an angle of but $11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ out of a right angle, or 90° in the most favourable circumstances, which angle of $11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ is often insufficient to countervail occasional disadvantages, such as the send or drift of a heavy head sea, the veering of winds a-head, yaws from bad steerage, and leeward tides or currents, as in such circumstances she cannot make good a better course than she would sail with the wind on her beam. Hence it is impossible for a common ship to make a passage against steady adverse winds, like trade-winds and monsoons, or even to clear land or ice when embayed in bad weather, unless she happens to be favoured by windwardly tides or currents, or their eddies, or by occasional slants or veerings of wind, and therefore a common ship is inadequate to the safety of life and property, and to the necessary operations of commerce and of war. But the proposed combination of the good qualities of the lug-sail and square-sail in one sail; and the application of the principle of that improvement to all the square-sails of a ship, by a lateral and simultaneous movement, would constitute a *ship-lugger* superior in windwardly power, by $33^\circ 45'$ including both tacks, and in velocity both by and large, or before the wind, to any common ship, and that could go to sea and make a passage, when a common ship must lie in port, or would be cast away.

The proposed ship-lugger could dispense with all the sails that are above excluded, because two-thirds of a lug-sail when close-hauled, being to leeward of the mast, the lug square-sails for that reason and because of their sharper trim, would occupy those positions to which stay-sails, try-sails, and gafftop-sails are now applied for the purpose of intercepting certain streams of wind that escape between the common square sails of different masts, and as the lug-square-sails would be more powerful and windwardly than any of the sails so dispensed with, because a stay-sail properly so called, being triangular, is but half a regular sail, and a gaff or try-sail is but two-thirds of a regular sail on the principle here stated. The best of the stay-sails now in use, *viz.* the main top-mast stay-sail, has little effect except when going a point free, and though

though that and some of the smaller stay-sails are in form a *trapezium*, that shape, when close-hauled, sends the ship to leeward more than a-head; and in respect of gaff or trysails, they are as before stated, pressing and not lifting sails, because the spent or dead wind is forced diagonally upwards and off at the peak or gaff end; and yet so defective are mere square-sails, that common ships are sometimes reduced to the necessity of taking them in, and of trusting to those inefficient stay-sails and try-sails to clear a lee-shore.

The single advantage of enabling a ship to work faster to windward, is sufficient to mark the importance of the proposed plan; it is the grand *desideratum* of naval improvement, to which sailing faster when going large or before the wind, is but a subordinate quality: yet this last-mentioned advantage also attends the proposed principle, because a lug-sail spreads itself wing-like *one-sixth* of its own breadth farther over the side of the vessel than a square sail of equal size, which difference becomes equal to *one-third* more canvas, when the lug-sails of two masts are so spread over the opposite sides, and the aftermost lug-sail does not becalm the other, like an aftermost square-sail; such increase in the spread of the canvas would dispense with the trouble and cost of stern or steering sails when before the wind, yet as they may be sometimes beneficially applicable to the lug-square sails, it may be advisable that one-half of the stern or steering sails should be retained, until trial shall have ascertained whether their utility would compensate for the trouble and expense they occasion.

It is impossible by a dry description, even with the aid of a plate, to convey an accurate idea of the technical details of the manner in which the proposed ship-lugger can be thrown in stays; but it may be assumed as a moral certainty in art, *that the application of every scientific principle is practicable to the extent that is necessary to its full operation*, and the writer is so fully satisfied that he can apply the proposed improvement to all the square-sails of a common ship, with precision and simplicity, upon mathematical and nautical principles, that he would undertake by his method to make any good common ship sail better, both by and large, or before the wind, and with less canvas than she can now sail; and he offers

this challenge to the British navy, to be tried by any impartial arrangement either between two ships, or upon the same vessel.

A full and fair trial, and the developments of practice, would refute or obviate all objections, *which until tried, must be deemed equally as problematical as the plan itself, and therefore trial only should decide the question of its practicability.*

The power of steam in stemming both wind and tide, in dispensing with the power of wind, and in adding velocity to that of canvas, having lately made a large encroachment upon the ancient dominion of the sail, it is proper and becoming for the advocates of the sail, which must ever predominate on the broad scale of navigation, for purposes of war and commerce, to reduce the arch of the mariner's compass from which common ships are now excluded. It contains six points on each side of the wind, besides about a point of leeway, making fourteen points on both tacks, which are equal to an angle of one hundred and fifty-seven degrees and a-half; out of the measure of two right angles, or one hundred and eighty degrees, that are contained in half the compass or horizon. This is the true *mare incognitum*, which it is more important to penetrate than the polar ocean, but which the common ship has hitherto vainly pretended to enter, and almost without gaining on the wind, for never until the terms *wind-bound* and *embayed* shall have become obsolete, will square-rigged ships possess adequate powers.

For want of this improvement, British property to an immense amount was annually captured in the English Channel during the whole course of the late wars, chiefly in consequence of the unfitness and inability of British gun and cutter brigs to chase French luggers when close-hauled upon a wind: our cruizers were therefore reduced to the necessity of suffering the enemy to make captures on our coast, and of trusting to their chance of intercepting the French luggers or their prizes near the French coast, where, on approaching harbours, the enemy was often obliged to sail with a free wind, which gave our cruizers an opportunity of closing with them. This practice subjected British officers to the imputation of *cruizing for salvage*, and not to prevent capture, but it was caused by the defects of their vessels, and not by any want of zeal in

in our officers. The proposed plan would supply the British navy with a superior sort of cruiser, to prevent in future wars a renewal of such disgraceful depredations in the Channel, which, in the first three months of the year 1810 alone, amounted in value to near half a million sterling. It would also protect British trade in the straits of Gibraltar from Spanish gun-boats, which have continually captured British ships, even within a few miles, and in sight of British cruisers laying at the rock, as they were unable to work to windward against the prevailing westerly wind, in time to intercept either the gun-boats or their prizes; it is this defect of our cruisers that greatly diminishes the value of Gibraltar as a naval station, the only value it has, except that of a smuggling dépôt, and the negative importance, that if it were possessed by the Spaniards, they would then command the straits during a *levanter* or east wind, as they now do from Algezieras during the prevailing westerly wind. It was even reported and credited in that garrison, during the late war, that the above-mentioned inability of our cruisers to intercept the enemy, had led to a tacit understanding between us and the enemy, that the garrison should not fire at a Spanish gun-boat when in chase of a British ship, unless the latter should have anchored within gun-shot of the garrison before she was taken; and in return, the Spanish gun-boats were not to fire on the town of Gibraltar.

Though the author thus appeals on behalf of neglected science, fettered art, impeded commerce, baffled enterprize, and of hazarded lives and plundered property, yet he is not so sanguine as to expect that he can by any effort introduce this principle into the equipment of the British navy. A century elapsed between the proposal and the adoption in the Royal Navy of copper-sheathing, though the inventor, or at least the first advocate of that great improvement, was Pepys, the secretary to the Admiralty under Charles II., and therefore a century and a-half at least must elapse before the proposed principle of a ship-lugger will be adopted in the British navy, because it is the invention of an unprivileged civilian. France, or the United States of America, will probably precede this country in the adoption of the principle, but there may be some hope that so soon as it can be

copied from a French model, it may be legitimately fit for our navy.

London, J. MILLER.

9, Southampton-Buildings, Holborn,
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ORIGINAL NOTES ON VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

THE climate of Van Diemen's Land corresponds more nearly with that of France near Bourdeaux, than with the climate of any other portion of Western Europe, making allowance for the difference between the insular character of the former, and the continental influences to which the latter country is subject.

The atmosphere of Van Diemen's Land is in general dry, and very little subject to mist or fog; the latitude being one of variable winds, the weather is of course changeable, but not at all in those sudden or severe extremes that are injurious to health; rain is occasional and not periodical; a fall of snow in the vallies is a rare occurrence, and what little falls there, immediately dissolves, though it remains visible for a considerable time on the tops of mountains, some of which are 3,800 feet high; hail is not frequent, and is as usual local; thunder and lightning are rare, and the latter is not particularly dangerous.

The soil of those parts which have been surveyed and appropriated, is in general a fine deep loam, and very fertile, producing wheat and potatoes in the greatest perfection, the latter of which have been found in good preservation after a voyage to England. Barley and oats have not yet been extensively tried; the common garden roots and vegetables of England succeed well, but the settlement of the country is perhaps too recent to enable an opinion to be formed of the production of European fruits, though many of them can hardly fail to succeed. The natural grass is abundantly nutritive for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; sheep thrive well and increase fast, having extensive ranges of pasture, and being fond of uplands, which in that island are in general free from trees and brush-wood: it is in the vallies that forest-trees chiefly abound, but not universally, many fine vales and plains being without wood. Horned cattle are rather scarce and dear in comparison with sheep; horses are tolerably numerous, the race being much improved at Port Jackson and Sidney, from whence they are conveyed to Van Diemen's

Diemen's Land. Pigs and poultry are abundant.

Almost all the good lands in the parts that have been surveyed, *viz.* on the line of road between Hobart's Town and George Town, have been allotted and granted away by the crown to settlers, but it should not be hence inferred that those large appropriated tracts are inhabited. It is expected, upon completing the survey now in progress of the north-western quarter of the island, that large tracts of finely diversified and fertile land will be at the disposal of the crown. From what little is already known of that quarter, it promises better than the north-eastern, in which there is a considerable portion of sandy sterile land. No swamps or morasses have been discovered, to the absence of which may in part be attributed the salubrity of the country.

Only two rivers of any considerable magnitude have been as yet explored, namely, the Derwent, which discharges itself below Hobart's Town at Port Dalrymple on the south side of the island, and the Tamar, on the east bank of which George Town is situated, a few miles above the point of its entering the sea on the north coast. The Derwent is navigable for about twenty-five miles, the Tamar for about half that distance; these, although affording the best harbours in the island, especially the former, are rather shallow, the tides only rising about seven or eight feet. Besides these, there are many streams fit for mill-seats, and an abundance of fine springs of water throughout the island.

Hobart's Town is laid out in streets at right angles, and has a neat church; the houses are built of stone and bricks, and roofed with tiles or wood; the bricks and tiles are made in a rough way, and burned by means of the brush-wood; the lime is often made of shells, but stone-lime may be obtained. It is difficult to form an opinion of the expense of building a house of these materials, though it must be considerable in proportion to the accommodation, the price of labour being high, *viz.* a dollar per day for common labour, and two dollars for mechanical labour.

George Town is a promising village, but does not yet contain more than fifty families, if so many. No accurate opinion can be formed of the population of the interior, except by persons in authority, who can refer to documents, and houses being as yet few in the in-

terior, they do not catch the eye of a traveller. The reason of this is, that the settlers, for some time after they are located, live in huts constructed of a kind of wood which abounds in the country, and is well adapted to form these huts and field fences, as it splits well.

The distance between Hobart's Town and George Town is about one hundred and fifty miles: the road is in progress of being finished as a regular carriage way, but is passable at present by gigs, and it is said that carriages for burthen have made the journey. The best land on that line of road is at Launceston, which is about forty miles from George Town; there is great diversity in the face of the country through which this road passes, and in some places lakes are interspersed.

A settlement has been formed by Government at Port M^cQuarrie on the west coast, where the worst description of convicts is kept in employment under superintendents; the country between that settlement and Hobart's Town is very little known, and has not yet been surveyed. It is not probable that Port M^cQuarrie will ever be a considerable place, as the port, though spacious within, is so shallow at the entrance that it admits only small vessels; it is indeed said in its favour, that coals have been discovered near it, in great abundance and of good quality: but the coals found at Sidney in New Holland are so easily worked and of so excellent a quality, that it is likely they will supply Van Diemen's Land.

A settlement is also contemplated, if not commenced, at Bathurst Bay, on the southern coast, to the westward of Port Dalrymple. Some allotments have also been made of lands at the head of Oyster Bay, which lies to the eastward of Port Dalrymple, and near the south-eastern extremity of the island; but Oyster Bay affords no shelter to shipping; and, the soil not being remarkable for goodness, those allotments have much disappointed the grantees.

The principal pursuits, by which the settlers subsist and propose to provide for their families, are of course agriculture, and the progressive improvement and settlement of their lands. New settlers are much assisted by Government, as they receive, on being located, a few heads of cattle and sheep, and are allowed rations of provisions for themselves, their families, and dependents during the first six months, which

is considered long enough to enable the settler to get a crop (generally of potatoes) off the ground; but this privilege of drawing rations is restricted to the first settlers upon lands granted by the crown, who are subject, by late regulations, to the condition of taking into their service, for a limited term of years, one convict for every one hundred acres, being twenty convicts for two thousand acres, which is the extent of land usually granted to each person who is possessed of five hundred pounds. The settler is, however, bound to pay wages to each of these convicts, at the rate of three and sixpence per week, and to find them in certain necessities, and also in food, after the rations have ceased; in return for which, he has the benefit of the labour of the convicts in clearing, fencing, and cultivating his lands; and the grantee of the crown is prohibited from selling the land, or any part of it, during the period of five years next after the date of the grant. These conditions are considered by many to be too burthensome and inconvenient for new settlers of small capital, contending with the difficulties of emigration, and who, on taking possession, may have but a small part of their capitals in ready money; therefore, an opinion prevails, that, although it is prudent for a settler to go out provided with a license for a grant of land from the crown, it may be often more expedient to purchase from individuals land that is part of the earlier grants made before those recent conditions were established, or that has become free by the lapse of years,—of which free land there is a sufficiency on sale from time to time. The prices of free land vary so much, according to situation, quality, and degrees of improvement, that an average price cannot be given with any accuracy; but no time is given for the payment of the purchase money by instalments, as is usual in the United States of America.

The Government, having to provide rations for new settlers, and also for public officers and the garrison, is therefore the best customer of the farmer. Merchants, however, do accommodate the land proprietors with goods upon credit of the growing crops. Wheat and wool, and live stock, at present yield the principal part of the surplus produce; but it is likely that hemp and tobacco, and the vine, may be successfully cultivated. The wheat has been sent to Brazil, and met a good market,

though the great distance of that country enhances the freight, and increases the danger of its being damaged on ship board. It cannot now be sent to the British settlements in India, nor can any return cargo be received from thence, under the exclusive regulations of Indian trade. Wool is so bulky an article, that the freight and other expenses on its conveyance to England, leave little chance of profit by sales made in competition with Spanish and Saxon wools.

The import trade is chiefly carried on at merchants' stores; there are, however, retail shops for dry goods in Hobart's Town, besides those of butchers, bakers, &c. In general, the prices of British articles are enhanced at least fifty per cent., and in some instances much more, according to scarcity, including the local import duties, which are very moderate, except the duty on spirits, that being ten shillings per gallon; but home-made spirits are subject to a duty of only two and sixpence per gallon, and local distilleries may answer well.

In Hobart's Town there is a sufficiently large circle of educated persons to make residence agreeable; and there are instances of single families there, and in some few other places, whose society is highly eligible. Still there always exists a spirit of exclusion and assumption among official and military persons in foreign dependencies, which is disagreeable to the feelings of a private gentleman; and that spirit naturally prevails where so large a portion of the inhabitants are exceptionable, from being under the stigma and interdict of past or pending legal sentences. The state of female manners and morals in Hobart's Town is, with few exceptions, such as leaves society as yet without a sufficient admixture of the best source of refinement.

The most eligible plan for emigrating to Van Diemen's Land, is, for a few families, in competent circumstances, to join in applying for the usual grants of land, which are to be obtained without influence, and then to engage fourteen or fifteen Scotch or Irish farming labourers, including a few country mechanics with small families, to accompany them. These should be engaged to do the works of the projected settlement, on condition that each individual shall receive a certain portion of good land on the expiration of a fixed term of service, with subsistence and clothing for himself

himself and family in the mean time. The price of passage from England is usually from seventy to eighty pounds for each cabin passenger, and about forty guineas for each steerage passenger. It is advisable for the emigrant party to take with them in hard dollars as much of their property as they can reserve from necessary expenses. They must, however, carry with them an adequate supply of clothes, made up and in the piece, beds, bedding, linen, domestic utensils, agricultural, gardening, and dairy implements; furniture in frame, to be put together on being located, with tools, &c., for mechanics; a light waggon and a few light carts, with geer and harness; a horse-mill, and sifters to grind corn and prepare meal and flour; a still and apparatus, books, fire-arms, fishing-tackle, medicines, wines and spirits; the doors, window-sashes, locks, grates, and fittings of cottages, barns, &c., besides those other articles which will occur without being recapitulated.

After landing, they should take some little time to be advised, and to determine whether, and in what district, they should take out grants for their allotments of lands; or should prefer pur-

chasing free land from individuals exempt from the condition of paying and maintaining convict labourers. Upon these points, they may obtain the benefit of the minute local knowledge of the official surveyor, which may be had for the usual well-merited gratuity.

There is good authority for stating, that a small establishment of steam packets, between the ports of New Holland and those of Van Diemen's Land, would be a lucrative concern.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VERY elegant and beautifully-executed mural tablet has recently been erected in the Great Meeting in Leicester, to the memory of the late Dr. Alexander, of Danett's Hall, of whom a brief memoir appeared in your Magazine for March 1823. The enclosed is a correct copy of the inscription, at your service for insertion. Those who, like myself, knew the character it commemorates, can deeply feel the truth of this interesting sketch.

Leicester, I remain, Sir, yours,
20th July 1824. S. W.

SACRED to the MEMORY of

EDWARD ALEXANDER, M.D.

Of Danett's Hall, near Leicester,

Remarkable for purity and simplicity of Character,
For Piety to GOD, and disinterested Love of Man;
His whole Conduct exemplified the Two Commandments,
On which "hang all the Law and the Prophets."

As an able and conscientious Physician,
And in prompt and gratuitous Services to the Poor,
He has rarely been equalled.

Blessed with vigorous Faculties and ardent Feelings,
His Benevolence, expansive as his Mind,
Shed its Balm on all within the Sphere of his Influence.
He was a firm Opponent of Despotism, public and private,
A fair Advocate and generous Supporter
Of Civil and Religious Liberty.

This cold Marble may record his admirable Qualities,
But their due Appreciation must be sought
In the Hearts of those whom his Affection delighted;
His Friendship gratified, his Bounty relieved,
And his Skill restored to the enjoyment of Ease and Health.

It pleased GOD to arrest him in his Medical Career,
In the Month of June 1810,

As one, "of whom the World was not worthy."
Also, to visit him with long and excruciating Suffering,
Which he bore with unshaken Fortitude and Resignation,
In full hope of a joyful Resurrection through CHRIST,
He died 27th November 1822; aged 55;

Was deposited the 5th December within St. Mary's Church,
In the Vault belonging to his Place of Residence.

In this Chapel he worshipped,
And here is erected this Monumental Tablet,
By his faithful, affectionate, and devoted Widow.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LADIES.

[Translated from the French.]

THE critics of the fair sex tell us they are vain, frivolous, ignorant, coquettish, capricious, and what not. Unjust that we are! it is the fable of the Lion and the Man. But since the ladies have become authors, they can take their revenge, were they not too generous for such a passion. Though they have learned to paint, their sketches of man are gentle and kind.

But if the ladies were what surly misanthropes call them, who is to blame? Is it not we who spoil—who corrupt—who seduce them?

Is it surprising that a pretty woman should be vain, when we daily praise to her face her charms, her taste, and her wit? Can we blame her vanity, when we tell her that nothing can resist her attractions,—that there is nothing so barbarous which she cannot soften,—nothing so elevated that she cannot subdue? when we tell her, that her eyes are brighter than day,—that her form is fairer than summer,—more refreshing than spring,—that her lips are vermilion,—that her skin combines the whiteness of the lily with the incarnation of the rose?

Do we censure a fine woman as frivolous, when we unceasingly tell her, that no other study becomes her but that of varying her pleasures; that she requires no talent but for the arrangement of new parties,—no ideas beyond the thought of the afternoon's amusement? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her that her hands were not made to touch the needle, or to soil their whiteness in domestic employments? Can we blame her frivolity, when we tell her, that the look of seriousness chases from her cheek the dimple in which the Loves and the Graces wanton; that reflection clouds her brow with care; and that she who thinks, sacrifices the smile that makes beauty charm, and the gaiety that renders wit attractive?

How can a pretty woman fail to be ignorant, when the first lesson she is taught is that beauty supersedes and dispenses with every other quality; that all she needs to know, is that she is pretty; that to be intelligent, is to be pedantic; and that to be more learned than one's neighbour, is to incur the reproach of absurdity and affectation?

Shall we blame her for being a coquette, when the indiscriminate flattery

of every man teaches her that the homage of one is as good as that of another? It is the same darts, the same flames, the same beaux, the same coxcombs. The man of sense, when he attempts to compliment, recommends the art of the beau, since he condescends to do with awkwardness what a monkey can do with grace. With all she is a goddess, and to her all men are equally mortals. How can she prefer, when there is no superiority; or be constant, when there is no merit?

Is she capricious? Can she be otherwise, when she hears that the universe must be proud to wait her commands,—that the utmost of a lover's hopes, is to be the humblest of her slaves,—that to fulfil the least of her commands, is the highest ambition of her adorers?

And are men so unjust as to censure the idols made by their own hands? Let us be just; let us begin the work of reformation. When men cease to flatter, women will cease to deceive; when men are wise, women will be wise to please. The ladies do not force the taste of the men; they only adapt themselves to it. They may corrupt and be corrupted;—they may improve and be improved.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine
SIR,

I HEREWITH transmit you an account of the "St. Alban's Literary Society," relying on your well-known candour and impartiality for inserting it, and feeling assured, that the extension of knowledge and the general improvement of mankind are the sole objects of your invaluable magazine.

The St. Alban's Literary Society was established in July 1823, and is therefore, at present, in a state of infancy. It has for its object the investigation (by means of lectures, essays, discussions, readings, and conversations) of subjects connected with moral and natural philosophy, literature, and political economy, under the following restrictions; viz. that no subject of controversial theology, or of party politics, shall be introduced. The utility of the clause will be instantly perceived, as it not only upholds the dignity of the society, but prevents that acrimony and bitterness of spirit to which the hackneyed subjects of theological discussion so directly lead. It is governed by a president, who is chosen quarterly, and a treasurer and secretary, who are elected at the annual meeting. Any person,

person, desirous of entering the society, is recommended by a member from personal knowledge as eligible for admission; the member delivers his recommendation in writing to the secretary, who submits it to the earliest meeting of the society; on which they proceed to ballot, when two dissentients exclude the applicant. The meetings of the society are held every alternate Thursday evening, at eight o'clock precisely; when the subjects, having been previously announced, are immediately entered upon. The delivery of a lecture is limited to two hours, and a discussion must not at one time extend beyond three. No member is allowed to speak for more than forty minutes, or twice in one evening, except in explanation; but the opener is entitled to a reply.

I have taken the liberty of transcribing the subjects before the society for the existing quarter, viz. from the 29th of July to the 7th of October.

ESSAYS.

1. On the Ravages of Time.
2. On Female Heroism.
3. On the public Spirit of the Roman and British People.
4. On the love of Life.
5. On Contentment.

DISCUSSIONS.

1. Are the mental powers of the sexes equal?
2. To what cause may the downfall of nations principally be attributed?
3. Is the unlimited freedom of the press desirable?
4. Ought the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics labour to be removed?
5. Ought crimes, unattended with personal violence, to be punished with death?

These, Sir, are the leading features of the society; and it would be a useless task were I to occupy your pages by any laboured eulogy on its beneficial influence. It speaks for itself; and I sincerely hope that institutions of a similar nature may spread universally—that the unlimited freedom of inquiry may be exerted,—that men may cease to become the dupes of the designing,—that they may think and act for themselves, and, maintain their rights with firmness and with dignity.

St. Albans, J. HARRIS, Jun.
1st September 1824.

MACADAMIZING versus STREET-PAVING.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR last number contains a few sensible remarks, by Mr. T. Single

on the subject of street-paving, which at present occupies, and in a great measure divides, the public opinion. It would appear truly unaccountable that this branch of our civil economy should have been so long misunderstood or wilfully perverted, were it not notorious, that all such departments of public duties are subject to the controul of select vestries, boards, committees, or whatever other title the parties may assume: such committees consisting usually of a few active individuals in each parish or district, who cannot be supposed to be totally exempt from a wish to serve their own immediate friends whenever an opportunity occurs.

That this has been the primary cause of the shameful mismanagement of the street-pavement of the metropolis for many years past cannot for a moment admit of doubt. And the consequence has very naturally followed the cause;—the parties, who have been favoured with the contracts for such parish jobs, have, in almost every case, made the most of them by executing the work in a negligent, and oftentimes a scandalous, manner. It is not necessary to mention instances; they abound in different parts of the metropolis, where the pavement is in a disgraceful, and frequently in a dangerous, state; yet there appears to be a continual repair going on in these places.

In order to understand how such anomalous proceedings can go hand in hand, it will be necessary to examine briefly of what materials our street-paving consists.

Mr. Single, in his paper, has stated some of the evils which arise from the bad workmanship of pavements, but not all. He very justly says, that “in order to place the paving stones of different sizes together in the same mass of paving, they are obliged to scratch away the loose ground below, till the upper face of the stones become nearly horizontal, when the rammer is applied to cover all the defects beneath, so that, in fact, the present system of paving is nothing more than putting the ground into a state of hard and soft, or hills and holes, and placing stones upon it to prevent our seeing or believing that it is so.”

Mr. Single then recommends, very judiciously, that all paving-stones should be reduced to nearly the same size, in order to produce a good firm pavement; and that instead of loosening the soil below, as in the usual bungling way of paving,

paving, the ground should be previously rammed as hard as may be before the stones are placed. But Mr. S. should also have advised, that paving stones be placed in as *close contact* as possible. For it is well known that the admission of water between the stones is one of the principal causes of their becoming loosened almost immediately the pavement becomes deluged by rain.

This must be so obvious as scarcely to require explanation; for if any portion of the sand used by paviours be soluble in water (and, from the rubbish employed frequently for this purpose, at least one-half of it must be soluble), it will evidently be washed out from the interstices of the pavement, leaving the stone in a bed of quagmire.

It should also be observed, that the *system* on which these job-contracts are taken—that of paving so many square feet at a given price—offers a direct temptation to the paviour to substitute the cheapest materials for the best, without any regard to the accommodation of the public, or the durability of the work: indeed, this interest is promoted by the frequency of the necessary repairs; consequently he takes care, like the leasehold builder, not to render his work too durable. And as rubbish, brick-dust, sand, &c. are far cheaper materials than granite paving-stone, the less of the latter substance in every hundred feet of pavement the better. There is an immediate saving of twenty or thirty per cent., and provision made for another job the ensuing year, instead of waiting three or four years for “a consummation so devoutly to be wished!” To be serious. The scandalous manner in which these tradesmen execute their contracts, though notorious to every observer in the metropolis, has been permitted from year to year, *for some reason or other*, to the entire disgrace of the heads of parishes and the local police. However, like most other evils, this great nuisance to the inhabitants (especially to the proprietors of horses and vehicles of any kind) is rapidly abating; not in consequence of the liberality or vigilance of the *managing parties* of districts, but in consequence of the talents and perseverance of an enterprising North Briton!

It is notorious that, even at the present day, when experience has demonstrated, as clearly as any proposition in Euclid, that a good, firm, hard road-way may be advantageously made in

every tolerably wide street, that doubts and queries are continually started as to its eligibility! The plan of road-making adopted Mr. McAdam is far from being any visionary scheme, and is intelligible to every man of the most ordinary capacity, who does not wilfully shut his eyes. The principle is simply this: to have the substratum made very nearly level, or just sufficient for the water to drain off; to have the road-material of the hardest stones which can be procured; to break such stones down to one uniform size, in order that no unequal interstices may be left between them when embedded together; and to exclude the use of rounded gravel, and the loam, sand, or clay with which they are usually combined. The angular fragments of the broken stones serve to keep them firm in their place, whilst the pulverized matter from the friction on the surface fills up the interstices with the best kind of cement. For want of these angles, it must be obvious that the rounded or diluvial gravel, usually dug from gravel-pits, cannot bind firm, but when exposed to wet, acting on the loam, &c. will invariably form a loose or shifting mass, which must be continually liable to fall into holes or inequalities, according to the hardness of the substratum on which it rests.

What has been called McAdam's system (perhaps with some justice, as a compliment to his perseverance in following it up in defiance of all the interested opposition he has experienced), is in reality nothing more than that of preventing water from gaining access to the materials of the road, and using materials of the very best kind, instead of the compost of sand, clay, and chalk, called road-gravel; or of substituting the softer varieties of limestone or sand-stone.

It is, I believe, one of the maxims of Mr. McAdam to recommend the purchase of the best material, at almost any price, as a measure of ultimate economy. It is however very easy to perceive, that if any gentleman who happens to have a bed of inferior gravel on his estate, also happens to be a trustee or commissioner of turnpikes, that the virtue of such commission would probably transmute the gravel (containing thirty or forty per cent. of loam) into a *better* material for road-making than hard limestone, iron sandstone, or granite dug from a quarry out of the pale of such commission.

Another

Another advantage, which Mr. McAdam appears to possess over most other road-makers, is that of being able to judge where good materials are likely to be obtained, by sinking a certain depth below the soil. And in a case where his hands have been unfettered by any of the local considerations above-mentioned, he has converted, what was formerly one of the worst pieces of road between any two opulent cities, into one of the finest in the whole kingdom: I mean the twelve miles between Bath and Bristol. The soft Oolite stone which forms the surface of that district being a miserable material for road-making, the height of a hill was reduced; at the same time an abundance of very hard iron sandstone was procured, equal, if not superior, in some respects to granite.

With regard to the superior economy of employing this latter substance for road-making in London streets, there can be no doubt; the old paving stones furnishing a surplus quantity for the improved system. But there is probably greater durability and less dust from the use of flint, if that material can be obtained in sufficient quantity. I fully agree with your correspondent Mr. Single, that (if paving the carriage-way of our streets be at all necessary) granite is the best material we can use; but I differ from him in his conclusion against the new system applied to narrow streets. He says, "it will not do where there is much traffic, from the frequency of opening the ground in order to repair the water and other pipes." But he surely must admit that excavations can be filled up with the broken stone *à la* MacAdam in a fourth part of the time and with half the nuisance to passengers, that attend the job-contract-system of paving.

The chief objection to laying gravel instead of pavement in a narrow street, is the ruts which are liable to be cut by carriages following each other in the same track. This, however, might be in a great measure avoided, by having a vigilant and civil resident-inspector or street-keeper, to see the road always kept in good repair, by scraping and moderate watering, and superintending the carriage traffic of the streets.

The progress of this decided improvement to the metropolis is now, in spite of all the opposition of "vested interests," corporate and parochial, making very rapid strides; and I have

no doubt the experience of seven years will make us blush for the passive obedience, which has been heretofore conceded by a generous public to the local jurisdiction of a few parish or district dictators. I shall conclude by citing one instance as a proof whether the street pavements of the metropolis were formerly done as well as they might have been:—That fine area Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, instead of being gravelled, is now nearly new-paved, in a manner vastly superior to any work of that kind previously performed. Should not the opulent inhabitants of that square erect a statue in honour of McAdam? OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I HAVE no doubt that many of your readers have been led to smile on reading the communication of F. L. Williams, who, in your Number for August, has been induced to "record," for the information of the ignorant, and to place, *for the first time*, (as he imagines), before the public eye, certain grave matters touching the remains of a Roman encampment in the neighbourhood of Islington. It is certainly very kind in F. L. W. to take so much pains in "affording light" to those dull plodding wights, "the writers of topographical and local histories," and to warn them against falling into errors in their archæological researches—a task to which he is no doubt fully competent. It would, moreover, have been quite as well if he had at the same time given credit to some of them for the information, which I shrewdly suspect, he has derived from their labours, exclusive of the "chief incidents" furnished by his good friend Dr. W. O. Pughe, the Book of Nennius without a title, and the superlative authority of "the Tragedy of Boadicea."

The fact is, the remains of the camp, supposed to be that of Suetonius Paulinus (whom F. L. W. designates Paulus Æmylius), are well known to every one conversant in the topography of the metropolis, and have been described in various publications. An engraving of the spot, under the name of the *Reed Moat Field*, which is the general appellation of the place, was published by J. P. Malcolm, in the year 1796; and another, by myself, in a description of the parish, in 1811. To show the readers of the Monthly Magazine how

how much they are indebted to the information of F. L. W. on the score of *originality*, I have given the subjoined extract from the second edition of "The History and Antiquities of Islington," published in 1823.

"BATTLE BRIDGE is supposed to have been so called from its contiguity to the spot where the celebrated battle was fought between the Roman General Suetonius Paulinus, and Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, A. D. 61; and there are circumstances that seem to make in favour of this opinion. A place on the river Derwent, in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, is called by this name, from its having been the scene of a battle between Harald Haardred, the Norwegian, and Harold, King of England, just before the arrival of William the Conqueror. The town of *Battle*, in Sussex, also derived its name from the battle fought there between the two princes last named."—(*Camd. Brit.—Etym. Ling. Angl.*)

The operations of the Roman General in his arduous contest with the injured and unfortunate Boadicea, were, it is most probable, confined to the north or north-western vicinity of London. Tacitus, who had the most authentic information as to the affairs of Britain, informs us, that after Suetonius had abandoned London as untenable by the small army under his command, he was determined on hazarding a battle, and for that purpose waited the approach of the enemy. No situation in the neighbourhood of the capital could afford a more advantageous position than the high ground in the vicinity of Islington, both in regard to security and as a post of observation, for an army apprehensive of an attack from an immense superiority of force.

The opinion, that the scene of this dreadful conflict was not far distant from this spot, is strengthened by the remains of an encampment, which may yet be seen in the immediate neighbourhood, and which exhibit sufficient evidence that the situation was upon some occasion an important military post at a very remote period. In a field, called the *Reed Moat Field*, a little to the north-west of the workhouse, part of a camp, evidently Roman, and generally supposed to have been the position occupied by Paulinus previous to his engagement with the Britons, may still be traced, though its more prominent features have been lately destroyed by the digging for clay and gravel. These remains consist of a prætorium, &c.,* which, in situation, form, and size, corresponds exactly with the description of the General's tent, as given by Polybius (book vi), in his account of the Roman method of castrametation. The site of the prætorium is an exact square of about 200 feet, the area within the entrenchment

being a quadrangle of about forty-five yards. The surrounding *fosse* varies in breadth from twenty to thirty feet, which irregularity has been occasioned by encroachments upon the embankment. The *fosse*, which is about ten or twelve feet deep, is for the most part filled with water, and overgrown with sedge.

In the encampment of a Roman army, the General's tent always occupied the most convenient place for prospect and command; so the situation of this prætorium is on an elevated spot, embracing an extensive view over the adjacent country on all sides. To make it more convenient in this respect, the side from whence the view was least commanding, has been raised by art, and presents a bolder embankment; and there is a visible ridge across the middle of the area where this elevated part begins. Here is also a raised breast-work or rampart, extending for a considerable length on the western side of the prætorium, and another on the south. The position occupied by this camp, supposing it to have been that of Paulinus, will be found strikingly advantageous, when it is considered that the enemy was expected to make the attack from that side next to the metropolis."

It is probable that this was the first place of security to which Paulinus retired to unite his scattered forces, and upon which occasion this camp was formed, for it was customary with the Romans to intrench themselves though they remained but a single night in a place. The description Tacitus gives of the scenes of his operations is very narrow and confined. "*Deligitque locum arctis faucibus et a tergo silvâ clausum; satis cognito nihil hostium, nisi in fronte, et apertam planitiem esse, sine metu insidiarum.*" But the great scene of carnage appears to have been between a couple of eminences: "*Angustias loci pro munimento.*"*

It is not unlikely that the Roman General abandoned the above encampment, on finding the disparity of his force compared with that of the Britons with which he had to contend, and fixed upon the narrow spot of ground as best calculated for his little army to act with advantage. The situation of the valley that lies between the acclivity of Pentonville and the high ground about Gray's Inn Lane, though now for the most part obscured by buildings, will not, on inspection, be found any thing at variance with the above description of Tacitus; and in the absence of all direct historical proof, an opinion, supported

* A reference is here given to a plate accompanying the description.

* Tacit. Ann. Lib. xiv. c. 34.

ported by concurring circumstances and strengthened by long tradition, may be fairly assumed, that the scene of action was confined to the immediate vicinity of Battle-bridge.

It is certain that the Romans, from their first invasion of Britain, were assisted by elephants in their battles with the aboriginal inhabitants. Polyænus relates, that Julius Cæsar, in forcing the passage of the Thames, had recourse to the stratagem of placing one of these animals in his front, bearing some archers and armed men upon his back. The Britons, astonished at the sight of such a stupendous beast, were struck with dismay, and precipitately fled from their posts.* The circumstance of the skeleton of an elephant having been many years ago discovered on digging in a field at Battle-bridge, by "a great searcher after antiquities,"† affords some confirmation to the opinion, that this was the spot where Paulinus gained his great victory over the army of Boadicea.

A detailed account of this battle, which forms a very prominent feature in the early annals of our country, is given in the topographical work I have before mentioned, extracted chiefly from the Annals of Tacitus and the History of Dio Cassius, lib. lxii. c. 1-12.

I am, &c.

Islington,

J. NELSON.

Aug. 31, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PRESERVATION of the COPPER-SHEATHING of SHIPS.

THERE is scarcely any single department of practical science so pregnant with interest to a maritime nation like Great Britain, as the recent discoveries made by that illustrious chemist Sir Humphry Davy, applicable to the preservation of the copper-sheathing of vessels from corrosion. The expenditure, occasioned by the rapid destruction of the sheathing of his Majesty's ships, alone forms a very considerable item in the naval department of the public service. But the loss to the country from their decay bears but a small proportion, during time of peace, to the aggregate loss sustained by the mercantile interests, from similar causes. Indeed the very considerable expense of copper sheathing, added to its rapid decay, serves to prohibit its use in numerous instances, notwithstanding the addi-

tional security it gives to a ship, by preventing the opening of her planks, and consequent leakage, in bad weather. But in spite of this expense and sacrifice, every ship destined for navigating the tropical seas, if not protected by sheathing, in a very short period becomes perforated through the bottom by the innumerable marine animalculæ which abound in the warmer latitudes. It would perhaps be an interesting inquiry to many persons concerned, to compute the annual loss which the ship-owners of this great maritime nation sustain, from the corrosion and destruction of copper-sheathing; but although the amount must be obviously very great, it would encroach too much upon your miscellaneous columns to enter into such investigation. I shall therefore proceed to give your readers an abstract of the valuable researches of Sir H. Davy, which promise to lead to the most important results in the preservation of shipping. The president, in the communication of his important researches on this subject, to the Royal Society, after alluding to the rapid decay of the sheathing of the ships in his Majesty's service, observes:

It has been generally supposed that sea-water had little or no action on pure copper, and that the rapid decay of the copper on certain ships was owing to its impurity. On trying, however, the action of sea-water on two specimens of copper, sent by J. Vivian, Esq. to Mr. Faraday for analysis, I found the specimen which appeared absolutely pure, was acted upon even more rapidly than the specimen which contained alloy: and on pursuing the inquiry with specimens of various kinds of copper which had been collected by the Navy Board and sent to the Royal Society, and some of which had been considered as remarkable for their durability, and others for their rapid decay, I found that they offered only very inconsiderable differences on their action upon sea-water; and consequently the changes they had undergone must have depended upon other causes than the absolute quality of the metal.

Sir Humphrey then describes the chemical agency between sea-water and a sheet of copper as follows:

When a piece of polished copper is suffered to remain in sea-water, the first effects observed are a yellow tarnish upon the copper, and a cloudiness in the water, which takes place in a few hours. The hue of the cloudiness is at first white, it then changes to green. Within a day a blueish green precipitate appears at the bottom of the vessel, which constantly accumulates, at the same time the surface of the copper corrodes,

* Polyænus, lib. viii.

† Seymour's Surv. Lond. vol. ii. p. 869.

corrodes, appearing red in the water, and grass-green where it is in contact with the air. Carbonate of soda gradually forms upon this grass-green matter, and these changes continue until the water becomes much less saline. The green precipitate, when examined by the action of the solution of ammonia and other tests, appears to consist of an insoluble compound of copper (which may be called a hydrated sub-muriate) and hydrate of magnesia.

According to the views which I developed fourteen years ago, of the nature of the compounds of chlorine, and which are now generally adopted, it is evident that soda and magnesia cannot appear in sea-water by the action of a metal, unless in consequence of an absorption or transfer of oxygen. It was therefore necessary, in order to produce these changes, that water should be decomposed, or that oxygen should be absorbed from the atmosphere. I found that no hydrogen was disengaged, and consequently no water was decomposed: the oxygen of the air must therefore have been the agent concerned, as appeared subsequently by numerous experiments.

Copper placed in sea-water, deprived of air by boiling or exhaustion, and exposed in an exhausted receiver, or in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, underwent no change whatever. But an absorption of atmospheric air was shewn, when copper and sea-water were exposed to its agency in close vessels.

Sir Humphrey, after referring to the principles of chemical and electrical agency, which he developed twelve or fourteen years ago by his beautiful experiments on the alkalis, farther observes:

Copper is a metal only weakly positive in the electro-chemical scale, and, according to my ideas, it could only act upon sea-water when in a positive state, and consequently, if it could be rendered slightly negative, the corroding action of sea-water would be null; and whatever might be the differences of the kinds of copper sheathing and their electrical action on each other, still every effect of chemical action must be prevented, *if the whole surface were rendered negative*..... I began with an extreme case. I rendered sea-water slightly acidulous by sulphuric acid, and plunged into it a polished piece of copper, to which a piece of tin was soldered equal to about one-twentieth of the copper. Examined after three days, the copper remained perfectly clean, whilst the tin was rapidly corroded. No blueness appeared in the liquor: though in a comparative experiment, when copper alone and the same fluid mixture were used, there was a considerable corrosion of the copper and a distinct blue tint in the liquor. If one-twentieth part of the surface of tin prevented the action of sea-water, rendered

slightly acidulous by sulphuric acid, I had no doubt a much smaller quantity would neutralize the action of sea-water, when depending only on the oxygen contained in common air. And on trial, I found that one two-hundredth part of tin in proportion to the copper was sufficient to prevent the corrosion of the latter..... In pursuing these experiments, and applying them in every possible form and connection, the results were of the most satisfactory kind. A piece of zinc as large as a pea, or the point of a small iron nail, was found fully adequate to preserve forty or fifty square inches of copper; and the result was equally satisfactory, in whatever part of the sheet of copper the other metal was placed. And even when the connection between different sheets of copper was completed by wires or thin filaments of the fiftieth of an inch diameter, the effect was the same; every side, every surface or particle of the copper remained perfectly bright after being placed in sea-water for many weeks; while the iron or zinc was slightly corroded.

A piece of thick sheet-copper was cut in such a manner as to form seven divisions, connected only by the smallest filaments that could be left; and a slip of zinc, one-fifth of an inch wide, was soldered to the upper edge. The whole, after being immersed for a month in sea-water, left the copper in a *bright polished state*, as at first. The same experiment succeeded with a slip of iron, soldered to the copper; whilst similar pieces of copper, *undefended*, were considerably corroded by the salt water.

The importance of this discovery in the preservation of our shipping can at present scarcely be appreciated; for there appears to be not a shade of doubt as to its complete efficacy when reduced to practice. Sir Humphrey is still pursuing his researches on a large scale; but his observations on a comparative experiment, made for the purpose of demonstrating its practical effects, is all I shall venture to extract from his late communication to the Royal Society.—

As the ocean may be considered, in its relation to the quantity of copper in a ship, as an infinitely extended conductor, I endeavoured to ascertain whether this circumstance would influence the results. By placing two very fine copper wires, one *undefended*, the other *defended* by a particle of zinc, in a very large vessel of sea-water; which water may be considered, as having the same relation to so minute a portion of metal, as the sea to the copper-sheathing of a ship. The result of this experiment was equally satisfactory with that of all the preceding. The defended copper underwent no change whatever; whilst the undefended wire tarnished, corroded, and deposited a green powder.

These

These electro-chemical researches bid fair to open a most extensive field for investigation, and to prove of infinite value to the arts: for it seems not improbable that means will speedily be found, in almost every case, to prevent that destruction, or at least injury, to which all metallic surfaces are liable, from what is termed oxidation by the atmospheric air. I shall not fail to communicate to your readers, in the ensuing numbers, such new facts as become developed in this very interesting department of science.

OBSERVATIONS on a GENERAL IRON RAIL-WAY, or LAND STEAM-CONVEYANCE, to supersede the necessity of Horses in all public Vehicles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN reference to my former communication, in your Magazine for June, p. 409, allow me to lay before your readers a few more remarks on this important subject. There is no branch of political economy which so imperatively demands particular attention in every district, and none so worthy of national support, as the facility of communication from town to town throughout the kingdom.

The natural importance of this improvement cannot fail, in process of time, to attract universal attention, both at home and abroad. The great facility and economy in our daily communication by steam-packets, afford the most perfect illustration of this scheme; but however excellent the present system of steam-packets may appear, the superiority of land steam-conveyance is far beyond it, as it unites, in a ten-fold degree, every advantage which steam-packets, canals, coasting-traders, and turnpike-roads now yield.

The expense of making a canal is considerably more than that of a rail-way; and the experience already had of our canal conveyance cannot fail to convince every impartial observer, that the heavy expense attending the construction and repair of canal-boats, with all their multifarious tackle, men's wages, horses and their keep, must render the transport of goods in this manner much dearer than by an improved rail-way, which so peculiarly combines both economy of time and of labour; in addition to this, we should consider how few hands are required to superintend a gang of waggon on the rail-way, compared with those employed in the conveyance of

the same freight by a canal. But the almost insurmountable difficulties attending the construction of our canals (with the pleasing *serpentine* direction of most of them) such as locks, tunnels, reservoirs, towing-paths, &c., have seemed to attract the skilful spirit of our engineers, in preference to the other more simple, and profitable method.

Rail-ways are very commonly used for the levelling of roads, and removing the ground on the formation of canals; from this we may infer the great facility and economy which would attend the construction of a general iron rail-way, instead of the partial application of rail-ways as a mere auxiliary to roads and canals. Steam-packets were originally intended as auxiliaries to the sailing packets, but the former have, from their great superiority, already become nearly the sole conveyance for mails across the channels; the deduction therefore is clear, that so soon as public prejudice shall be overcome, our inland conveyance may be conducted on the same improved principle by the application of mechanical power on improved rail-ways, instead of by common.

Notwithstanding the improvements this plan may introduce into every country, and the great increase of inland trade to arise from the immense capital it would cause to be circulated in every direction, there may be individuals, as well as companies, whose interest would be affected; but it cannot be expected that the accomplishment of so great a work can be obtained without trespassing upon some few establishments. The proprietors of the few canals which do answer, will have the greatest reason to complain, but, in common with the rest of society, they must of course submit to any method of improving the conveyance or transport of merchandize, just as the coasting-traders do to the established steam-vessels; with respect to those canals which do not answer, and those that never can, the sooner they are abolished in toto the better.

In my former communication I described the great advantage to be derived from supplying the city of London with coal by this conveyance in preference to the employment of vessels; the same economy and despatch might also be obtained in supplying the corn markets of the metropolis, and of every other town. The delay attending the conveyance of goods by coasting-traders,

traders, the numerous wrecks every winter, the enormous expenses so peculiar to the shipping interest, and the farther detention by canals (such as the total stoppage to commerce when they are undergoing repair, and in time of frosts, or droughts), greatly retard the intercourse of the country, and consequently enhance the transport of merchandize. Rail-ways are free from all these objections, and the great speed with which journeys might be made, would enable the proprietors of caravans and waggons to reduce the present charge one-half, as their returns would be so rapid; indeed, journeys might be made from London to the interior towns in half the time taken up by boats from Gainsborough, Selby, and Hull, without reckoning all the time lost by the circuitous passage trading vessels make from London to these ports; surely the wholesale dealers in colonial produce cannot long be indifferent to the importance of this improvement, which would enable them to supply the grocers of the country towns at one-half the present charge of carriage, and in one-quarter of the time.

But this scheme would not only improve all commercial connexions, by the approximation of the various branches of commerce and manufactures with their source, it would also add considerably to the domestic convenience of individuals residing in the vicinity of London; the immense population spread around the great city, going to and fro by the numerous stages every day, might be conveyed with greater accommodation and safety, in one-half the time, and at one-half the expense now incurred. The circumjacent country is particularly well adapted for rail-ways in every respect, therefore I should have thought it likely this plan would have commenced at the capital, as soon as at Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool; between these three places a rail-way is about to be laid down, for the general introduction of land steam-conveyance.

London, most particularly, requires a new system of communication with the commercial and manufacturing districts. The commerce of the capital must decline, in consequence of the delay and expense which attend the exportation or importation of merchandize there, compared with the north; in order to enable the metropolis to hold its wonted rank, as the chief commercial city, it must carefully watch and

patronize in the south, every improvement of the northern parts.

Whatever attempts may be made to bring steam-carriages, or other mechanical vehicles, into use on the *ordinary turnpike-roads*, such plans will never answer; these new steam-carriages, on descending the steep hills of our ordinary turnpike-roads, would, on the slightest accident happening to the machinery, be dashed to pieces; the small weight, moreover, drawn by one steam-engine, and the dilatory rate of speed, compared with what the same engine might effect on an improved iron rail-way, are sufficient to shew the folly of the attempt. The only likely way of success is to adapt our road to the peculiar construction of mechanic-power, by a perfectly even and solid surface, so as to accelerate the speed of carriages with a less propelling power, and consequently diminish the expense of conveyance.

As a select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to examine into the merits of steam navigation, the same attention to the present plan would be productive of the utmost good. —Communications have already been made to Government—to the General Post Office—and to the Corporation of the City of London; and it is hoped that the rail-way, about to be laid down between Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool,* may stimulate the wealthy inhabitants

* Mr. Stephenson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has laid down the line between Liverpool and Manchester; the distance is thirty-three miles and one-sixteenth. The surveys are nearly completed, and the committee entertain not the least doubt of being ready for the next session of Parliament. Independent of the great benefit which the commercial interest will derive from the project, which, both as regards time and cheapness, will prove most important; the landed interest, in the vicinity of the line, will also derive very great benefit from it. The communication will be so cheap and rapid, that the distance from a market for produce, or for the supply of manure, will amount to very little. New collieries will be opened, and coals will be much reduced in price. The public in general entertain wrong impressions respecting rail-ways; they never hear them mentioned without referring to such as are seen in the neighbourhood of coal-pits and stone-quarries. But such improvements have taken place, that they are no longer the same thing; besides which, a rail-way without a locomotive engine is something like a cart without a horse, a trade without

inhabitants of populous districts to exert their influence, and, by calling public meetings in their respective neighbourhoods, to canvass this new project, and promote its extension from town to town. The profit to be derived by the public from the scheme, may be computed from the enormous annual expenditure now wasted in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses.

I remain, Sir,

Most respectfully yours,

THOMAS GRAY.

Nottingham, 1st Sept. 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

MR. BUCHANNAN, the able engineer, has been commissioned by the public-spirited inhabitants of Montrose, in Scotland, to draw up a report for a projected bridge, to be made of wrought iron, on the suspension plan, across the mouth of the South-Esk river, on the great road from Edinburgh to Aberdeen. The design of Mr. Buchannan varies, in some respects, both from that of Mr. Telford in the suspension bridge across the Menai strait at Bangor, and from that of Captain Brown across the Tweed at Berwick. The printed report of Mr. B. contains a more luminous view of the principles of bridge-building, upon this new plan of suspension, than I have previously seen. His estimate of the strength of wrought iron not only proves him to be well qualified for the task, but it is at the same time satisfactory to the public to be well assured, in all such cases, that the practical results do not depend on any uncertain contingencies. It is not enough to shew that such a stupendous erection as an iron bridge 700 or 800 feet in length *may not fall*, it must be shown, and even proved to demonstration, that it *cannot fall*: and so far I think Mr. B. has, in his report, succeeded. It is far too long and minute for your columns, and I must therefore give your readers an outline only of the proposed plan.

It is well known that a great portion of the strain which is exerted on the main chains of a suspension bridge is owing to the vertical pressure, or the weight of the material which forms the chain. This is indeed so obvious, that an ordinary rope, which is not more

than 1·8 the specific gravity of iron, will not bear tension many feet in length in horizontal direction, without forming a curve. In the design of every bridge on this construction, therefore, considerable allowance must be made for the strain on the chains, both from the weight of the iron employed, as well as the strain on the abutments, or what might be called the *lateral strain*; to which must be subsequently added, the probable weight the bridge is calculated to sustain in the construction of the necessary *road-way*; and the passengers or *loading* which it may have to support at any one period.

After computing the weight, collectively, from these sources, at the intended bridge of Montrose, to be somewhat less than 1,000 tons, Mr. B. proposes to have seventy-two chains, thirty-six on each side of the road-way, formed into a compact or solid square of six by six; these chains to be made of iron rods, about one inch and a-half diameter and fifteen feet in length, connected together by strong joints, of a peculiar construction. These chains he calculates as being capable of sustaining a pressure of 2,000 tons, or double that of the aggregate pressure of the weight of the materials of the bridge and its loading.

The chief variation, however, in the design of Mr. Buchannan from that of the Tweed bridge, is in the greater height of the pillars, or towers, over which the chains are suspended. This elevation of the towers allows the chains to have a greater or deeper inverted curve, by which the strain upon the tenacity of the metal is materially diminished. The bolts or links of his bridge will also be of lighter materials than those of the bridge at Berwick, owing to the diminished pressure (in proportion to its length) from the additional curve. There can be no question, I apprehend, as to the greater economy of materials and of aggregate strength, though the labour will be greater from the combination of a large number of smaller chains, than from a small number of large chains. If a large chain were to break, the consequences would probably be destructive to the entire fabric; but in a great number of chains combined the strain on the materials will be so much divided, that the stretching of any individual chain, or an imperfect link, will be opposed by all the other chains with which it is in connexion. I am of opinion that suspension bridges will ultimately

a profit, or a canal without water.—*Gore's General Advertiser, Liverpool, 12th August, 1824.*

timately supersede those of all other constructions across rapid rivers, or wherever a deep current and variation of level form a serious objection to driving piles and the erection of piers.

A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE numerous committals of persons not tried, for offences charged to have been committed in and near London, have been the subject of some par-

liamentary discussion, and have occasioned returns to be made, and lately printed by order of the House of Commons, embracing the numbers of committals, and of bills found, within the years 1821, 1822, and 1823; from these documents I have selected the accounts collectively in these three years, as far as concerns six of the committing magistrates, and have contrasted them with the committals, &c., from the established police offices of the metropolis in the same period, viz.

NAMES of MAGISTRATES.	Number of Committals.	Number of Bills found.	Bills not found, per Cent. of the Committals.
Sir J. Pinhorn, Knt.	86	8	91.
D. King, Esq.	43	4	91
R. Hedger, Esq.	66	10	85
M. Swabey, jun. Esq.	428	128	70
R. J. Chambers, Esq.	418	169	60
L. B. Allen, Esq.	522	214	59
TOTALS.	1,563	533	66
The Police Magistrates collectively...	5,784	5,049	13
	7,347	5,582	24

It hence appears, that sixty-six in the hundred of the persons committed by the magistrates here mentioned, acting individually, were not subsequently considered by the grand juries as proper objects for trial; whilst of the far greater number of persons simultaneously committed from the police offices, only thirteen out of the hundred had their bills of indictment ignored—the proportion being little more than one-third of the latter to the former! Surely here is strong ground for inquiry into the *causes of these differences*; and it surely is injudicious to stifle this enquiry, by raising a general fund to provide for the victims of these indiscriminate commitments, rather than calling loudly for the lessening of their numbers. From the police returns, we have been able to calculate that sixty-five in the hundred of the persons committed from these offices are *convicted*; agreeing, within one per cent. with the proportion of those *who escape trial altogether*, after being committed and imprisoned for that purpose, by the other magistrates mentioned. It farther appears, that for every 100 bills which are found on the police committals, seventy-four persons are convicted, and only twenty-six in the hundred of those tried escape conviction. Allowing this same proportion of convictions to attend the other ma-

gistrates' bills found, we see that out of every 100 persons whom they commit for trial, only twenty-five are convicted; whilst three times that number of persons are let loose upon the public, after having suffered the unavoidable *contamination of a gaol* as to their morals and principles, and after the parishes have, in most instances, maintained their families and dependents during their improper confinement.

In three of the years' list of committals by private magistrates, embracing 66 persons, not a bill was found against any one of them, but they were all discharged without trial. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE extension of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain within the last thirty years, and the derangement which it has produced in the condition of her people, cannot fail to render some account of the rise, progress, and present state of the supply of the raw material interesting to your readers.

The plant, or tree, which produces the material for the manufacture in question, appears to be generally indigenous in the tropical regions. In the Linnæan classification of plants, it is denominated *gossypium*, a genus of the class *monadelphia*; order, *polyandria*; calyx double, and of which there

there are ten species. It seems to have been unknown in Europe till comparatively a very recent period, none of the Latin vocabularies giving any definition of its nature or properties. It is adverted to by Herodotus, as growing in India. It was found in Mexico and in Peru at the time of the Spanish invasion, and its manufacture among the Peruvians was carried on to some extent.

The generality of the native West-India species of the plant are annuals; whilst those of Asia are perennial, both in root and branch, rising in a straight line about eight feet high, with leaves in five palmate lobes: but the plants chiefly propagated are of the herbaceous species. The origin and progress of its culture in Asia is involved in great obscurity; but it was doubtless coeval with the origin of those ancient dynasties which excited the cupidity of Alexander of Macedon, and its manufacture progressively extended from the Indus to Cape Comorin.

Although the plant, in a botanical point of view, appears to have been but little known in Europe till subsequent to the voyages of the Portuguese to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, the fabrics produced from the wool appear to have constituted articles of considerable traffic, when the commercial relations of India and Europe were carried on partly over-land, and partly across the isthmus of Suez.

As regards the etymology of the word cotton, it appears to have been derived from the Italians, who termed the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea* or quince, *cotone*,—from whence the French *coton*; and from the French, the English *cotton*; and from the slight similarity of the wool or *lana* of the *gossypium* of the Latins to the down of the *mala cotonea*, may probably be assigned the Italian appellation *cotone*, the French *coton*, and the English *cotton*. With the Indian names or appellations of this valuable plant, or of its *lana* or wool, either of Asia, Mexico, or Peru, I am not acquainted. The wool was called by the Greeks *Εριξυλον* [*Erioxulon*],—from *erion*, signifying wool, and *zulon*, signifying wood or a tree. Hence, probably, its appellations with all the northern European nations:—German, *Baumwolle*, or tree wool; Danish, *bo-muld*; Swedish, *bomule*; the Low Dutch appellation is *kattoen*, probably from the French; the Spanish, *algodon*; and

the Portuguese, *algodam*; the Russian, *chlobstchalaja bumaga*.

Without, therefore, attempting to enquire farther into the origin and early history of the growth of cotton, I shall confine my observations to its use in great Britain since the period of 1770; with reference to which I herewith send you a tabulated statement* of the average quantity of the raw material imported annually, in periods of ten years, from that date down to 1801; and from 1801 down to the present time, distinguishing the several countries from whence imported, and the proportion from each respective country. The most important feature of this statement will be seen to be the large and increasing supply derived from the *United States* of America; adverting to which, I cannot help noticing the sudden and surprizing extension of the culture of the cotton plant in that part of the globe; from the time of its first colonization in the early period of the eighteenth century, down to its final extinction by the recognition of the federal government of the British United States in 1782-83, no regard was had to the culture, the growth not exceeding a few thousand pounds weight annually, which were consumed entirely for domestic use, none being manufactured for sale. Subsequent to 1783 a few trifling quantities were exported, more as experiments than in confidence; and in 1789, it was gravely debated by the congress, whether the soils of Carolina and Georgia were suitable to its culture, and whether it would be politic to afford it encouragement. It may here be right to state, that the cotton grown in this part of the world is of two very distinct kinds; one commonly called sea-island; the other upland:—the first very superior in quality, inclining to yellow in colour, with a greenish seed, from which it is easily separated, growing chiefly upon the sea coast, and on an island of Charlestown harbour—whence, probably, its common appellation: this was the kind first cultivated. The total quantity exported in 1791 did not exceed 190,000lbs.; in 1792, 140,000lbs.; in 1793, the total quantity of both sea-island and upland exported was about 488,000lbs.; and from that period, owing to the invention of a machine for the more effectually

* This we have found too long for insertion in our pages.—EDIT.

effectually separating the seed from the down or wool of the upland species, the culture has been progressively extended. In 1794, the quantity exported exceeded 1,600,000lbs; the annual average of the five years, 1795 to 1799, upwards of 7,000,000lbs; and the annual average of the five years, 1800 to 1804, upwards of 29,000,000lbs.; and from that period down to 1819, in each year as follows :

Date.	Sea Island. lbs.	Upland. lbs.	Total. lbs.
1805..	8,787,659	29,602,428	30,390,087
1806..	6,096,082	29,561,383	35,657,465
1807..	8,926,011	55,018,448	64,944,459
1808..	949,051	9,681,394	10,630,445
1809..	8,654,213	42,326,042	50,980,255
1810..	8,604,078	84,657,384	93,261,462
1811..	8,029,576	54,028,660	62,058,336
1812..	4,367,806	24,519,571	28,887,377
1813..	4,134,849	14,975,167	19,110,016
1814..	2,520,338	15,208,669	17,729,007
1815..	8,449,951	74,548,796	82,998,747
1816..	9,900,326	72,046,790	81,947,116
1817..	—	—	85,649,328
1818..	—	—	92,471,178

The diminished exportation in 1808, was owing to the interdictory system of the Americans; and the same causes operated again in 1812, which terminated in open hostility in 1814. Up to the year 1808 the exportation may be considered as comprizing the entire growth. The total quantity manufactured in the United States in 1800 not exceeding 150,000lbs., in 1805 about 300,000lbs., extended in 1810 by the circumstances of 1808, to about 3,000,000lbs. The circumstances of 1812 again gave additional stimulus to manufacturing operations, which in 1815 were extended to about 27,000,000lbs.; the renewal of intercourse however, in 1815, operated as a severe check to American manufactures, so much so, that out of 2,325 persons, employed in the manufacture in Philadelphia in 1816, 149 only were employed in 1819; since when, however, the manufacture has again revived, and probably amounts to the working up of about 25,000,000lbs. of the raw material. Of the total quantity exported in 1815 and 1816, about 18,000,000lbs. in each year went to France; about 5,000,000lbs. to all other parts of Europe, and the remainder to England. I have no authentic account before me of the total quantity exported from the United States since 1818, but the quantity imported into England, as exhibited in the general statement which follows, will serve pretty correctly to denote the

progress of its culture. The quantity to France and other parts of Europe has probably remained stationary at about 22 to 25,000,000lbs. per annum, and the quantity consumed in internal manufactures about the same; so that the present growth of the United States of America may be estimated at from 150 to 160,000,000lbs. weight annually, with every prospect of its being doubled within the next fifteen or twenty years. From the close connexion between the growth of the raw material in the United States of America, and the manufactures in Great Britain, it will be seen necessary to exhibit them together. The values, therefore, which equally concern both countries, shall be the next part of the subject for illustration. The sea-island being a delicate plant, and susceptible of injury from the rains, varies greatly in price, the stained and ordinary qualities not exceeding in value the best quality of the upland, whilst the value of the clean and finest quality of the sea-island is double that of the finest upland. In adverting to the money value, it will be necessary to consider also the duty to which it has been subject on importation, and also the expense of transit. During the war, the impost was raised to 25s.6d. per 100lb. when imported in foreign ships, and 16s. 11d. if imported in British ships; in 1816 the duty was reduced to 8s. 7d. per 100 lbs. imported either in foreign or British ships; and in 1819 it was altered to an *ad valorem* duty of 6d. per lb. on the value, at which it has remained permanent. During the war the freights varied from 2d., 2½d., to 4d. per lb.; but since the termination of the war have found their level at from 1¼d. to 1½d. per lb. In stating the money values at the different periods (as far as the grower is concerned in them), they will be stated including the amount of freight and impost. It will be proper to deduct them in estimating the value to the grower; to the consumer not so. In July 1801, the consuming price of the upland averaged about 2s. 2d. per lb., receding gradually to 1s. 3½d. in 1803; advancing again to 1s. 11d. in December 1805; from thence fluctuating from 1s. 11d. down to 1s. 5d. up to 3s. 1d., which was its maximum in October 1808, and which may be accounted for by the interdictory system of the American Government. The derangement to commercial intercourse occasioned by the Buonaparteau

napartean proscription of 1810-11, depressed upland cotton to 1s.0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., in September 1811; the diminished supply again in 1813 raised its value to 1s.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Feb. 1813, and to 2s.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in January 1814, being the maximum of the latter interdictory period; 1s.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. was the average value at the opening of the year 1815, attaining 1s.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in September of that year, receding to 1s.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in December, remaining pretty stationary through the year 1816, advancing to 1s.9d. in September and October 1817, remaining pretty stationary to September and October 1818, when the excessive importation from the East-Indies paralyzed all the attempts which had been made to maintain high money prices, which gradually receded to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in June 1819, when there was a trifling reaction, and in September of that year the average again attained 1s.2d., but the attempt to maintain the advance proving abortive, the commodity has found its mean consuming money value in Great Britain at about 9d. per lb., yielding to the growers about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or a total annual value of about £4,000,000, at which rate the utmost efforts are directed to extend the culture. In addition to the countries enumerated in the general statement of imports since 1801, in a following page, there are trifling supplies derived (included under the head of West-Indies, &c.) upon the various ports on the coast of Spanish South America, from Smyrna; and within the last two or three years, from Egypt. The culture in North America is extending to the districts west of the Allegany Mountains, finding its way to market by the waters of the great river Mississippi to New Orleans, and from thence to Europe. It would not perhaps be unworthy of British enterprise, to consider how far it is desirable to attempt its culture contiguous to the great chain of lakes, and divert the conveyance thereby to Europe by way of the great river St. Lawrence. In a full developement of this interesting subject, it will be necessary to exhibit the culture in the Mississippi territories distinct from that in the districts of Georgia and Carolina, and also of Bengal distinct from that of Surat. The following is a scale of the *relative* money value of the several kinds at present imported into Great Britain, taking the North American upland at 9d. per lb., as the mean digit of the scale, and the whole of fair average qualities.

Sea-island	18d.	Pernambuco	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
New-Orleans ..	10	Maranhao ..	11
Mississippi and western territories..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bahia	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Laguna	9	Para	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carthage	7	Minna Novas	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Demerara & Berb.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. Geraes ..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barbadoes	10	Egyptian ..	11
Other West-India	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Smyrna	7
Upland	9	Surat	7
		Bengal	6

In regarding this scale of values, it is important to bear in mind the distinction between the *intrinsic*, *relative*, and *current* value of commodity; the intrinsic value of a commodity, for instance, may occasionally very considerably exceed or fall below its current value, owing to various contingent circumstances; and although the above scale is intended to shew the *relative* value of the several kinds of cotton wool to each other, it by no means conveys a definite idea of the *intrinsic* value or properties of the respective kind, so much depending upon the cleaning and condition. The Carthage, for instance, which uniformly comes very badly separated from the seed and very dirty, if properly managed would be considerably enhanced in value. The relation in the above values must be regarded with reference to the condition in which they are usually imported, rather than with reference to their intrinsic properties.

Previous to the extended culture in North America, a very considerable portion of the supply annually was derived from Smyrna—say 6 to 7,000,000 lbs. The culture in Asia Minor, as well as Macedon, and other parts of Turkey in Europe, is still considerable, but consumed chiefly for domestic purposes, and in the eastern parts of Europe; but the little that is now brought to England, is used chiefly for candle-wicks. The quality cultivated in Egypt is good, and may be regarded as a new and important feature, should the career of the present enterprising Pacha remain uninterrupted for a few years. In addition to the several kinds or growths previously enumerated, the little Isle of Bourbon, in the Indian Ocean, produces a very superior kind, limited in quantity, but equal in value, though somewhat different, to the American sea-island. It is probable also, from the delicacy of some of their fabrics, that a very superior kind is produced in India to any that is imported thence. China also, it is believed, produces a sort peculiar to itself

itself, from which the *nankeen* cloths are supposed to be made.

But neither the extent of its growth in America, nor of its manufacture in England, is so much an object of surprise, as the very short period in which both have been accomplished. In point of extent, the comparison with the growth and manufacture of India, could it be ascertained, would probably be found trifling; the export of the raw material from Bengal and Bombay, in 1818, exceeded 660,000 bales, chiefly to China, or about 230 to 240,000,000 of lbs.; whilst the internal consumption probably equalled, if not exceeded that quantity.

It should be noticed, however, that the culture in the West-Indies has not decreased in proportion to the apparent decrease of importation under that head. It is true that the culture is very limited there, and the greater portion included under that head is from Demarara; it may also be inferred, from Portugal being included with the Brazils, that some plants are cultivated in Portugal, which is not the case; under the colonial regime the whole of the produce of the Brazils was carried to Portugal, and from thence re-exported: at the present time, however, nearly the whole growth comes direct to England from the Brazils; a comparatively trifling proportion goes direct to France and other parts of Europe. France is, however, the only other part of Europe where the spinning of cotton is carried on to any extent, being in that country about one-third what it is in England,—with this difference, however, that whilst England indicates an increase, France indicates a decrease; the number of bags in France, in 1822, having been 190,000, and only 166,000 in 1823; whilst the quantity in England, in 1822, was 541,000 bags, and 576,000 in 1823; the quantity spun in all the rest of Europe, collectively, not amounting to 60,000 bags. It deserves to be noticed, however, that out of the quantity spun in England, about 30,000,000 lbs. weight of yarn, equal to 100,000 bales of the raw material, is re-exported in a yarn state, which gives rise to considerable weaving operations in Russia, Germany, Denmark, and the north of Europe generally.

On looking at the statement of the quantity and value of the proportion of the manufacture exported, both in yarn and in cloth, the extensive aggregate

depreciation in value forms a most striking feature; it will be seen that a quantity of yarn was given in 1823 for a less value than half such quantity was valued at in 1814; and that the depreciation in manufactured stuffs is on an equal ratio, 16,690,366. of quantity, being valued at £17,393,796 in 1814, whilst 24,117,549 of quantity, in 1823, was valued at only £13,751,415, instead of upwards of £25,000,000, which they should have obtained according to the value of 1814. Superficially considered, it may, it is true, be regarded as nationally advantageous, if out of £6,241,561 of raw material, we can re-export £707,313 in a raw state, £2,625,947 in yarn, and £13,751,415 in stuffs, and retain an ample supply for all internal purposes. Whatever depreciation may have taken place must be attributed to increase of quantity; it is not, however, on an abstract point of view, that we shall be justified in drawing conclusions on the subject; but viewed in relation to the luminous exposition of our commercial system by your correspondent A. R., at page 315 of your November Number 1823, and page 31 of the Number for February of the present year, the most lamentable inferences will, I fear, be found deducible from it. E. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS an admirer of practical science, I was much pleased with the description of the new Vacuum Engine given in your last number, accompanied with a plate. I had previously seen the engine once, in company with several other gentlemen, but had not, at the time, an opportunity of putting such questions to the ingenious inventor as I could have wished respecting the *principles* of its action. The *effect* was certainly decisive as to the almost perfect vacuum produced in the cylinder, and the consequent rise of the water in the cylinder, and its rapid discharge into the buckets of a water-wheel. Indeed, the opinion formed by two or three of the gentlemen present connected with engineering, was unequivocally in favour of the power and perfect application of this new engine to all the purposes of the steam-engine. It was therefore not without surprise, that, in a little periodical called *The Chemist* (of the 4th instant), which I am in the habit of taking in, that I saw an article headed, "The Utility of Mr. Brown's Engine denied."

denied." It is quite impossible either that the parties (J. and G. Hanson) who take upon themselves to describe this engine in *The Chemist*, or the writer they quote in the newspaper called *The Scotsman*, could have seen the engine of Mr. Brown at work; for their description begins with the following words:—"The space under the piston being filled with common air"—whilst there is no such thing as a piston in the engine! Again: "The piston, of course, descends by the pressure of the atmosphere on its upper surface, till the density of the air below equals that of the air above; that is, it will descend, not to the bottom of the cylinder, but through one-third of the space!" After various other assumptions with regard to the construction and operation of the new engine which are unsupported by the facts, the writer says, "We have no hesitation in avowing our belief, that Mr. Brown's invention, so far as we can comprehend it, is *entirely a deception*; and one, we think, which could not impose on a single individual who has the most moderate knowledge of chemistry and mechanics!"

If the writer, who makes such a flippant remark, had only possessed the "moderate knowledge of chemistry" he alludes to in others, and either had seen the engine at work, or an accurate account of it, he would have discovered that it is *the flame of the gas, mixed with the atmospheric air which fills the entire cavity of the cylinder, that produces the vacuum*—at the same instant, the cap of the cylinder closes its top air-tight. The degree of rarefaction or vacuum produced in the cylinder, I presume, is satisfactorily shewn, by the rise of the mercurial gauge attached to the engine.

The chemical principles on which the investigation rests, "so far as I can comprehend it," may, therefore, be described to be—the combustion of the oxygen of the air contained in the cylinder; whilst the azote is nearly all expelled at the mouth of the cylinder by the flame.

With regard to the greater economy, or superior advantage, in other respects, of this new engine over the ordinary steam-engine, I do not feel myself competent to offer any opinion—being, not an engineer, but

A CHEMIST.*

* We have admitted this letter on the principle that our magazine should be open to all parties and opinions: at the same time, we think our correspondent a little too sanguine.—*Ed.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROSPECTUS have been issued for the establishment of two Bath Companies in the metropolis. The first under the name of the *National Bath Company*, proposes to build baths of every description, for health, as well as pleasure, hot and cold, vapour and medicated; and the cold baths are to be on so extensive a scale as to supersede all excuse for river bathing, a custom repugnant to the better feelings of society. Two situations have been suggested for this establishment, and either sufficiently eligible: the one in the centre of Leicester-Fields, the other in the Regent's Park, opposite to Portland Place, to which it would make a terminating object. The capital required, by estimate, is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and many names have been subscribed, as is the case at the beginning of most adventures.

The second of these projects, the Metropolitan Marine Bath Company, proceeds on a still more extended scale; and though by no means impossible, has somewhat of the improbable in it, even in this age of immense capital and daring speculation. By this scheme it is intended to furnish the metropolis with salt-water baths, large enough for the purposes of recreation as well as health, and the water is to be raised by a steam-engine from the sea at Brighton, and conducted to London through the medium of iron pipes, two feet in diameter. The estimated expense, per mile, for the conveyance of the water is about £700, or about £250,000 for the whole distance. The other half of the capital will be required for purchasing ground, and the erection of the necessary buildings for forming five different establishments in different quarters of the town. The schedule goes into a very minute statement of the calculated expenditure and receipts of one of these five divisions or stations. With regard to the current expenses for superintendence, it is only a matter for the consideration of the subscribers; but I extract the following statement of estimated receipts per annum, for the purpose of shewing the advantages the public are to derive from the plan. Each of the five stations will be calculated to afford accommodation for

100 warm baths, per diem, for 300	
days, at 3s. each person	£4,500
12 vapour baths, at 3s. 6d. each . . .	506
2 H	10 medicated

10 medicated or gaseous baths. at 5s. each.....	£750
100 ladies' cold baths, for 120 days, at 2s. each.....	2,400
100 gentlemen's private baths, at 2s. each.....	1,200
Subscriptions to swimming bath and school	1,500
700 non-subscribers for best swimming bath, at 1s. 6d. each.....	6,300
800 in second ditto, at 6d. each....	2,000
400 persons, once a week, for 20 weeks, at 3d. each.....	1,000
	20,300
Or, the five stations:.....	101,500
Calling the gross expenses..	51,500
Leaving a profit of	£50,000

But whether both, or either of these schemes will be actually carried into effect, is to me, at least, a matter of doubt, though the partizans of the two companies are pushing on their schemes

with vigour. For myself, I should lament their failure, being convinced of their utility, and deeming the absence of baths an opprobrium to the richest capital of Europe. For the general purposes of health, salt-water bathing is of the utmost importance, and in many cases of disease that have baffled the most potent drugs of the pharmacopeia, the vapour and medicated baths are known to be most powerful remedies. Is it not strange, that while medicated baths are in general use throughout France, Germany, and Italy, and under the advice of the first physicians, we have no such establishment whatever in London?*

* Our correspondent is wrong. There is a charitable institution for medicated baths in Blenheim Street, though on a poor scale; and an excellent private establishment by a Mr. Green, in Bury Street, St. James'.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THAT spots on the sun are removed by the near approach of a comet, has been concluded from the astronomical observations of M. de Biela, of Prague: he also observed, that the comet of January 1824, besides its proper tail, directed from the place of the sun, was accompanied by a shorter and less brilliant tail directed towards the sun, nearly, but not exactly, opposite to the real tail. From observing that the inferior tail occupied the path which the comet had just travelled, M. B. considers it as analagous to the stream of light which some luminous meteors leave behind them in the sky; but the greater number of these are mere optical illusions, occasioned by the eye not following the object, and letting its image traverse the field of view.

The phenomena of the *Aurora Borealis* were carefully observed by Dr. Thieneman, during a winter which he lately spent in Iceland, his conclusions from which observations are as follows, viz.

1st. The highest and least dense clouds of our atmosphere are the seat of the Aurora.

2d. These polar lights are not peculiar to the winter season, or to the night time; though it is only in the absence of the solar rays that they obtrude themselves to observation.

3d. They have no ascertained connection with the earth; their various motions being confined within the limits of the clouds that contain them.

4th. Their common form in Iceland is arched, in a direction from E.N.E. to

W.S.W.; and here the doctor could perceive no hissing or other sounds, to accompany the appearance of Aurora.

The climate of London, as dependant on its atmospheric phenomena, has been thus illustrated by Mr. J. F. Daniels, in his "Meteorological Essays," viz. The mean pressure of the atmosphere, as denoted by the barometer, 29.881 inches of mercury. The range being from 30.82 to 28.12 inches, and mean daily fluctuation .015 inch: the mean temperature derived from the daily *maxima* (its mean being 56°-1) and the *minima* (its mean being 42°-5), of the thermometer of Fahrenheit, was 49°-5: the range from 90° to 11°. The force of radiation from the sun averaged 23°-3 in the day, and that from the earth at night 4°-6: the highest temperature of the sun's rays was 154°, and the lowest temperature on the surface of the earth 5°. The mean dew point was 44°-5, calculated from the daily *maxima* and *minima*, made up of the following proportions of the mean, from eight points of the wind, viz.

75 days S.W. 48°-6	37 days S.E. 45°-6
72 days W. 44- 8	29 days N. 40- 1
58 days N.W. 41- 3	27 days E. 42- 3
44 days N.E. 40- 7	23 days S. 48- 7

The range of the dew point was from 70° to 11°: the pressure of the vapour varying with it from 0.770 inch to 0.103 inch.

The greatest degree of *dryness*, or least degree of moisture, as indicated by the author's hygrometric scale of 389, was 29°.

The daily periodical fluctuations of the Barometer in different Latitudes, or average difference

difference between the highest and the lowest state of the mercury, has lately been an object of research with Mr. J. F. Daniel, who has ascertained that this fluctuation is greatest at the equator, and decreases with considerable regularity as the latitude increases, until somewhere between 50° and 60° , where it ceases, and where the mercury would, independent of temporary causes, remain constant throughout the day; and from this neutral point, in proceeding towards the pole, the daily fluctuation again increases, but in the inverse order, rising here at the same hours at which it was falling in the corresponding place between the neutral point and the equator, and *vice versâ*. Some idea of the quantity and rate of decrease and increase in this diurnal fluctuation may be given by stating, that in N. lat. $0^{\circ} 24'$ it is $-.074$ inch, in N. lat. $51^{\circ} 31'$ $-.015$ inch, and in N. lat. 75° $-.034$ inch. The next return of Capt. Parry's expedition is expected by Mr. Daniel to bring home important confirmation of his barometric theory, which is described at some length in the *Journal of Science*, No. 34.

The *velocity of Sound*, under the various circumstances by which the same is affected in its transmission through the atmosphere, has been experimented upon with great care and labour by Doctors Moll and Van Beek, between two open and elevated spots in the plain of Utrecht in Holland, distant 9,664 fathoms: the details of these experiments, and the Doctors' results, were read before the Royal Society of London in its last session, and may be expected to appear in its forthcoming volume of Transactions. In p. 50 of our present volume, we gave the results of Dr. Gregory's late experiments near Woolwich.

That delicate *Chronometers* are affected in their rates by variations in the density of the air, has been again ascertained by Mr. G. Harvey (for the fact was long ago known, and the subject of a patent for obviating it): he placed different chronometers under the receiver of an air-pump and in that of a condenser, and uniformly found, that a diminution of pressure in the surrounding air occasioned a gaining, and an increase of pressure a losing, on the previous rates of the chronometers submitted to these experiments: it also appeared that corresponding increases or decreases of the arcs of vibration attended these losses or gainings of the chronometers.

That the *angles of Crystals* do not remain constant, except under the same temperature, has been ascertained by M. Mitscherlich, who found, that the obtuse diedral angles of a crystal of carbonate of lime, in passing through the various degrees of temperature from 32° to 212° of Fahrenheit, diminished $-.5$: this seems an important discovery, not only as promising to reconcile many discordant angular measurements of crystals, carefully made with the best instruments;

but also, as being likely to furnish some of the data which were wanting, for the analytical investigation of the principles of crystallography. Increase of temperature has also been found to diminish the doubly-refraction property of carbonates and sulphates of lime, and also of rock crystal.—*Ann. de Chim.*

The *mathematical Theory of Magnetism* has been elaborately investigated by M. Poisson, in a memoir read before the Parisian Academy, analogously to the theory of electricity, which refers the phenomena to a *positive* and a *negative* fluid; M. P. attributes the attractions and repulsions of magnetic substances to two imponderable fluids, a *boreal* and an *austral* fluid, acting in the inverse proportion of the squares of the distances; and has thereby deduced *formulae* of very general application, such as, when applied to Mr. Barlow's important experiments, bring out his results with surprising exactness: except regarding the inference of that philosopher, as to there being a *plane of no attraction* crossing the centre of every magnetic needle perpendicularly to the line of dip; whereas, the attractions in this plane merely decrease so much, as not to have been readily measurable in Mr. Barlow's method.

One of the most curious of M. Poisson's results is, that a *magnetic needle placed in the interior of a hollow sphere of soft iron*, and so small as not to exert any sensible influence on the sphere, *will not exhibit any polarity* from the effect of the earth's magnetism, or from that of any other magnets placed without the hollow sphere.

That the *magnetizing of a steel bar increases its power of conducting electricity*, has been discovered by Mr. Abraham; and hence he recommends, that *conducting rods for lightning* should be magnetized previous to their erection.

Mr. S. A. Christie has ascertained, that as the *temperature of a magnetized steel-bar is increased, its intensity is diminished, and vice versâ*: his experiments, communicated to the Royal Society, range from 3° of Farenh. to 127° : from 80° the intensity decreased rapidly as the temperature increased, and at above 100° a portion of the power of the magnet was permanently destroyed.

Mr. Thomas Pollock, in making an attempt to explain the action of the *Voltaic pile*, in No. 316 of the *Phil. Mag.*, has offered some preliminary views of the subject which appear worthy of record here:—There is, he says, no necessity for supposing the existence of *heat, light, an electric, galvanic, or perhaps a magnetic fluid*, distinct from one all-pervading radiant matter, filling the interstices between, and surrounding the atoms of every other species of matter in the universe: this radiant matter being capable, when set in motion, of producing *heat*. That no motion whatever can take place upon the surface of our globe,

globe, without producing a change in the distribution of this generally prevailing principle, which Mr. P. has not attempted to designate by any particular name. If a gas become a fluid, or a fluid a solid, there is a diminution of capacity for heat; there is a contraction of volume, and the form this matter has now assumed, owing to contraction, demands less of this generally-prevailing principle, and heat is in consequence presented to surrounding bodies. If this change take place with rapidity, and bodies possessing a great capacity for heat, as water or moisture, be absent, light will frequently result: hence the electric spark. While, on the contrary, if a solid become a fluid, or a fluid a gas, there is an increase of capacity, there is expansion of volume, and the form now assumed will, owing to this extension, demand more of this all-prevailing principle, and cold will in consequence be presented to, or their pervading heat be abstracted from surrounding bodies. Moreover, if a gas merely contract or expand, without assuming either the fluid or solid form, the same effect will be produced upon the pervading principle of heat in surrounding bodies. Electric or galvanic action between bodies is the result of their containing different proportions of the all-prevailing principle; and by the electric spark the excess is given off, and an equilibrium restored. So the thunder cloud, being formed of vapour in the atmosphere, having suffered a contraction of volume, has an excess of the pervading principle, which, by being transmitted to the earth beneath, or to another cloud which has suffered expansion, produces lightning.

Conducting power appears to Mr. P. to be the consequence of the strong mutual attraction existing between the particles of matter, as in a metal; it appears to depend upon the particles being nearer to each other than in bodies which have considerable capacity for heat, where the attraction is less strong, and the particles further separated. Thus the metals are found to possess the least capacity for heat of all the forms of matter: in water, these two powers are more equally blended than in any other body: it possesses a greater conducting power than any other fluid of equal density, and has a greater capacity for heat. It exists in three forms, solid, fluid, and gaseous, at a less variation of temperature than any others of the fluid compounds; and by the action of heat alone, differs from all others in being unalterable in composition. Mr. P.'s mode of applying these principles to account for Voltaic action not admitting of an intelligible abridgment, we must refer for it to the journal quoted.

Iodous Acid has lately been added by Signor Sementini to the number of the known combinations of iodine with oxygen; and he has stated the following as its dis-

tinguishing differences from the iodic acid which was before known: *iodic acid* is solid, white, without odour, reddening blue colours, and then destroying them; is volatile at 456° Farenh. with decomposition; and heated with charcoal or sulphur, it is decomposed with detonation. Whereas *iodous acid* is liquid, yellow, odorous, reddening blue colours, but not destroying them: volatilizes at 112° Farenh., and even at common temperatures, without decomposition: heated with sulphur it is decomposed without detonation, and inflames potassium and phosphorus by mere contact.—*Biblio. Univ.*, vol. xxv, p. 119.

The sweet-scented *Violet* is a poisonous plant. Messrs. Boullay and Orfila have ascertained that the violet (*viola odorata*) contains an active alkaline, bitter, and acrid principle, which they denominate *violine*, which greatly resembles the emetine of *ipecacuanha*: it is found to reside equally in the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the plant, and to possess powerful poisonous qualities.

Cyanic acid, in combination with a metal, is found to compose the various *fulminating powders*.—Messrs. Liebig and Gay Lussac, in experimenting on various fulminating mixtures, have ascertained that many, and probably all of them, owe this explosive property to cyanogen and oxygen entering into their composition. They found, for instance, fulminating silver composed as follows, *viz.*

Silver.....	72-19
Cyanogen ..	17-16
Oxygen	10-65

100-00

Ann. de Chim., vol. xxv, p. 285.

Sulphurous acid gas has been liquefied by M. Bussy, producing a colourless, transparent, and very volatile liquid, of a specific gravity 1.45; it boils at 14° of Farenh., but produces so much cold in evaporating, as to occasion, for some time, a portion of the acid to remain liquid. When the atmosphere was at 50°, the bulb of a thermometer, wrapped in cotton, dipped into this liquid acid, occasioned the mercury to fall almost instantly to—70° of Farenh., as measured by an air thermometer. In the vacuum of the air-pump, a cold of—90° Farenh. was produced by its evaporation! by which, not only was mercury readily frozen, but also alcohol (of a spec. grav. below .852, at 55° of Farenh.) was completely frozen! Tubes cooled by the evaporation of this liquefied acid readily occasioned the liquefaction of chlorine, and of ammonia, when passed through them: and cyanogen, under the same treatment, was obtained in a solid crystallized form.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Cafeine, a new principle in coffee.—Messrs. Robiquet, Pelleter, and Caventor, in experimenting upon coffee-berries, have discovered and separated a new chemical substance—white, crystalline, volatile, and slightly

slightly soluble in water, which the first-mentioned of these gentlemen has denominated *cafeine*.

Free or uncombined muriatic acid often exists in the human stomach, according to a late discovery of Dr. Prout; who, in one case of a very deranged stomach, from which 20 ounces of a fluid was thrown off, separated therefrom above half a dram of muriatic acid, of specific gravity 1.160.—*Brand's Journal*.

The existence of two other *spirituous fluids analogous to alcohol*, as to forming ethers on combination with acids, have been ascertained by Messrs. Macaire and Marcet at Geneva: one of these, which they denominate *pyroxylic spirit*, was obtained during the rectification of pyrolignic acid, or the vinegar of wood; and the other of which, obtained from the same source, they call *pyroacetic spirit*, and have pretty fully described their properties in a paper read before the Society of Physics and Natural History in that city.

Hydrogen gas is without smell, when pure. M. Berzelius has ascertained, that an odorous volatile oil is diffused in hydrogen gas, when prepared as usual from iron filings and diluted sulphuric acid; as may be rendered evident, by passing this gas through pure alcohol, by which, in a great measure, the smell of the hydrogen will be removed; and if water be added to the alcohol which has been so treated, and it be set by in a flask for some days, a heavy odorous volatile oil will be found deposited therein. If an amalgam of potassium and mercury be put into pure distilled water, pure and inodorous hydrogen gas will be evolved.

Electricity discriminated by its taste.—M. Berzelius has ascertained, that a current of positive electricity, passed by means of a metallic point on to the tongue, excites thereon an acid taste; but a similar current of negative electricity, a caustic and alkaline taste.

For comparing the illuminating power of gases made from coal and from oil.—Dr. A. Ewe, of Edinburgh, has recommended the ascertainment of the proportion of *olefiant gas* in each of the several gases submitted for comparison, condensing the *olefiant gas* by means of chlorine gas, in the absence of light; as otherwise, the carburetted-hydrogen gas would be in part condensed by the chlorine. Into a graduated tall glass jar, filled with water and inverted in a water-trough, introduce as much of the gas to be experimented upon, as will lower the water from 100 at the top, to the mark 50 on the middle of the jar: a thick or black paper cover is then to be put on the jar, to exclude the light. Fifty measures of chlorine gas, previously prepared in a similarly graduated jar, are then to be passed up into the first jar, (which will lower the water to zero thereon), and the same is then to be left for ten or fifteen

minutes, in order for the *olefiant* and *chlorine* gases to combine, which is known to take place in equal quantities. On lifting up the paper cover, observe now the height of the water in the graduated jar, and the same will indicate the quantity of *olefiant gas*, in one-hundred parts of the gas experimented upon. Suppose, for instance, the water should stand at 40, the gas under experiment must have contained 40 per cent. of *olefiant gas*. On experimenting in this manner, repeatedly, on the coal and on the oil gas delivered to their customers in Edinburgh by the gas companies there, Dr. Ewe found the proportion of *olefiant gas* in them to be, on the average, as 17 to 31, or nearly as 1 to 1.8: from which, and a variety of other experiments, the doctor is unwilling to allow the illuminating power of oil gas to be any more than *double*, bulk for bulk, that of coal gas, notwithstanding so many persons have contended for a *triple* illuminating effect in the former gas as compared with the latter.

A source of danger from the use of *culinary vessels of copper*, has recently been discovered by Sir H. Davy, viz., that *weak solutions of common salt*, such as are daily made by adding a little salt to boiling vegetables and other eatables in our kitchens, act strongly upon copper, although strong ones do not affect it. Sir Humphrey's electrical conjectures, as to the cause of this peculiarity, appear to us rather far from satisfactory; but the fact is most important to be generally known.

The *poisonous fly-waters*, which were a few years ago sold at the oil-shops, and were much in use for clearing our dwellings of the swarms of common flies which infest them during the months of August and September, have almost generally been laid aside, on account of the numerous loss of lives to children and to cats, &c. from the inadvertent drinking of these poisonous fluids. It is now, however, ascertained, that ground black pepper and moist sugar, intimately mixed in equal quantities, and diluted with milk, placed in saucers, adding fresh milk and stirring the mixture as often as necessary, succeeds admirably in occasioning the death of the flies, without being at the same time dangerous to the persons or useful animals which might unguardedly taste of this mixture. The chief breeding-places of these flies are the stables, and places where horse-dung is found.

Why the eyes of a portrait, which look directly at a spectator in front, do so also in any other position, has remained without an explanation until lately. Dr. Wollaston, after considering the matter, observes, when two objects are seen on the ground at different distances from us, in the same direction, one appears, and must be represented in a picture, as exactly above the other, so that a vertical plane from the eye would pass through them; and since such line will be seen upright, however far

we move to one side, it follows that the same object will still seem to be in a line with us, exactly as in the front view—seeming, as we move, to turn from their first direction. In portraits, the permanence of direction, with reference to the spectator, depends on the same principles. So the nose, drawn in front with its central line upright, continues directed to the spectator, though viewed obliquely; or, if the right side of the nose is represented, it must appear directed to the right of the spectator, in all situations.

The temporary derangement of vision, which very commonly follows acidity or flatulency in the stomach, and as commonly precedes sick-headach, or else unusual sleepiness, in great numbers of persons (the writer amongst the number), has lately attracted the attention of Dr. Wollaston, who, with his wonted sagacity, has discovered that, usually, one half only, either to the right or to the left of each eye, is in these cases temporarily affected with blindness. From a careful consideration of the circumstances attending five cases of temporary half-blindness, which are detailed in the *Philosophical Transactions* just published, the doctor has been led to an important anatomical discovery, as to the semi-decussation of the optic nerves in the human subject; that is, instead of the entire optic nerves from the two opposite thalami of the brain, crossing each other, and proceeding entire to the eyes, on opposite sides, as has generally been supposed, that portion of nerve which proceeds from the right thalamus to the right side of the right eye, passes to its destination without interference; and, in a similar manner, the left thalamus supplies the left side of the left eye with one part of its fibres; whilst the remaining halves of both nerves, in passing over to the eyes of the opposite sides, intersect each other, either with or without intermixture of their fibres. On this principle, Dr. Wollaston most ingeniously explains how single vision is produced by two eyes—how infants are enabled to avoid squinting, &c.

The migration of birds was a subject which, during many years, engaged the attention of the late celebrated Dr. Jenner, having been early in life stimulated to the inquiry by the investigation on this subject which the great John Hunter was carrying on, whilst Mr. Jenner was resident in his house as a medical pupil. The son of Dr. Jenner has, since his decease, communicated to the Royal Society his father's manuscripts on the subject, which have been printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*,—a recapitulation of which is as follows, viz.—First, Dr. Jenner adduces some arguments in support of migration, because of the fact itself not being generally admitted by naturalists of celebrity, and also against the hypothesis of a state of torpor, or what may be termed the *hyber-*

nating system. He next shews, from repeated observations, that the swallow tribe, and many other birds that absent themselves at stated periods, return annually to the same spot to build their nests; and that any inference drawn from this fact, in support of a state of torpor, would be fallacious, upon physiological principles. In corroboration and continuation of the observations of John Hunter, Dr. Jenner shews, that certain periodical changes of the testes and ovaria are the exciting causes of migration,—and states many facts, hitherto unnoticed, with respect to the cause which excites the migrating birds, at certain seasons of the year, to quit one country for another, viz., the enlargement of the testes of the male, and ovaria in the female, and the need of a country where they can, for a while, be better accommodated with succours for their infant brood than in that from which they depart. It is attempted to be shewn by Dr. Jenner, that their departure from this country is not in consequence of any disagreeable change in the temperature of the air, or from a scarcity of their common food,—but the result of the accomplishment of their errand, i.e., the incubation and rearing of their young, and the detumescence of the testes and ovaria; that successive arrivals of migrating birds are attributable to the progressive development of the generative system in the male and female; that progressive developments are wise provisions of the Creator; that premature arrivals and departures are frequently to be accounted for on the same principle; that the departure of the spring migrators is owing to a change in the testes and ovaria, the very opposite of that which took place in the spring; that the departure of the young birds is not guided by the parents, but the result of an unknown principle. In the second part of the doctor's paper some observations are made on the winter birds of passage:—that they quit their homes in this country, in the spring, in quest of a country better suited to their intended purpose than this; that they are actuated by the same impulse in quitting this country that causes the spring birds to come to it, and that want of food cannot be the inducement; that the emigration of the winter birds is less complete than that of the others, or spring migrators; that some species breed here, especially the wild-duck and wood-pigeon; that the red-wings and fieldfares are the most regular and uniform in their appearance and disappearance, and most probably never risk the trial of incubation here, or at least not in the part of Gloucestershire where Dr. Jenner resided; that they quit the country temporarily, in severe and long-continued frost, through want of food, and return to it again at the approach of more temperate weather; that the arrival of water-birds forbodes the approach of intense

tense frost, and the usual return of the water-birds a thaw; that the examinations of the latter prove them to have taken long flights before their return, and sets the fact of temporary migration beyond the reach of doubt. The paper concludes with some additional particulars respecting the different sizes of the generative organs of migratory birds, as they appear at different seasons of the year.

A mass of *meteoric iron*, maleable and very ductile, and containing nickel, weighing about 1,655lbs., has been found by Messrs. Rivero and Boussingault, on the hill of Tocavita, in the mountains of Santa Rosa, between Timja and the plains of Bogota, in South America. In the same vicinity, several smaller masses of similar iron were found on the surface; all of them, probably, fragments thrown off at the same instant from one of the myriads of *satellites* of our planet, which (according to Mr. Farey), from the period of their creation, have continued to revolve around it in elliptical orbits—the perigeic parts of which orbits pass through a portion of our atmosphere, the resistance and chemical action of which last occasions the temporary luminosity of these bodies—also, the explosive exfoliation of their superficial parts,—the continual lessening of their orbits, as an elliptical spiral, after each of such perigeic visits,—and a consequent deeper and deeper penetration within our atmosphere; until, probably, the remaining masses of many of these bodies have fallen to the earth, or into the seas which cover so large a portion of its surface. At Rasgata, in a different part or Mexico, a mass weighing 169lbs., and another 90lbs., of similar nickelated iron, have been found, by the same observers.

Star-jelly, star-shot, (Tremella Nostoe.)—These singular gelatinous small masses, which are found occasionally on marshy or fen grounds, are asserted by Mr. W. Fothersgill to be mostly the decomposed bodies of frogs or toads, which have died during moist and wet weather. Those which die during hot and dry weather do not undergo this change; but their bodies shrink up into a leathery substance.—*Phil. Mag.* No. 316.

Ice, naturally formed during summer in some caves, is dissolved during the ensuing winter.—This remarkable fact has lately been verified, as to the ice-cave of Montarguis in Switzerland. M. Gampart visited this cave in the summer of 1823, and found much ice accumulated and rapidly increasing; yet two persons, who, in the following autumn and winter, three times visited the same cave (with much difficulty), found the ice rapidly melting therein, and at length it had entirely disappeared. Professor Pickett has offered, as an explanation of this phenomenon, the currents of air which descend through fissures in the roof of the cave, greatly cooled by evaporation in summer; and the contrary cur-

rents of air which during winter ascend.—*Bib. Univ.*, vol. xxv, p. 243.

Very accurate casts of the leaves of plants may be prepared by a very simple process, which Mr. W. Deeble has described to the Society of Arts. A quantity of fine-grained sand, in rather a moist state, must be provided, on the surface of which a leaf selected for casting from should be laid, in the most natural position which the taste of the artist can effect, by banking up the sand beneath its more elevated parts, by the lateral pressure of the blade of a knife; when thus the leaf has been supported in every part, its surface should, by means of a broad camel-hair pencil, be covered over by a thin coating of wax and Burgundy pitch, rendered fluid by heat; the leaf being now removed from the sand and dipped in cold water, the wax becomes hard, and at the same time sufficiently tough to allow of the leaf being ripped off from the wax mould, without altering the form of the latter. The wax mould is now placed on the sand, and banked up in every part, as the leaf at first was; and then an edge or border being raised of sand around the leaf, at a sufficient distance, very thin plaister of Paris is then poured over the leaf, and a camel-hair pencil is used to brush the fluid plaister into every hollow on the surface, and exclude air-bubbles. As soon as the plaister is set, it will be found, on taking it up from the sand, that the heat generated during the setting of the plaister, will have softened the wax, and that the same may be dexterously rolled up from the impression thereof on the plaister; and thus the most beautiful and perfect moulds may be obtained for making any number of plaister casts in relieve, of the leaf which has been selected.

The possibility of changing the residences of certain fishes from salt-water to fresh, has been shewn by numerous facts and very able reasonings; in a long paper by Dr. MacCulloch, in the *Journal of Science*, No. 34; as also the probability, that effecting this change might greatly enhance the value of the inland and fresh-water lakes and waters, which so much abound in Britain: in conclusion the Doctor remarks on the insufficiency of that very fashionable geological theory, of French origin, which, from the conjectured fresh-water, or the imagined marine habits of the mollusca formerly, whose shells are now found imbedded in the strata, pretends to infer the existence formerly of fresh-water lakes, or of the sea, in random succession upon the same spots, during the progressive formation of the strata: idle whims, which have much retarded the march of useful geological research, and tended also to unsettle and empirize conchology.

An easily procured substitute for a chalybeate spring has been discovered by Dr. Hare, in America.—If several pieces of silver coins, and several pieces of thin iron plate

plate cut to the same size, be done up alternately in a pile, and secured in this state by a string lapped and tied round it, leaving the ends of the string loose, as the means of lifting up this pile: then, if into a jug of clean water this pile be inserted, and left for an hour or two, the water will be found to have acquired as strong a chalybeate taste, as that of many springs which are medicinally resorted to; and the same pile will in this manner impregnate a great number of successive jugs of water: if the water stand long unused, flocules of oxide of iron will begin to form in it, and fall to the bottom.

Strata of coal, near Mount Lebanon, in Syria, have been discovered, and a pit of this useful mineral has been for some time wrought, under the direction of M. Brocchi, who has returned from Nubia with a rich geological collection, particularly as to organic remains.

Coals have long been conjectured to exist under and around *Carlisle* city, and the same has lately been rendered somewhat more probable, by the sinking of a new well in the horse-market there; which, after penetrating through the red marl, reached, as is said, a perfect coal-sill or shale, in which it has been lamented that a deep boring was not commenced, in search of strata of coal beneath: the geological map of Cumberland by William, or rather, "*Strata Smith*," (noticed in our last volume, p. 546,) strongly indicates the existence of valuable coal-seams under several parts of the *vale of Eden*: but a minute and accurate mineral survey of the district must precede any rational attempts at discovering and setting on works upon these coal-seams.

There are similar probabilities of valuable coal-seams existing elsewhere, particularly under many parts of the extensive *vale of Cheshire*, that are covered by red marl, but the discovery and winning of these coal-seams, *hidden by unconformable red marl*, or its imbedded sand-stones (as Mr. Farey was the first in shewing) may be protracted centuries, and thousands on thousands of pounds be in the mean time thrown away, on fruitless boreings and sinkings; unless that minute and sufficiently extensive mineral surveys, on *Smithian principles*, are first made of these interesting parts of our island. The practical difficulty lies in the intermixture of property in the lands and their subficial minerals, rendering it too probable that those who might encounter the expenses of the preliminary investigations might only benefit other land-owners; or at best, that they would only share with others the discoveries made at their entire expense.

Philosophical Insanity. — The following instance of methodical and deliberate suicide approaches nearer to the stoicism of the ancients, on this subject, than to any of the modern instances of self-destruction.

M. Bertholet, son of the celebrated French chemist of that name, an amiable young man, and of great promise in literary and scientific attainments, recently terminated his existence in the following manner: — Having lighted a charcoal fire in a confined room, he shut himself in, and closed every possible aperture. He then seated himself at a table, with writing apparatus, and deliberately noted down the time, and the progress of the vapour, or carbonic acid gas, on the vital system, till death suspended his operations! When found by his friends, some hours afterwards, he was extended on the floor quite dead; the latter part of the writing being illegible.

Safe Portmanteau, or Letter-bag. — A French gentleman of the name of Laporte, resident in America, has suggested an ingenious method of constructing a port-folio for the conveyance of letters by mail, which would not be liable to be cut or broken open. The principle of the invention seems to be nothing more than the application of what is called *chain armour*, or a sort of net-work of rings (iron or brass) connected together, and covered with leather in the ordinary way. The American papers speak very highly of the invention, and describe the bags as not exceeding more than about double the weight of the ordinary leather-bags used for conveying the mail. We are of opinion the principle may be applied with great advantage in the construction of all kinds of portable bags, without adding considerably to their weight. And in the manufacture of trunks of all kinds, an internal frame-work made of wire (of any requisite intervals), would be an effectual security against their being cut through for the purpose of plunder.

Immense Fish of the Ray Species. — The Edinburgh Journal contains a detailed report of the capture of an immense skate or ray-fish, by a Mr. Lamont, of the 91st regiment, with some others, off the harbour of Port-Royal, Jamaica, in February last. After observing that these fish (which, from their immense size and strength, are called by the inhabitants "sea-devils"), occasionally make their appearance off the coasts of America and the West-India Islands; the author describes the mode of attack, and the extreme hazard to the parties who go off in the boats, as far greater than the danger attending the whale-fishery. Such was the power of the sea-monster, that, after having six or seven harpoons struck into him from as many canoes, he made off with the greatest velocity for upwards of four hours, dragging all the boats ten or twelve miles out to sea. After which another large harpoon was struck into him, when he made a convulsive struggle, which effectually disengaged him from his enemies, finally carrying off eight or ten harpoons and pikes in his back.

An opportunity having again offered soon after, this gentleman and his adventurous friends

friends went in pursuit of a second fish of this species, which even shewed more sport than the former, plunging in the midst of the boats, and darting from the surface to the bottom and rolling round repeatedly to disengage himself from the harpoons, though he had received also several musket balls in his body. After five hours' combat with all kinds of weapons, this powerful fish was with difficulty towed ashore by the boats, when his appearance shewed the extraordinary tenacity of life which these fish must possess, his whole body being literally a heap of wounds, many of which had pierced entirely through him, yet he was not quite dead when brought ashore. The dimensions of this enormous flat fish were about fifteen feet in length, and the same in breadth, and from three to four feet in thickness. It had the appearance of having no head, there being no prominence or snout. Its mouth formed a cavity like the segment of a circle, about two feet and a half in width, without teeth, but on each side of the mouth projected a mass of cartilaginous substance about a foot and a half long, capable of meeting at the opening of the mouth. The other parts of this immense fish resembled the ordinary skate, except as to its vast dimensions and great strength.

Medical Chemistry.—The last number of the *Annals of Philosophy* contains a valuable notice from Mr. Children on the chemical nature of the acid found in the human stomach. The distressing disorder of the digestive functions, termed *dyspepsia*, has been commonly ascribed to the prevalence of acetous acid in the stomach; but for the purpose of determining the point, and consequently for administering such antidotes as the improved state of medical science might suggest, Dr. Prout last year made some experiments on the acid ejected from the stomach, and found it to be the muriatic acid, and not the acetous. Mr. Children says:—"An acquaintance of mine, who occasionally suffers severely from dyspepsia, and was somewhat sceptical as to Dr. Prout's conclusions, lately requested me to examine the fluid ejected from his stomach during a violent dyspeptic paroxysm the day before, with the view of ascertaining the nature of the free acid it contained. The fluid, which had been thrown from the stomach in the morning

fasting, when filtered, was perfectly transparent and nearly colourless: it gave a decided red tint to litmus paper. I distilled about six ounces of it almost to dryness, at a gentle heat, receiving the product in three separate equal portions. One-half of each portion was treated with nitrate of silver. The first had no effect on litmus paper, and scarcely gave the slightest cloud with the test. The second became slightly clouded by the test, but was equally without any action on the blue paper. The third portion reddened the paper strongly, and produced an abundant dense cloud, when I dropped into it the nitrate of silver, and a pretty copious precipitate collected at the bottom of the tube. The remaining half of the third portion was evaporated by a gentle heat to about half a fluid drachm. The precipitate which a drop of it placed on a slip of glass, occasioned with a drop of nitrate of silver, was insoluble in nitric acid, and perfectly soluble in ammonia; another drop, similarly treated with muriate of barytes, gave no precipitate nor cloud. The remainder was neutralized with pure ammonia, further evaporated, and poured on a slip of glass, when it afforded a multitude of well defined crystals of muriate of ammonia. The presence of free muriatic acid in the ejected fluid from the stomach, and consequently Dr. Prout's conclusions, seem thus to be fully confirmed by the preceding experiments." Hence we have the means pointed out of greatly mitigating, if not actually removing, the distressing complaints of this class by the neutralizing agency of the alkalies.

Natural History.—Sir Everard Home, in a paper recently read before the Royal Society, on the anatomy and habits of the seal and walrus, remarks the extraordinary coincidence between the foot of the latter unwieldy animal and that of the insect class of creation, by which they are enabled to adhere to a wall or a ceiling. Sir E. Home, on examining the hind foot of a large walrus, brought home by Captain Sabine from the Arctic Regions, found it provided with a hollow space beneath, by which the animal is enabled at pleasure to produce a vacuum with the muscular action of the toes, so as to adhere with considerable power to a rock or other declivity.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

THAT exercise of the royal prerogative, whereby patents for nobility and personal distinction were granted, having been unduly stretched by the later sovereigns of the Stuart race, and applied to the establishing of numerous and very mischievous monopolies—the Parliament at length prevailed in abolishing by statute all such monopolies, except a very few, which were expressly legalized, and the conditions and regulations were fixed (in the Act, 21st James I., chap. 3), on which the crown might continue to

issue letters patent, "and grants of privilege, for the term of fourteen years (or under), of the sole working and making of any manner of new manufacture, within this realm, to the true and first inventor (or inventors) of such manufactures."

These patents are granted, as well for discoveries made here, as for others imported from foreign countries, on condition of the invention being discriminated and most fully disclosed in a specification, to be enrolled within the time limited in the patent, for the free inspection afterwards of the public (and whereof official copies, including the drawings, may be obtained even by foreigners), without which enrolment, the patent is void; as it may also subsequently be rendered and repealed, on the legal shewing of any person interested, that the specification is *insufficient*, or deceptively redundant; or that it *claims*, in whole or in part, any inventions previously known here, and publicly used or published; or that the thing claimed is unimportant or inadequate to its alleged purpose, or *useless to the public*; or if it can be shewn, that more than five persons are sharers in the patent. It has also been determined, that the Attorney-General may indict criminally any person who, after the expiring of a patent, continues to designate and vend the wares theretofore made under it, as *patent articles*—this being no longer their character; but the invention then is the *property of the public*, in return for the previous monopoly it had tolerated; those too are equally liable who vend pretended patent articles, for which no specified patent has existed, or which has been repealed.

Under this last view of the subject, it appears of considerable importance that the titles and objects of the *expiring patents* should be made more generally known: we therefore have inserted a list in p. 246, considerably improved, of all such English patents as will expire in the month of October of the present year; and we propose to continue such a monthly list, in each of our succeeding numbers—accompanied, occasionally, with statements and remarks, as to the usefulness, and the success or otherwise, which have attended the patents during their term (on which head we shall be glad to receive communications from patentees and others); also as to any extensions or new applications of inventions which may seem practicable, in consequence of the accessions for improvement thus made to the *common stock* of our mechanical and chemical means.

We propose, likewise, to commence a complete list, somewhat improved as to its arrangements, of the new English patents, down to such a period as may include an entire calendar month's patents, which will be in ample time for such of our readers whom business or curiosity may induce to attend the offices of enrolment and peruse the specifications (of whose contents, however, they will be allowed to take *no notes* in writing); because the greater part of these enrolments are now deferred by the parties, until near six months after the date and commencement of the fourteen years' term of the patent; although, before such enrolment, the patent is but a mere dead letter, the patentee *not having disclosed with any useful precision* what are the inventions or the *claims which he means to set up under his patent*. The public, therefore, are little interested in any earlier announcement, as to patents, than the time of their enrolment.* As to inventors who may contemplate the obtaining of patents, and those engaged in improving any manufacture or process with such views, they, by the deposit of a *notice fee* (absurdly called "*entering a caveat*"), will have sent immediately to their residence, from the patent office, the *title under which* any new patent may be applied for in the department of manufacture or art mentioned in their caveat.

Our readers are many of them probably not aware, that the *specifications* themselves, of the greater part of the modern patents of chief importance to the manufactures, never are, or indeed can be, published in the periodical works, not even in those devoted expressly to this object, because of the great numbers, size, and complication of the *drawings* by which they are accompanied; and that the second-rate specifications, as to ingenuity and importance, and those of inferior consequence, are those usually printed,—including amongst them, we are sorry to say, many *mere schemes*, which are useless, or absurd. We shall therefore leave to others the task of giving an account of every patent invention, and continue the plan heretofore acted on in our work, of selecting only from the specifications those patents which are of actual utility.

* It would be a most useful regulation, if the *titles*, properly amplified, of newly-enrolled patents for inventions were weekly published in the London Gazette; wherein, certainly, matters of so great importance as these *monopolies for fourteen years*, ought to be recorded, and to do so in any of their earlier stages would be useless. In this publication, the public ought to be told in which of the two different enrolment offices, the *patentees have chosen* to deposit their specifications, for avoiding the loss of time and expence of fees, which now attend searching the wrong office, in almost half the instances.

To FRANCIS GYBBON SPILSBURY, of Walsall, Staffordshire, for Improvements in Tanning, 22d April 1823.

The patentee in this case, Mr. Spilsbury, had been fortunate enough to discover and apply a new and very efficient principle to the tanning process, and might, if he had been well advised and assisted in the preparing of his specification, have thereby secured to himself all the simple and practicable modes of applying his principle in practice: his principle is this, *viz.* the forcing of liquid tanning-matter into the pores of hides and skins, and causing thereby the expulsion of the spent liquor from the pores, and so supplying them with fresh tan, until the tanning is completed.

The specification before us, instead of the comprehensive details which are hinted at above, is confined to one mode only of applying this very fertile principle, as follows, *viz.* a pair of skins of the same size are selected, from amongst those which have been limed and prepared in the usual way, and one of them is to be stretched flat out on a table, in order to take the shape and dimensions of a frame of metal, about one-fourth or half an inch thick, and one or two inches wide, which shall coincide with and cover all the outside borders of the spread skin, when laid upon it; another exactly similar frame is likewise provided, and also a third one of the same superficial dimensions, but much thicker, so that this thick frame may admit of a supply pipe passing through its breadth in one end or side of this frame, and a discharge pipe also passes through it at the opposite end, both of these pipes having stop-cocks upon them; a third pipe and stop-cock is also provided for the exit of air, in the same end or side of the thick frame with the supply pipe; besides which, a considerable number of small screw-bolts are prepared, and holes for them provided, to correspond, on the outward edges of each of the three skin-frames.

These frames being in readiness, the two selected skins are stretched in the proper position, one on each side of the thick frame, and then without side of the skins the outer frames are applied: the screw-bolts are entered in their places, and screwed tight up; by which arrangements, the pair of skins are made to form the sides of a flat air-tight bag, into which tanning liquor can be admitted by the supply pipe, and again withdrawn by the discharge pipe.

A cistern or tank of tan liquor is provided, several feet elevated above the ground, from whence there descends a pipe, which can be attached at pleasure to the supply-pipe of the skin frame above described, suspended in a vertical position; then, on opening the two upper stop-cocks, the tan liquor will flow down into the space between the two skins, and drive out the contained air by its exit pipe, and at length the liquor will begin to follow, which no sooner happens than this latter cock is closed, and the supply of tan liquor continues, until the skins become and remain distended, by the whole hydrostatical pressure of the column of fluid descending from the elevated cistern; and the consequence is, that the tan liquor slowly oozes through the skin, and is carried off from its surface by evaporation, or else drops down into a waste receiver, thereby making way in the pores for fresh portions of tan liquor, until the skins become, in much less time than by any previous process, thoroughly saturated with tan, and converted into leather of the very best quality.

When the tanning is found to be completed, the stop-cock of the supply-pipe is shut, and the tan liquor being then let out of the space between the skins, the screw bolts are slackened and taken out, and the skins are again detached from the frames; the outer edges, which have been nipped between the frames, are next clipped off; and then the skins are to be dried and prepared for market in the usual way. For each of the different sizes of skins, there must be a set, or several such, of skin-frames provided, which may be made of iron, if the same be kept well painted, to prevent staining the skins by their rust.

Through the remissness of this patentee, in not having extended his descriptions and claims to other modes of applying his principle, than as above, already has another patentee availed himself of some of them, as we shall now proceed to mention:

To HOWARD FLETCHER, of Walsall, in Staffordshire, for Improvements in Tanning Hides and Skins, 19th January 1824.

The invention in this case consists in the employment of air and water-tight vessels or tanks, within which the skins are to be exposed to the compressive

force of a column of tan-liquor, to facilitate their impregnation with tan. A cistern or tank of tan-liquor is to be provided, so much elevated above the intended tanning cisterns or vats, as to afford a pressure of nine or ten pounds upon a square inch in the bottom of the pipe descending therefrom. The tanning cisterns may be about five feet by four, and six feet deep, consisting of very strong and close sides and a bottom, and furnished with a tight lid, which, by means of moveable screws (of a well-known construction, though apparently claimed by Mr. F.) may be screwed fast down, and yet the lid be capable of being easily removed. Into one of the sides of the cistern, near its top, the descending pipe from the tan-cistern is to be soldered or flanged; a stop-cock is to be provided on this descending pipe, and a short pipe for the exit of air is to be provided, and furnished with its stop-cock, near to the top of the tanning cistern's side.

The skins or hides, after being limed and cleansed in the ordinary way, are to be loosely placed in the cistern, and then its lid is to be screwed on, and made air and water-tight. The cock for the exit of the air is then to be opened, and also the cock on the descending pipe: and when this last has entirely filled the vacuity of the cistern with tan-liquor, the air-cock is to be shut, and then the full effect of the hydrostatic column of fluid will be exerted, to force the tan-liquor into the pores of the skins. In order to facilitate the tanning, the lid of the cistern must be removed daily, and the skins taken out and hung to drain, before returning them to the cistern, and turning upon them the column of tan-liquor, as already described; towards the latter part of the process of tanning, the strength of the tan-liquor should be increased.

Instead of having recourse to an elevated cistern to produce the requisite pressure on the skins, Mr. Fletcher claims, under this patent, to effect the same, after the cistern's lid has been tightly screwed on, by forcing in air with a condensing pump, to press on the surface of the tan-liquor in contact with the skins.

Before the first of these patents had been specified, and when it had merely been mentioned in the newspapers that Mr. Spilsbury used pressure in aid of his new tanning process, the Writer, in p. 553 of vol. 56, took occasion to throw out a

suggestion, as to applying pressure for expelling the spent tan-liquor from the pores of the skins, different from either of the modes above described. The same mode had then lately been successfully applied in *dyeing*, to expel the spent dye; and his reason for publishing the suggestion was, to prevent the same being locked up from general use by the public, in a patent. Mr. Spilsbury would have been well entitled, had he chosen to avail himself of it, to fourteen years' benefit of all the possible ways of carrying his principle into effect; but not having done so, he should, we conceive, be held as having given up to the public; the several modes or processes different from his own.

Here we cannot avoid remarking, that the practice established in applying for and obtaining patents from the crown, and the state of the law which sanctions the monopolies thereby created, strongly, yet improperly, operate upon inventors, to induce them to be *as general and as little explicit as possible in the titles* under which they apply for patents; and hence our remark at the head of this article, that the public are little interested in the announcements of new patents, prior to their having received definite and unalterable forms, in the enrolled specifications.

A considerable proportion of the patentees, including mostly those who claim monopolies in things of trivial value, and often in such as are of no importance whatever to the public, have been wont, in crying up their inventions in puffing advertisements and hand-bills, to try to make it be believed, that *the novelty and merits* of their invention *had been canvassed and fully approved* by the crown, or its officers, prior to the patent being granted to them: and that the grant had been made, in special reward to them for their ingenuity, and for the importance of their discoveries: than which, nothing can be further from the truth; because, except when, in consequence of a *caveat*, another person possessing, or alleging to intend applying for a patent, on the same subject, appears before the Attorney General, and claims his *ex parte* and secret investigation of two contemporary inventions, so far only as to enable him to report, whether such are *the same or different* inventions, and whether one or two patents may issue (and almost invariably the latter is the issue), there

there is not any investigation whatever takes place, prior to the granting of a patent, *the title* of which may, as we have seen above, be so general as to leave the crown officers altogether in the dark, as to the nature and extent of the invention and *intended claims* of the patentee; and even in the cases where his *title* may shew, to all competent persons, the pretended invention to be perfectly *old* and in daily practice, or of little or of no value, or even *useless*, absurd, or demonstrably impossible (*perpetual motion*, and *power-gaining schemes* to wit), no objection is ever started on these grounds to the issuing of a patent; and for this plain reason, that the patent bears on the face of it, that "*it is entirely at the hazard of the patentee whether his said invention (referring to the title) is new, or will have the desired success,*" words which cover even its absolute impossibility!

To WILLIAM HASE, of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, for a new method of constructing Mills or Machinery, chiefly applicable to Prison Discipline, 11th September 1823.

The patentee purposes here to effect three distinct objects; the principal of which we shall first mention, *viz.* the rendering of prisoners' labour on the tread-wheel efficient and profitable, in the working of manufactories situated withoutside, and even at a distance from their prison; for this purpose, the tread-wheel is to actuate pumps (or hand winch-machines might do the same thing) for forcing water into an air vessel; the compressed air in the upper part of which vessel is, acting by its elasticity, to be at the same time the means of equalizing the action of the prison machinery, and also of forcing the water through pipes to the sites of manufactories, there to pass through and set in motion any of the rotary engines now known or in use, for the benefit of the manufacturer, paying a yearly rent for the power thus supplied to him.

The second object is, to provide means for exercising the hands and arms of the prisoners as well as their legs, in giving greater effect to the tread-wheel; in place of the fixed hand-rail usually employed to hold by, Mr. Hase provides a reel, or set of slowly revolving rails, the upper ones of which are to be adapted to the height of the men, and the front ones for boys, in pulling, all

of them, at these rails, to support themselves, and ease part of their weight from their legs and feet. The axis upon which this reel is to revolve, being furnished with a ratchet and pall, manageable by the prisoners, so that they can fix the reel from revolving, whenever, for a change, they may wish to exert all their labour on the stepping-wheel, as heretofore has been the case; the reel is to be connected with the tread-wheel, either by an endless band or chain, or by gear-work.

The third object of the patentee regards improved discipline, and the saving of attendance where tread-wheels are used. The buildings, inclosing the prison machinery, should be so constructed, that the prisoners can, if necessary, be made to work separately, or in small parties of six or eight persons, in distinct compartments, separated by such partitions as will prevent conversation between the different parties on the wheel, and yet, as far as possible, admit the free air to them, all through open gratings in the front parts of such partitions. In order to save some of the attendance of an overseer, Mr. Hase proposes to suspend the whole of the floor within the grated partitions above-mentioned, on levers, upon the principle of the weighing-machine, or of an ordinary scale-beam, so that the floor may descend a small space, whenever a greater number of prisoners are off the wheel than are by the prison regulations intended: such descent of the floor, to move an index placed in the governor's room, or else ring a bell, or give some other signal, of the insubordination which has occurred.

It would undoubtedly be of great utility, if means were adopted for rendering prison labour conducive to the benefit of the "fair trader," as the patentee expresses himself, but who, on the contrary, has too often suffered ruinous competition, from the sale of articles in his trade, manufactured within prison walls. The method here proposed, of conveying the power generated within a prison, for use outside of it, *at a distance*, might on some occasions be useful; but to this, *as a principle*, Mr. Hase can lay no claim, on account of an expired patent for this very object, granted to the late Mr. Bramah, who proposed to erect the most powerful steam-engines to force water through pipes for actuating machinery in any part of London! Nor does it appear,

pear, that *particular constructions*, or modes of carrying into effect this and others of the principles of invention indicated in Mr. Hase's specification,

are sufficiently described therein, to afford him a chance of success in defending his patent right; should it be infringed.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS, which, having been granted in October 1810, will expire in the present Month, viz.

For an *apparatus to give motion to machinery*, applicable also to hydraulic and pneumatic purposes: the invention imported by, and the patent to, MARCK ISAMBARD BRUNEL, of Chelsea, Middlesex.—October 1.

For an *alarm*, to be given by a bell or a gun: to BENJAMIN MILNE, of Bridlington.—October 1.

For *plate printing*, combining various species of work in the same plate: to detect counterfeits, multiply impressions, and save labour, and for the plates and presses used therein; imported: to JOSEPH C. DYER, of London.—October 1.

For *military fifes*, of substances never before used for these wind instruments: to GEORGE MILLER, of Panton-street.—October 1.

For *card-making machines*, with improved apparatus for preparing cards for the carding of wool, cotton, flax, &c.: to Messrs. J. T. RUTT, J. WEBB, and J. TRETTON, of London.—October 8.

For an *adjusting bedstead*, for sick or infirm persons: to Messrs. E. PARKER and F. CHULLY, of Sheffield.—October 8.

For an improved *plough*, to cultivate land: to JOHN HAZLEDINE, of Bridge-north.—October 8.

For *separating the alkaline salt from the acid*, in kelp, black ashes, soaper's salt, spent leys, &c.: to GEORGE HODSON, of the city of Edinburgh.—October 8.

For a *method of joining pipes*, of pottery and other substances: to Messrs. C. FRANCIS and W. WATERS, of London.—October 8.

For his *aulæum or flock-covered cloth*, for decorations, without seams, of any length, and to twenty feet wide: to HENRY STUBBS, of Piccadilly.—October 8.

For a *soap*, for washing in sea or hard water: to EDMUND GRIFFITH, of Bristol.—October 8.

For *boots and shoes*, and other articles, sewed with wire: to RICHARD WOODMAN, of Hammersmith.—October 8.

For a *writing apparatus*: to EDWARD MANLEY, of Uffculme, Devonshire.—October 8.

For *applying palm leaves to form hats*, bonnets, baskets, chair-bottoms, &c.: to JOHN FRASER, of Sloane-square, London.—October 15.

For *axletrees, boxes, and stocks* for the

wheels of carriages: to JOHN WHEATLEY, of Greenwich, Kent.—October 15.

For *artificial legs*, after amputation: to THOMAS MANN, of Bradford, York.—October 31.

A LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, granted in July 1824.

July 1.—For *adjusting the pressure and measuring the quantity of fluids in pipes*: to WILLIAM PONTIFEX, Jun., of Shoe-lane, London.—Six months allowed for enrolling.

3.—For *twisting, spinning, or throwing of silk, cotton, wool, or linen threads*: to JOHN LEIGH BRADBURY, of Manchester.—Two months.

3.—For *improvements on steam-engines*: to PHILIP TAYLOR, of the City-road, London.—Six months.

7.—For *improvements in the masts, yards, sails, rigging, and tackle of ships and smaller vessels*: to JOHN LANE HIGGINS, of Oxford-street, London.—Six months.

7.—For *improvements in cloth-dressing machinery*: to WILLIAM HIRST and JOHN WOOD, both of Leeds, York.—Six months.

7.—For the improved *weaving of woollen cloth*: to JOSEPH CHISILD DANIEL, of Stoke, Wilts.—Two months.

13.—For *improved tillers and steering-wheels of vessels*: to CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Upnor, Kent.—Six months.

27.—For an improved *percussion principle for firing guns*, and protecting their priming from wet, &c.: to CHARLES RANDOM, Baron de Berenger, of Kentish Town, Middlesex.—Two months.

27.—For a new kind of *coarse paper or felt*: to ALEXANDER NESBITT, of Upper Thames-street, London; the invention imported, from WILLIAM VAN HONTEN, Jun.—Six months.

27.—For *improved power looms*, and preparing their warps: to THOMAS WOLMICH STANSFIELD, of Leeds, York.—Six months.

27.—For *improvements on roller printing presses*: to EDWARD CARTWRIGHT, of Brewer-street, London.—Two months.

29.—For a *swift and other apparatus for winding silk* and other fibrous substances: to CHARLES JEFFERIES and EDWARD DRAKEFORD, both of Congleton, Cheshire.—Two months.

29.—For *improving and augmenting the tones of piano-fortes, organs, and euphonia*s: to WILLIAM WHEATSTONE, of Jermy-n-street, London.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXI. *To amend certain Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.*

It enacts that the jurisdiction of justices of the peace at quarter-sessions shall, from and after the 1st September 1824, be repealed, except as to the principality of Wales; and that prisoners, except in Middlesex, or Surrey, or City of London, or Borough of Southwark, be, by order of court, brought up to court-house of assize, or other town in county, or county of a city or town, where imprisoned within four months after date of order, and be there heard, discharged, or remanded by one commissioner, as if done by the court; and that an additional commissioner be appointed, three of whom are to make circuits, three times in each year if requisite, and the other to preside in the court. The court, or commissioners on circuit, shall appoint fit persons to be examiners of the accounts of prisoners, and of their schedules.

Cap. LXII. *To amend the several Acts for the Encouragement of Banks for Savings in England and Ireland.*

It enacts, that from and after the 20th of November 1824, no sums shall be paid into any Savings' Bank in England or Ireland, by any person, without disclosing his or her name to the trustees of such bank; and it shall not be lawful for trustees to receive from any one depositor, any sum or sums exceeding £50 in the whole during the year next ensuing, or exceeding £30 in the whole, exclusive of interest, in any one year afterwards, ending on the 20th of November; nor to receive from any depositor any sum or sums whatever, which shall make the sum, to which such depositor shall be entitled, exceed £200 in the whole, exclusive of interest; but depositors may withdraw such sums, and again deposit the same, or other sums, not exceeding the amounts aforesaid, during any such year. And persons entitled to any benefit from any savings' bank shall not make any deposit in any other savings' bank, and shall make a declaration to that effect; and in case any such declaration shall not be true, every such person shall forfeit all right to any deposit in every such savings' bank.

Cap. LXXIII. *To relieve Bankers in Ireland from divers restraints imposed by the Provisions of 29 Geo. II., and to render all and each of the Members of certain Co-partnerships of Bankers, which may be established, liable to the Engagements of such Co-partnerships,*

and to enable such Co-partnerships to sue and be sued in the name of their Public Officers.

It repeals the clauses of the Irish Act of 29 George II., which required that the name of every banker should be mentioned in, or subscribed to all notes and receipts to be issued by such banker; and that no banker should trade or traffic as merchants in goods imported or exported.

It enacts, that before any promissory note or bill for money, payable to bearer on demand, should, at any time between the 25th March in any year and the 25th of March following, be issued by any society or co-partnership, consisting of more than six in number, and who shall have their establishments and houses of business at any place not less than fifty miles distant from Dublin, and who shall carry on the trade of bankers, and shall issue notes payable on demand; an entry and register of the firm, or name of such society or co-partnership, and of the proper names and places of abode of all the persons engaged in such society or co-partnership, shall be entered in a book, to be kept at the stamp-office in Dublin, and such entry or register shall specify the name of some individual of such society or co-partnership, who shall be considered as the public officer of such society, and the title or description of such officer, in whose name such society shall sue and be sued; and also the name of every town and place where any such promissory notes shall be issued or made payable by any such society or co-partnership, or by any of their agents, and the name, title, and description of every such public officer shall be mentioned in or subscribed to all notes or receipts, to be issued by or on behalf of such society or co-partnership, on pain of £100, and certificates of such entry and register shall be granted by the commissioners of stamps.

And if, after one calendar month after passing of the act, any society or co-partnership of persons exceeding six in number (except the governor and company of the bank of Ireland) shall issue such promissory notes without such entry and registry, and a certificate thereof, every such society or co-partnership shall, for every such neglect or offence, forfeit £500 British currency.

And this act shall, at all times, extend to the members for the time being, during the continuance of such society or co-partnership.

Cap.

Cap. LXXIV. *For ascertaining and establishing uniformity of Weights and Measures.*

It enacts, that from and after the 1st of May 1825, the standard brass yard made in 1760, at the temperature of 62° by Fahrenheit's thermometer, shall be, and be denominated, the "Imperial Standard YARD," and shall be the unit or only standard measure of extension, whereby all other measures of extension, whether lineal, superficial, or solid, shall be computed and ascertained, according to the proportions for certain measures of extension specified in the act.

And that if the said imperial standard yard shall be lost or injured, it shall be restored by making a new standard yard, in the proportion of 36 inches to 39 $\frac{13000}{10000}$ inches, when compared with a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time, in the latitude of London, in a vacuum, at the level of the sea.

It enacts, that after the 1st of May 1825, the standard brass weight of one pound, troy-weight, made in the year 1758, shall be the "Imperial Standard TROY ROUND," and shall be the unit or only standard measure of weight, from which all other weights shall be computed and ascertained, according to the proportions for certain other weights specified in the act.

And that if the said imperial standard troy pound shall be lost or injured, it shall be restored by making a new standard troy pound, bearing the same proportion to the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water as the said standard pound, thereby established, bears to such cubic inch of water, that is to say, 5.760 cubic inches of distilled water, weighed in air, at the tempera-

ture of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches, each such cubic inch of water, when so weighed by brass weights, being equal to 252 $\frac{458}{1000}$ grains, and that 7,000 such grains shall be one pound avoirdupoise.

And it enacts, that after the 1st of May 1825, the standard measure of capacity, as well for liquids as for dry goods, not measured by heaped measure, shall be the gallon containing ten pounds avoirdupoise-weight, ascertained as before-mentioned, of distilled water weighed in air, at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at 30 inches; and such measure, when made, shall be the "Imperial Standard GALLON," and shall be the unit and only standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity shall be computed and ascertained, according to the proportions for certain other measures of capacity specified in the act.

And it enacts, that the standard measure for goods, and things commonly sold by heaped measure, shall be the BUSHEL, containing eighty pounds avoirdupoise of distilled water, the same being made round, with a plain and even bottom, and being 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches from outside to outside, and the goods and things shall be duly heaped up in the form of a cone, such cone to be of the height of at least six inches, and the outside of the bushel to be the extremity of the base of such cone.

And the act directs how copies and models of the said imperial standard weights and measures shall be distributed and brought into general use, and how local disputes, respecting the correctness of measures of capacity, shall be locally adjusted; and it repeals all former statutes on the subject specifically.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR Humphry Davy has arrived at his house in Grosvenor-street, from Denmark, after a stormy passage across the North Seas, in the *Comet* steam-boat. Sir Humphry has been engaged, during the months of July and August, in pursuing various philosophical researches along the coast of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, for which the Admiralty granted him the use of the *Comet* steam-boat. He has ascertained, we understand, that his principle of preserving the copper sheathing of ships by the contact of 1-200th of iron, succeeds perfectly in the most rapid sailing and in the roughest sea. During this expedition, Dr. Piarks has connected, by chronometrical observations, the tri-

angulation of Denmark and Hanover with that of England; and, by the desire of the Admiralty, various points of longitude have been determined by their chronometers, of great importance to navigation; amongst others, that of the Naze of Norway.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—On the 20th instant, at Haworth, five miles south of Keighley, in the West Riding of York, and on the borders of Lancashire, about six o'clock in the evening, a part of the high lands on the Stanbury-moor opened into a chasm, and sunk to the depth of six yards, in some places exhibiting a ragged appearance, and forming two principal cavities—the one was about 200 yards, and the other not less than 600 yards in circumference,

ference. From these hollows issued two immense volumes of muddy water, and, uniting at a distance of upwards of 100 yards from their sources, constituted, for about two hours, an overwhelming flood from forty to fifty (sometimes seventy) yards in width, and seldom less than four yards in depth. This dark slimy mixture of mud and water followed the course of a rivulet, overflowing its banks for twenty or thirty yards on each side, and to the distance of seven or eight miles from the immediate irruption. All this way there is deposited a black moorish substance, varying from eight to thirty-six inches in depth, and mixed occasionally with sand and rocky fragments, pieces of timber, and uprooted trees, which had been borne along by the impetuous torrent. This heavy and powerful stream broke down one solid stone bridge, made breaches in two others, clogged up and stopped several mills, laid flat and destroyed several whole fields of corn, and overthrew to the foundation several hedges and walls. In its course it entered the houses, floating the furniture about, to the astonishment and terror of the inhabitants. At the time of the irruption the clouds were copper-coloured and lowering: the atmosphere was strongly electric, and unusually close and sultry. There was, at the same time, loud and frequent thunder, with much zigzag lightning, peculiarly flaring and vivid. An hour before, there was scarcely a breath of air stirring; but the wind quickly rose to a hurricane, and after blowing hard from six to eight o'clock, sunk again into a profound calm, at which time the heavy rain, which had continued all the while, ceased, and, with the exception of a few floating clouds, the sky was very serene. The whole is conjectured by the neighbours to be caused by some subterraneous commotion, the most considerable as to its results that has taken place in this kingdom for many generations. The river Aire, at Leeds, presented the effects of this phenomenon last Friday afternoon: the water that came down the river was in such a polluted state, as to have poisoned great quantities of fish; and the water, continuing in much the same turbid state, has become entirely useless for culinary purposes, as well as for dyers, &c. The commissioners of the water-works have given public notice to the inhabitants of Leeds, that they will at present suspend the

supply of water so totally useless to them, until the stream subsides into a proper state.

In a country newspaper it is announced, that there is a society of Christians formed at Manchester, who have determined to refrain from animal food, and to live on vegetables.

Tales of the Crusaders, by the author of *Waverley*, is announced as preparing for publication.

It is a fact, that not one solitary epistle in the hand-writing of George II. is known to exist. This circumstance is more remarkable, if we refer to his gallantries and intrigues recorded by Walpole and by others. To Mr. Upcott, of the London Institution, and Mr. Dawson Turner, the banker at Yarmouth, the great collectors of autograph letters in England, the discovery and the possession of an original letter by this singularly odd monarch would be a *desideratum*.

Prideaux says, that gold and silver were much more plentiful in the time of David and Solomon, and 1,500 years afterwards, than they are at present; and that the mines of Arabia being exhausted, and the gold and silver with which the world abounded being wasted by the barbarians, the mines of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, have not been able to repair the loss. He mentions two or three instances of the vast riches of private men in ancient times. Pythias, the Lydian, possessed gold and silver to the amount of nearly five millions sterling. Marcus Crassus, the Roman, after feasting all the people of Rome at 10,000 tables, and giving every citizen corn enough to last him three months, found the remainder of his estate to be equal to about 1,400,000*l*. Lucullus, a Roman Senator, used to expend 50,000 denarii (1,400*l*.) every time he supped in his hall of Apollo, and this was as often as any of the better sort supped with him. It has been computed that Nebuchadnezzar's golden image, and the various other images, utensils, &c., of gold, in the temple of Belus at Babylon, amounted in value to about 34,000,000*l*. Vast loads of gold and silver were often carried in triumph before Roman Generals, when they returned from conquered provinces. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the most holy place only, a room thirty feet square, amounted to more than 38,000,000*l*. Crito, a writer in *The Christian Spectator*, supposes also, that

the amount of wealth was formerly much greater than at present. He notices the following instances:—The Israelites, soon after their escape from Egyptian bondage, offered for the tabernacle gold and silver to the amount of 170,000,000*l.* (Exod. xxxviii, 24, 25). This was probably borrowed of the Egyptians; but it shows that gold and silver were plenty in Egypt. The contributions of the people for the sanctuary, in the time of David, exceeded 6,800,000*l.* (1 Chron. xxix, 7.) The sum which Haman offered Ahasuerus, on condition of being permitted to order the destruction of the Jews, was 10,000 talents of silver, or 340,000*l.* (Esther, iii, 9.) The immense treasure David is said to have collected for the sanctuary (1 Chron. xxii, 14) amounted to 889,000,000*l.* (Crito says 798,000,000*l.*, but erroneously), a sum greater than the British national debt, and exceeding all the money coined since the discovery of America. It is supposed by some learned men, that David never amassed such an immense sum, and that an error has been made by the transcribers of this book. Prideaux conjectures that the talents of gold and silver given by David and others for the temple, might be of another sort, of far less value than the Mosaic talents. He remarks, that if these talents are valued by the Mosaic talents, they would have built the whole temple of solid silver. Crito estimates the talent of silver at 342*l.* sterling, and the talent of gold at 5,475*l.* sterling, according to Dr. Arbuthnot's "Tables of Ancient Coins," &c., inserted in the translation of "Jahn's Archæology."

Mines.—The following is the estimated produce of the different gold and silver mines in modern times:—Of gold, the mines of Europe produce, in sterling only 185,020*l.*; Northern Asia, 76,770*l.*; America the rest of the total of 2,467,260*l.* in the following proportions:—New Spain, 229,630*l.*; New Grenada, 672,500*l.*; Peru, 111,530*l.*; Potosi, and provinces east of Buenos Ayres, 73,180*l.*; Chili, 400,550*l.*; and Brazil, 980,870. Of silver, the total amount of which is 7,314,670*l.* Europe produces 484,580*l.*, and Northern Asia, 199,630*l.*; America furnishes the rest; New Spain, 4,945,340*l.*; Peru, 1,292,440*l.*; Potosi, &c. 1,019,070*l.*; and Chili, 62,820*l.*

New Engine Carriages.—Mr. Brown's NEW VACUUM ENGINE, noticed in our last, has already given rise to a specula-

tion among a few gentlemen to establish a joint-stock company, for the purpose of contracting to run the mail-coaches and other carriages, by means of Mr. Brown's new engine. Two hundred thousand pounds are to be the nominal capital of the company; but, in the first instance, it is intended to raise only £2,000, for the purpose of building one carriage, and that no further sum shall be called for, until a carriage shall have been propelled, at the rate of ten miles per hour, as far as York and back to London.

Selection of Bengal Raw Silks.—The leading point which determines the value of Bengal raw silk, is the cleanness, or being free from knibs or knots known amongst the manufacturers by the appellation of "foul;" evenness of thread is also most essential, but silk free from foul will very rarely be uneven, and if foul cannot be even; indeed, the terms foul and uneven in this case may be considered synonymous. To judge if silk be clean, the best mode is to open the skein, and stand with your back to a window, so that you look down the extended silk in the same direction that the light falls; by this means you will easily perceive any foulness that exists, and a very little practice will enable any person, by a mere *coup d'œil*, to judge accurately upon this most essential quality of Bengal raw silk. The skein being well shaken should not exhibit any dust or loose ends. The different degrees of fineness and coarseness are denoted by the letters A. B. C.—Silk of 4-5 cocons is called A. No. 1; of 6-8 cocons A. No. 2; of 8-10 cocons B. No. 1; of 10-12 cocons B. No. 2; of 12-14 and 16-18 cocons B. No. 3; of 18-20 cocons C. No. 1; of 20-22 cocons C. No. 2; and of 22-24 cocons, &c. C. No. 3.—All filature silk, or that which is reeled in factories, is included within the above-named letters and numbers. but silk which the natives reel by hand is much coarser, and is marked by the letters A. B. C. D. E.—It must be understood that the A. 1 silk of one district in India will importantly differ in fineness from the A. 1 silk of another district, dependent upon circumstances of climate, culture, &c. &c., thus Bauleah filature silk is inferior in fineness to Radnagore or Cossimbazar filature silk of corresponding letters, and Commercially filature silk exceeds these, and so on. Each skein of raw silk should be gummed in one part, but not so much

as to occasion it to adhere too strongly; a sufficient gumming causes the skein to preserve its regularity of thread, too much will cause the thread to break in the winding, during the operation of throwing or preparing for the hands of the consumers. The skeins should also be banded, or bound round in various parts with threads. The value of the Bengal raw silk is by no means to be estimated by the lustre or brilliance of colour. Many have been deceived upon this point, it therefore becomes the more necessary to guard against similar errors. That these qualities are not essential, appears, when we consider that the silk will be dyed before it is manufactured, when both will be necessarily changed. Silk of indifferent colour is often clear and even, which the manufacturers most regard in their purchases, while silk of superior lustre is sometimes deficient in these desirable points: still colour and lustre are not to be overlooked; when combined with cleanness and evenness they give an additional value to Bengal raw silk. Foul silk, in the winding, is continually liable to break at the knibs or knots, which renders the workmanship both unpleasant and expensive.

Hydrophobia may be cured by Vinegar.—A letter from an Italian gentleman at Venice to a friend in this country states that, "A poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, has been cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake. A physician of Padua tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset: the man was speedily and perfectly cured."

David's last Picture.—When David was on the eve of departing from Paris into exile, he is said to have told his pupils that he was about to alter and improve his style, and that he would send them from the Netherlands,—the country which he had chosen for his future residence,—a specimen of colouring, which should be far superior to any thing which he had heretofore produced. In the present picture, David has fulfilled his promise with a vigour of execution that could scarcely have been expected in youth itself. On this piece he has devoted his whole time during his exile at Brussels. The following description will enable your readers to form some idea of the composition of this piece:—Mars having returned fa-

tigued from the field of battle, has seated himself on a couch, from which Venus has apparently partly risen, in order to make room for him. The latter has one hand resting on the former, and is with the other about to place a garland of flowers on the head of Mars, on condition that he forsakes for the future the pursuit of arms. Mars is with his left hand resigning his sword, as a token of assent to this proposition; and with the other, which is hanging over the head of the couch, holding a spear. Two of the Graces are taking hold of his helmet and shield, and the third presenting him with nectar. Cupid is seated at his feet, busily employed in unloosing one of his sandals.—The disposition of the whole scene is admirably conceived, though the arrangement is, in my opinion, rather too studied. The drawing is as chaste as it is beautiful; and the colouring, in variety, richness, and truth of tone, is truly admirable, and far superior in brilliance to any of his former productions. The head, body, and in short the whole person of Mars, are possessed of great beauties; but the Venus, though the back is beautiful and the feet admirable, is possessed of no portion of that melting voluptuousness which usually belongs to the Venus of Greece and Rome; for, instead of that, we find nothing but anxiety and dejection. Nor are the features of the Graces more agreeable; and the figure of Love is both misplaced and badly embodied. But in spite of these observations, I must acknowledge that, taking into consideration the great age of the artist, and the novelty of the style of the present undertaking to him, that it is a great work, and will always be admired, as a splendid specimen of colouring. This is said to be the last picture which David intends to undertake.

Portrait of Lord Byron.—We learn, from a correspondent in Italy, that a most beautiful portrait, representing the above noble poet after his death, has just been finished by M. Pezzanis, who is said to have been with that illustrious author the moment before he expired.

Cosmorama.—In point of principle, this exhibition is superior to the Diorama; but the execution of the paintings, generally speaking, is far from doing justice to the contrivance, which places them in so brilliant a point of view. This censure, however, is to be understood under some modifications.

A few of the paintings are highly interesting, both from the subject and the way in which they are treated. As instances of this, we may quote the View of the Tagus, which gives a greater idea of extent than we have ever before witnessed on canvas,—the Church of the Holy Sepulchre,—the View of St. Helena,—and the singular Excavation of Ellora, closed in by a cascade of water, which falls from the top in one broad sheet. By a simple optical illusion, the pictures are expanded and thrown into distances; and the spectator actually seems to be looking through the windows of his own apartment upon reality. We understand that one side of the exhibition is to be changed shortly; and amongst the novelties, it is said, are the Port de Fer at Antioch, the Ruins of the Palace of Zenobia, and a View of another subterranean Temple at Ellora.

The details of *practical geology* have just received an important acquisition, in a vertical SECTION (looking north) of the STRATA across the great Lancashire coal-field, the high-peak hundred of Derbyshire, and the coal-field of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, &c. by ELIAS HALL, of Castleton, Mineral Surveyor; engraved by Lowry, on a large sheet: William Phillips.—This line of section commences at Ormskirk, passes by Upholland, Wigan, West-Houghton, Worsley, Manchester, Stockport, Bullock-Smithy, Hoo-lane, Disley, Whaley-bridge, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Barmoor, Peak Forest (one mile south of Castleton), Bradwell, Abney, Offerton, Hathersage, Ringing-Sow Bar, Banner Cross, Sheffield, Attercliff, Tinsley, Rotherham, Thryburgh, Hooton Roberts, Connisborough, Warmsworth, Balby, and Doncaster. All the principal seams of coal found in this extensive breadth of country are shewn, and their qualities and thicknesses mentioned; the strata of ironstone and of freestone, distinguishing the qualities and the chief quarries of each, and the various argillaceous strata of the coal-fields; the four limestone rocks, and three toadstone or basaltic strata which interlay them, and underline the coal-fields; and the two magnesian limestone rocks, and intervening red marl, which over-lie the coal field on the east—reference being made to “Farey’s Agricultural and Mineral Survey of Derbyshire” for further details regarding these strata, and the structure of this curious district of country, than could, for want of room, be engraven on the margin of this section.

The celebrated Ugo Foscolo is preparing for publication a Treatise of Italian Classical Poetry, which is to consist of 20 vols. 8vo.

Mr. BLISS has in the press a Practical Treatise on Fruit Trees, from the Nursery upwards; with a description and enumeration of all the best Fruits now in cultivation; a full definition of the Apple-fly, commonly called the American-blight, which causes the Canker in Apple-trees, and its effectual Remedy.

Mr. C. C. WESTERN, M.P., has in the press “Practical Remarks on the Management and Improvement of Grass Land, as far as relates to Irrigation, Winter-flooding, and Draining;” and likewise a new edition of “Remarks on Prison Discipline,” with plates; and an Appendix, containing a description of the Plans of a Prison to contain 500 persons; with a Copy of a Bill to render persons possessed of personal as well as real property, liable to serve on Juries for Counties; and an explanatory Statement of its objects and provisions.

We understand that there will be an early publication of the Historical Works of Sir JAMES BALFOUR, of Kinraird, Lord Lyon, King at Arms to Charles the First and Second. From the original and hitherto unpublished manuscripts preserved in the Library of the honourable the Faculty of Advocates.

Dr. MITCHELL’s Scotsman’s Library, already announced, will appear, we understand, early in the month.

Three volumes of Legal Ana, with curious portraits and engravings, will be published in November, under the title of “Law and Lawyers,” It is intended to serve as a popular appendage to the Law library, with reference to the history, biography, and anecdote of the profession.

Mr. GEORGE DOWNES, author of Letters from Mecklenburgh and Holstein, has just ready for publication a volume of poems, entitled “Dublin University Prize Poems,” with Spanish and German Ballads, and other pieces.

With embellishments, in one volume large 8vo., Saint Baldred of the Bass, a Pictish Legend; the Siege of Berwick, a tragedy; with other poems and ballads descriptive of East-Lothian and Berwickshire, by JAMES MILLER.

The Doctrine of Election, viewed in connexion with the responsibility of Man as a Moral Agent. By the Rev. WILLIAM HAMILTON, D.D., of Strathblane, in 12mo.

JAMES FORBES: a Tale, founded on facts.

Prayers founded on the Liturgy of the Church of England.

The Confessions of a Gamester.

Mr. W. T. BRANDE has in the press, a Manual of Pharmacy, in one volume 8vo.

We have the pleasure of announcing that, by His Majesty's special command, will be published, early in the ensuing year, in one volume 4to., JOANNIS MILTONI Angli DE DOCTRINA CHRISTIANA, Libri duo posthumi, nunc primum Typis Mandati, edente C. R. SUMNER, M.A. At the same time will be published, uniform with the above, a Treatise on Christian Doctrine by JOHN MILTON, translated from the original by CHARLES R. SUMNER, M. A., Librarian and Historiographer to his Majesty, and Prebendary of Worcester. This important and interesting posthumous work of MILTON, and the translation, are now printing at the Cambridge University press.

The first volume of the Lectures of Sir Astley Cooper, Bart., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, as delivered at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, with additional notes and cases, by FREDERICK TYRRELL, esq., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Old Heads upon Young Shoulders, a Dramatic Sketch in one act, by THOS. WILSON, teacher of dancing, author of the Danciad, &c.

Dunallan, or the Methodist Husband, in 3 vols. 12mo. By the author of "The Decision," "Father Clement," &c.

The Works of the Rev John Newton, late Rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, &c., with a Life and View of his Character and Writings. By the Rev. RICHARD CECIL, A.M. A new Edition, in 6 vols. 8vo.

A New Edition of Hervey's Theron and Aspasio, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of Origins will shortly be published in a neat portable volume, comprehending a collection of antiquities, historical facts, customs, political and social institutions and national rites and peculiarities.

As an antidote against the pretended Popish Miracles, relations of which fill the Journals of Europe and stagger even incredulity, a New Edition is reprinting of those masterpieces of argument, learning, and eloquence, Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON'S Free Enquiry

and Letter from Rome. They will form a handsome octavo volume.

MONSIGNOR MARINI, Prefect of the Vatican Archives, has completed his Monumenta Authentica Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ. This work will extend to eight volumes folio; and contains above five thousand Papal Letters, besides other precious documents, almost as numerous, of letters from our Kings and Queens, transcribed from the Autographs, from the time of Pope Honorius III. A.D. 1216 to a recent period. The whole are faithfully copied from the authentic register of the Vatican; and none of them have been hitherto published. Such articles as have correctly appeared in Rymer and our historians, are omitted in the present work.

The Sisters of Nansfield, a tale for young women, by the author of "the Stories of old Daniel," &c., is in the press.

Fireside Scenes, by the author of "the Bachelor and Married Man."

Mr. BOADEN'S Life of Kemble may be expected soon. Under this name we understand it contains, in fact, a complete history of the stage during Kemble's career as an actor. Several very valuable documents have been supplied by the family and their friends.

An outline Sketch of a new Theory of the Earth and its Inhabitants, by a Christian philosopher, is announced.

A History of Art, and Biography of its Professors, upon a very comprehensive scale, is preparing, by Mr. GEORGE SOANE, son of the distinguished architect of that name. The first division of the work will contain the History of Art, from its earliest dawn, tracing its progress and advancement in the different branches of architecture, painting, and sculpture, with critical dissertations upon the several schools. The second division will be devoted to the Biography of Artists, and is proposed to form the most complete Dictionary of Painters, Architects, and Sculptors ever offered to the English reader.

Travels of General Baron Minutoli in Lybia and Upper Egypt, are announced.

The History of Italy, from the fall of the Western Empire to the extinction of the Venetian Republic, is preparing by GEORGE PERCEVAL, esq.

A History of the French Revolution, by A. THIERS and FELIX BODIN, will speedily be published in London.

A Chronological History of the West-Indies is announced; by Capt. THOMAS SOUTHEY, R.N.

Letters of Horace Walpole to the Earl of Hertford during his Lordship's Embassy in Paris are printing.

A display of the Commercial Power of Great Britain, by CHARLES DUPIN, is in the press, under the direction of the author.

The Rev. Dr. WORDSWORTH, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press a work on the question relative to the author of the "Icon Basilike," in two Letters to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster, is in the press.

The Emigrant's Note Book and Guide, with Recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war. By Lieut. J. C. MORGAN, will soon be published.

Sermons and Charges, by Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with Memoirs of his Life, are preparing. By H. K. Bonney, 8vo.

FRANCE.

The celebrated Dr. Wolf, of Berlin, died lately at Marseilles, whither he had gone for the benefit of change of air. He was sixty-six years of age; and favourably known throughout Europe for his excellent editions of the Greek and Latin Classics, with his own erudite notes.

NORTH AMERICA.

The great Canada Ship.—The following is from the *Quebec Mercury* of the 31st July:—

The long-expected launch of the great ship took place on Wednesday morning last, at the point of the island of Orleans, in presence of a large concourse of people. The *St. Lawrence*, which but a few years ago, comparatively speaking, had borne on its waves only the rudely-constructed canoe of the native Indian, has now floating on its waters the largest ship in existence, or of the building of which for navigable purposes we have any authentic record. This immense vessel has, with great propriety, been named *The Columbus*. Her dimensions are as follow:—length, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; and depth of hold, 30 feet. Her model is also as extraordinary as her dimensions, being precisely that of a Canadian batteau; that is, perfectly flat-bottomed and wall-sided, the stem and stern post nearly or altogether perpendicular, and both ends sharp alike, without any fulness, as is the case in the bows and sterns of ships of the usual con-

struction: so, that her floor may be compared to a parallelogram, with an acute, equicrural triangle at either extremity. Her tonnage by register is 3,690 tons; but she is thought to be capable of carrying at least 6,000 tons freight: her stowage is somewhat embarrassed by the massy beams which connect her side-timbers, or she would probably freight 7,000 tons. This ship has been an object of general curiosity since she was first laid down; her dimensions so far exceeding any which have yet been attempted in the largest ships of war, that even a faithful report of the bulk was received with suspicion, and a number of vague stories were set afloat as to the intentions of the builders in framing this wonderful craft. It was imagined by many that a solid mass of timber was to be built in something like the shape of a vessel, and covered with an outward sheathing of plank sufficiently strong to render her capable of traversing the ocean at a favourable season, when good weather might be expected. But as the work advanced, it became evident, from the regular plan pursued, and the solid manner in which her massy frame was connected, that something more was intended than a mere ship-shaped raft. She is now a complete vessel, and it is expected will prove sufficiently manageable, but will not probably perform more than one voyage. Every precaution has, however, been taken for the safety and comfort of those who are to navigate her; her cabin and a safety-room being prepared, that should the vessel by any means become water-logged, the crew would endure but little inconvenience. Many persons entertained doubts of the possibility of launching this stupendous fabric; and there was not wanting those who affirmed that she would never float, but remain on the blocks where she was built—a monument of the presumptuous folly of the projectors. The events of Wednesday proved how much the wonderers and doubters had been mistaken, and shewed how ably the work had been conducted, and how minutely and justly the builder had made his calculations. At half-past or thirty-five minutes past seven, this ponderous mass was put in motion with as much facility as any smaller vessel, and slid majestically into the *St. Lawrence*. The length of the ways was somewhat less than 600 feet; and precisely one minute elapsed between the period when she moved and that of her reaching the water,—her entrance into which was greeted by appropriate airs from the military bands in attendance, and repeated salutes from the guns of the steam-boats, and some which had been planted on the shore for that purpose. Her ways was much scorched by the friction of her motion, and so great a smoke arose, that distant spectators imagined some accident to have taken place.

From

From her peculiar construction in the wedge-like form of her stern, and the small proportion her breadth bears to her length, she created but little swell: even the smallest boats were hardly tossed, and no sensible motion was experienced on board the steam-boats and larger vessels. Three of her four masts were standing, that is, the first and second main-masts, and her trysail-mast. The sheers were also put up for stepping the foremast, and her bowsprit was in. The whole of these appear so small, when compared with the bulk of the hull, that they look like jury-spars: her mainsail is not larger than that of a small seventy-four. As soon as she lost way, she was taken in tow by the steam-boats, *Swiftsure*, *Lady Sherbrooke*, and *Malsham*, and conducted to the Montmorenci Channel, where she dropped her anchor, which did not appear to us larger than we have seen on board a first-rate ship of war: the weight is 78 cwt. 2 qrs. The day was remarkably fine, and the river presented an animated spectacle—no less than seven steam-boats, and an amazing number of rowing and sailing-boats being upon the water.

AFRICA.

The first number of the *South African Journal*, published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some very interesting details respecting the lions of that country. The writer says, that beyond the limits of the colony, they are accounted peculiarly fierce and dangerous, and he thinks Mr. Barrow's representation, that they are cowardly and treacherous, is a conclusion drawn from limited experience or inaccurate information.

The prodigious strength of this animal (he observes) does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that he can drag the heaviest ox with ease a considerable way; and a horse, heifer, hartebeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing over his shoulder and carrying off to any distance he may find convenient. I have myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where he had killed it: and a more extraordinary case has been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the track for five hours, above thirty English miles, by a party on horseback; and throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. The Bechuano Chief, old Peyshow (now in Cape Town), conversing with me a few days ago, said that the lion very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadily; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind

him, as if he could not stand his look, but was yet desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly, he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind coolly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance, after a little space, retire. The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by travellers; but, from my own inquiries among lion-hunters, I am perfectly satisfied of the fact; and an anecdote related to me a few days ago by Major Macintosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion. An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a jungle, suddenly encountered a royal tyger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire-arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle for life with such an antagonist. But he had heard that even the Bengal tyger might be sometimes checked by looking him firmly in the face. He did so. In a few minutes, the tyger, which appeared prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbed—slunk aside—and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly upon the tyger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth at a different quarter, it persevered for above half an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last it fairly yielded the contest, and left the gentleman to pursue his *pleasure walk*. The direction he now took, as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at double quick time.

After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one, not quite so fearful, related by Lucas Van Vuuren, a Vee Boor, his neighbour at the Bavarian's river.

Lucas was riding across the open plains about daybreak, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavoured to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his *roer* (rifle) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles—laid the sambok freely to his horse's flank, and galloped for life. The horse was fagged, and bore a heavy man on his back; the lion was fresh, and furious with hunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! In a few seconds he overtook Lucas, and springing

springing up behind him, brought horse and man in an instant to the ground. Luckily the boor was unhurt, and the lion was too eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardly knowing himself how he escaped, he contrived to scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the nearest house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man" without provocation in open day! But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the *saddle*. He returned next day with a party of friends to take vengeance on his feline foe; put both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean-picked bones. Lucas said, he could have excused the *schelm* for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to get away, but the felonious abstraction of the saddle (for which, as Lucas gravely observed, he could have no possible use), raised his spleen mightily, and called down a shower of curses whenever he told the story of this hair-breadth escape.

GREECE.

There has been found in Greece, in digging the ruins of a temple dedicated to Saturn, a great number of manuscripts that date from very remote periods. In Macedonia, we are assured, has been discovered the manuscript of the famous *Iliad*, inclosed in a cedar box, with plates of gold, which belonged to Alexander the Great!

EGYPT.

M. Champollion, jun., having proceeded to Turin under the auspices of his Majesty, to study the collection of Egyptian antiquities brought together by M. Drouette, and forming at present the Royal Egyptian Museum of the King of Piedmont, has already made known some of the principal monuments of this museum. We extract the following communications from his letters:

By the kind permission of his Excellency Count Chale, Minister of the Interior, I have gained admission to the Royal Egyptian Museum. I had previously admired, in the palace of the university, a fine statue of Sesostris, in rose granite, eight feet high; the upper part of a statue of the wife of that king, the Queen Ari; and another statue with a lion's head, similar to two statues in the Museum of Paris, and bearing an inscription of the reign of Amenophis II. It was on the 9th June that I visited for the first time the Egyptian Museum; nothing is comparable to this

immense collection. I found the court crowded with colossal figures in rose granite and green basalt. The interior is also peopled with colossal monuments. A first examination discovered to me a group of eight feet in height; it turned out to be Amon-Ra, seated, having beside him King Horus, son of Amenophis II. of the eighteenth dynasty—an admirable work; I had seen nothing equal to this. 2dly. A colossal statue of King Misptra-Thouthmosis, in the same state of preservation as when it issued from the workshop. 3dly. A *Monolith* six feet high; it represents Ramses the Great (Sesostris), seated upon a throne between Amon-Ra and Neith, of rose granite, and is a perfect work. 4thly. A colossal figure of King Mœris, green basalt, of exquisite workmanship. 5thly. A statue, erect, of Amenophis II. 6thly. A statue of the god Phtha, executed in the time of the last-mentioned king. 7thly. A group of free-stone, representing King Amenofte, of the nineteenth dynasty, and his wife, Queen Atari. 8thly. A statue, larger than life, of Ramses the Great (Sesostris), in green basalt, finished like a Cameo; upon the steps of the throne are sculptured, in full relief, his son and wife. The number of funeral statues in basalt, red and white free-stone, white calcareous stone and grey granite, is very considerable; amongst them is one of a man crouching, whose tunic bears an inscription in the Egyptian vulgar tongue, of four lines. The *steles* of four, five, and six feet in height, exceed the number of a hundred; there is an altar covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions, with a great number of other objects of antiquity. This comprizes only one part of the collection, and there remain two or three hundred packages to be opened. The number of manuscripts is one hundred and seventy-one, of which forty-seven are already unrolled. Among these I have discovered about ten contracts in the Demotic writing, a Greek papyrus, and a law-suit between two inhabitants of Thebes relative to the ownership of a house; the pretensions of the parties pleading and the means of the advocates are analysed, and the laws favourable to their respective pretensions textually cited. At the end is the actual judgment, which was delivered in the fifty-fourth year of Ptolemy Evergetus II. A bilingual inscription in Egyptian and Greek, and a decree in honour of a prefect of the township of Thebes, and rendered under the reign of Cleopatra and her son Cesarion, whose name I had already proved the actual reign by the perusal of a scroll sculptured upon the temple of Dendera. But that which is most-interesting is that among the papyrus of the collection, is a *Phœnician Manuscript*; unfortunately there are but fragments of it, but perhaps others may be found amongst those not yet unrolled.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER :

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

Journal of a Residence in Ashantee. By JOSEPH DUPUIS, Esq. 4to.

GREAT Britain seems to be particularly unfortunate in its warlike transactions with uncivilized nations. In India, the matter is at best doubtful ; at Algiers, we gained a victory that was marvellously like a defeat ; and, at Ashantee, we have been fairly beaten out of the field, owing life and liberty to the mercy of a black conqueror. Our merchants, too, are just as unsuccessful as our military : they lie and shuffle, and cringe and bluster ; but neither brown nor black are any longer to be cajoled by them. The thing is incomprehensible ; but so it is ;—and while a handful of Spaniards could subdue the powerful kingdoms of Peru and Mexico, the British forces are cut to pieces by a few thousand negroes, that can hardly comprehend the mechanism of a musket.

But this work of Mr. Dupuis, who was sent by our government on a mission to Ashantee, in some measure explains the mystery ; for, if it does not shew us wherein the blacks were strong, it at least shews us wherein the whites were feeble. Such a scene of fraud, and vacillation, and pusillanimity, of eagerness to offend and slowness to resist, of appetite to gain power and inability to use it when gained, is scarcely to be matched even in our Indian annals ; and we well know what we hazard in the assertion. Without going all the lengths with Mr. Dupuis, or supposing that the governor was actuated by any motives of private interest, we can yet see more than it would be proper to set down with the present law of libel before our eyes. Every thing seems to have been conducted with the meanness, but not with the honesty, of the counting-house ; and the obstinacy, which provoked the contest, seemed to desert the British council at the only moment when obstinacy could be deemed a virtue.

The single suspicious point in Mr. Dupuis' narrative is when he turns from European vice to African virtue. We give him full credit for his picture of mercantile treachery ; but can hardly believe in the gentleness and magnanimity of his black monarch, who seems more like the hero of a novel than the ruler of a set of curly-headed savages. Bating his religious propensity to sacrifice his subjects, and bating his ambition—a very orthodox virtue in a king—he seems to have been the most amiable creature breathing—full of meekness and forbearance,—enough to have furnished out ten reasonable Christians.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 401.

Surely this picture must be somewhat overcharged. Savage or semicivilized life has, indeed, its virtues ; but meekness is not one of them.

The second portion of the work is devoted to the elucidation of the geography of Western Africa, and adds something, but not much, to our stock of knowledge on the subject. It is chiefly made up from the information of the Moslems, settled at Coomassie, whom Mr. Dupuis considers to be the best authority ; and, perhaps, they may be : but the best, then, is inadequate to the subject. In regard to the long-disputed course of the Niger, for instance, we are told, that “ the great flow of water is easterly to the Egyptian Nile ;” but of what value is this assertion, when he is afterwards obliged to add, that “ none of his instructors had ever tracked its course beyond the western limits of Bournou ?” The fact is, these Moslems know as little of the interior of Africa, as a Londoner might be supposed to know of the Highlands in the time of Queen Elizabeth ; if, indeed, they know so much, it would be surprising. Knowledge of any kind must lie directly in a Moslem's road ; for he would not step an inch out of his way to pick it up, though it were the wisdom of Solomon. Founded on such authority, this part of the book must be used with great discretion, and no more believed than is actually proved : yet even then it will remain a work of great interest, and some substantial information.

Topography of all the known Vineyards.—

This is an exceedingly clever little volume, an abridged translation from the French, and one that cannot fail to interest at least three classes of readers : those who sell wine, those who buy wine, and those who think that information is always worth something only as information. It contains a minute account of every sort of grape, where grown, how used, and of what qualities, not only in France, but in every country throughout the four quarters of the globe, though the bulk of the work is certainly dedicated to French wines. It should seem that, until the appearance of this work, our neighbours knew little more about their own vineyards than we now do in England ; and a lower measure of knowledge could not easily be found. We speak it in all the truth and fervour of unaffected epicurism—scarcely a wine comes up to our tables under its real name. A fine title will often satisfy the most experienced in such matters.

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We hardly know whether it will be deemed a merit or not in this work; but it is absolutely devoid of all chemical details, or of what may be called literary merit: perhaps the occasion called for neither; and if a plain statement of facts, on a subject not generally understood, have any value, this book must be valuable; and as such, we strongly recommend it to our readers.

Mémoire et Rapports sur les Fumigations sulfureuses, par J. C. Galès, Docteur en Médecine de la faculté de Paris. Imprimés par ordre du gouvernement. A Paris. 1816. 8vo. pp. 137.

The Utility of Fumigating Baths, for the Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Biliary and Nervous Disorders, &c. By Jonathan Green, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 8vo. pp. 115. London. 1823.

The general inutility of medicine, except to the vendor, is beginning to be pretty well understood, and though death goes on much at his usual rate, the sick are allowed at least the privilege of dying on easier terms than heretofore. In fact, they are now permitted to go off by the course of nature, instead of being poisoned, and that is something, for after all it is better to die of a fever than a fever-draught. We hear no longer of Mithridates and Theriacs, those ingenious combinations of fifty ingredients, all of the most opposite properties, put together upon the pleasant principle that, if one does not cure, another will, for upon no other ground can we account for those monstrous aggregates of the *materia medica*. But even now the art is infinitely too much perplexed in its nosology, and its pharmacopœia is loaded with superfluities, simple as well as compound; strip the thing of its technical mysteries and the causes of disease will be found few in number, though its forms may be many, while as to medicine we shall soon see that it is effective only as it accelerates, or retards, the action of some particular organ. The value of a medicine, therefore, is in proportion to its capability of bringing about one or the other of these effects, and the next question is as to the mode of its application, whether it shall be applied to the *mucous*, or *cutaneous*, surface, that is to the internal or external. The strictest analogy exists between these two organs; whether we consider their structure, their properties, their sympathies, or even their general functions, and we sometimes find that the one will take the character of the other: but notwithstanding this analogy, it makes a material difference to which we apply a medicine, for in the one case it is considerably altered by the juices of the stomach, and in the other is taken up at once into the constitution. Accordingly, we find that efforts have been made from the earliest pe-

riods to administer by friction the most active medicines, such as sulphur, opium and mercury; but even this remedy had its evils: the grease employed in it choked up the delicate pores, and thus either materially retarded the effect of the medicine, or itself created a disease; for it is scarcely possible that the capillary tubes of the skin can be closed without some consequent derangement of the internal functions. Any plan, therefore, which will convey the virtues of medicine through the pores becomes a desideratum, and a plan of this kind has been brought forward, or, to speak more correctly, revived by Dr. Galès, of Paris, for the beneficial effects of sulphur, applied to the body in a state of vapour, have been known for ages. Moreover, a natural gaseous-bath has long existed on the lake of Agnano, near Naples, where an exhausted volcano spontaneously pouts forth the vapour through many rifts in the earth, which is then collected in apartments for the use of patients.

But though the remedy was thus generally known, it was never effectually nor extensively used, till introduced into France by Dr. Galès, who received, in consequence, from the government a pension of 6,000 francs per annum. His object at first was only the cure of cutaneous diseases, and in this it was found almost uniformly successful, whatever might be their nature. The most inveterate cases of leprosy, of psora, and that horrible class of eruptions known under the name of *Dartres*, gave way to this powerful remedy, which seemed to possess a certainty, belonging to no other medicine. A little time too shewed that its influence was by no means confined to diseases of the skin; amongst the various patients who applied for the relief of psora, many, as might be expected, laboured under other disorders, such as sciatica, palsy, rheumatism, or glandular obstructions; and these too were unexpectedly found to yield to the fumigation, which had been administered without the least reference to such affections. Success, so complete in itself, and so extended in its objects, would hardly be credible, if it were not confirmed by the first physicians and authorities in Paris; not that there is any thing opposite to sound reason in the application or its effect, but that we have no other example of any medicine being so universally efficacious. The assertion of any one person, however reputable; is hardly to be credited against our general experience of facts, but the concurring testimony of so many individuals to the same point, and who could have no motive for deception, forms an evidence that cannot be disbelieved without overstepping the bounds of a rational incredulity.

It does not appear that Dr. Galès, in the first instance, adopted this powerful agent upon any just or general principle. In examining the pustular matter of the psora, he

he found that those writers were correct who attributed its creation to an insect lodged beneath the skin, from which he concluded that it was a local disease requiring the external use of medicines. Hence too he inferred the use of sulphur in its most volatile form as the surest mode of destruction to the insect; and thus far he was right; but he does not seem to have had the slightest idea that he was producing a beneficial effect on the whole constitution by cleansing the pores and determining the action of the blood towards the surface. Yet this is one of the principal effects of either sulphurous or chlorine fumigations, which excite profuse perspiration without the least danger of cold to the patient; for while they open the pores they stimulate the internal functions, and keep up a grateful glow over the whole body for at least twelve hours after the use of the bath. Here too we see the cause of its prodigious influence in all cases of chronic disease, and even in nervous affections that at first sight would seem to indicate a contrary treatment.

Galès's baths in the outset were extremely inconvenient, and it is probable that the remedy would have again fallen into neglect from the awkwardness of its application, had not Dr. D'Arcet soon after invented the simple mode of fumigation which is now in use; but thus improved, its influence spread rapidly; it was adopted in Vienna by the celebrated De Carro, and about the same time in Dublin by Sir Arthur Clarke and by Mr. Wallace, the latter of whom employed it, not only with sulphur, but with chlorine. The success with chlorine fumigation in cases of diseased liver was altogether as astonishing as that of sulphur in cutaneous eruptions, &c., yet still it was not till long after that this powerful agent found its way to England, and then was received only in a single charitable institution. Here too the reports of its efficacy were no less favourable than they had been before in Paris, Vienna, and Dublin, but without giving any popularity to the system, nor was there any other public or private establishments for its application, till within the last few months, when, according to our second pamphlet, Mr. Green prepared a suite of baths in Bury Street, St. James'. It is not usual for England to lag so far behind her neighbours in any rational improvement; the business, however, seems to be in good hands, for Mr. Green writes like one who is a thorough master of his subject, caring less about form than facts, and never stepping beyond actual experience.

As to the ultimate success of the system in this country there can be little doubt. The internal application of medicine has been found in many cases utterly inadequate to its object, more particularly in cutaneous eruptions and chronic diseases of all sorts, which have never been cured, and not often mitigated, either by pill or

draught, though the intervals of such maladies have been with great kindness attributed to the physician. A wide field, therefore, is open to a remedy like this, which has been so often tried, and so uniformly found effectual. It comes besides in a rational and tangible form, and though in the natural course of things it must find some instances of disease to baffle all its power; yet from the evidence before us, it is fair to conclude that it will be as decisive as mercury is, where mercury is most decisive.

Memoirs of the Rose. 12mo.

THE broomstick has had its meditations, and why not the rose its memoirs? The one lives in our recollection only as it is connected with that odious patron of learning, birch,—while the rose is a creature of smiles and gaiety, and, therefore, much more worthy of an historian.

The rose, here memorialized, is neither of York, nor of Lancaster, neither red nor white, but the representative of the whole race. We have the tale of her birth and education in twenty sentimental letters to "my dear Anne;" and notwithstanding some formidable scraps of Latin, and one mysterious looking word in Hebrew, these same letters are very pretty reading for any young lady, who has got rid of her doll, and not yet got a lover. The book, in short, is what old people would call a good book: and, like my Lady Bountiful's distillations, if it does no good, will do no harm.

Our biographer is, of course, a warm admirer of the rose, and he quotes precedents from all sides to justify his admiration, for there is nothing like authority in matters of belief, be they of what kind they may. He calls in religion as well as poetry, Pagan as well as Christian, offering a very agreeable jumble of prose and verse, the Bible and Anacreon, Shakespeare and Bilderdyk, Hafez and Barry Cornwall. Those worthy folks, if they could wonder at any thing, must wonder prodigiously at such a meeting. Above all, we cannot conceive how Master Barry Cornwall ever contrived to get into such company; we are sure he must feel ill at ease.

We have yet another wonder in our minds, for ignorance will wonder. How happens it that in a book devoted to the celebration of the rose, Lord Byron is excluded, who yet has written more sweetly on the subject than any poet excepting Shakspeare? Was his Lordship's character against him? Could not the poet of Don Juan be trusted so near to "my dear Anne?" We fear our biographer is somewhat of a purist, a little too straight-laced in his morals, and yet, with the usual contradiction of his sect, while he excludes Byron and reprobates Chaucer, he quotes from that seductive spirit, Moore, whose

verses have done as much mischief among the ladies as any recruiting officer in a country-town. Surely, if "my dear Anne" is insensible to Moore, she is in no danger from Don Juan. Then, as to Chaucer, we think him extremely ill-used; he is pronounced to be "rugged and verbose," and to write in "an almost obsolete language," which offers "an almost insuperable bar to the perusal of his poems." To this assertion of "rugged and verbose," we give the reply valiant—it is not true; and as to the language opposing "an insuperable bar," it opposes no bar except to ignorance. Chaucer has few serious difficulties to any one who really understands the English language, a degree of knowledge, which *we* at least are not hardy enough to deny the ladies.

Tales of a Traveller. By GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gent. 2 vols.

It has been said of Irwin, as of many other authors, that he does not write for posterity; upon this point we will not pretend to decide, not knowing what may be the taste of posterity, or whether it may have any taste at all; but, if to be read by all his contemporaries, high and low, wise and simple, be enough to satisfy an author's ambition, Master Geoffrey Crayon is a very happy man. We hardly know of any writer who is so universally read, and so little censured; he seems to have bought golden opinions of all men, though we think he has given them plenty of dross for their gold, or, to say the least of it, mere tinsel. But so the fact is: the Americans admire him, because he is an American; the Scotch and Irish, because he is not an Englishman; Mr. Murray, because he writes what will sell; and the English, because it is the fashion—reason enough in London for the admiration of any thing.

The present volumes are distinguished by Irwin's usual elegance, and by a quaintness of exaggeration, which, though not precisely either wit or humour, is something akin to both. The stories themselves are not much, either for novelty or matter; the style is every thing; and, as far as prose can be said to resemble poetry, it is like the poetry of Campbell. There is something extremely similar in the genius, or rather talents of the two, for neither can pretend to that higher quality of mind which is usually comprehended under the name of genius; there is the same fastidious elegance in either, the same want of energy; they please, but do nothing more than please, without exciting a single emotion, or adding any thing to the stock of our ideas. Their works seem less to be novelties than elegant editions of what others have expressed before them; and if they would not slip out of the memory of the generation, they must go on writing incessantly, no very hard condition of fame, considering the depth of Mr. Murray's

purse, and the extent of the English Dictionary. At every step, we are reminded of some familiar author; Goldsmith is the animating spirit of the humorous tales, and in those of terror, Mr. Irwin can even condescend to borrow of Lewis; the story of the *Related Travellers* is no more than a very indifferent version of Don Raymond's narrative in the *Monk*, which had been already imitated by Maturin in his "*Family of Montorio*," and which, whatsoever might be its merits, did not need to be served up a third time to the public. An attempt is, indeed, made to give a new appearance to several tales of this kind by an abrupt and ludicrous catastrophe, but though the joke may tell once, it will hardly bear a repetition.

Fifteen hundred pounds have, we understand, been the remuneration of these fortunate volumes, and there seems to be no reason to doubt the prudence of the speculation.

A Tour on the Continent. By Roger Hogg, Esq.—This is a very slight sketchy volume, but sufficiently amusing for the hour. Mr. Hogg carries his readers through France, Switzerland, and Italy, simply stating facts as they actually occurred to him, without any attempts to be either profound or descriptive. He does not appear to have seen any thing out of the common beat of tourists; but what he has seen, he tells truly and unaffectedly.

Effigies Poeticæ.—The author of this work has united the very opposite modes of judging men, by the rules of Lavater and the rules of Aristotle, by what they looked and what they wrote, and, as might be expected, is sometimes not a little puzzled to reconcile a poet's face with his talents. The physiognomical part is, we suspect, nothing more than a bait *ad captandum*, a mere novelty in the mode of administering criticism, to make it go down the better, and at the same time give an air of originality to the whole. As to the criticism, independent of this connexion, it is made up of brief assertion, and the worth of assertion, without proof, must depend upon the worth, real or supposed, of him who makes it; had the author only favoured us with his effigy we might have profited by his example, and condemned or absolved him by the length and breadth of his forehead.

Typographia. By JOHN JOHNSON, Printer.

The old connexion between the printer and the scholar, so long broken off, seems to be reviving in our age; a connexion so natural and so truly useful, that the only wonder is how it ever could have been interrupted. It matters not how much or how little a bookseller knows of what he is to sell; his want of knowledge hurts no one

one except himself; but a printer can hardly be ignorant, without some mischief to the author that is to pass through his hands, and finally to the purchaser. There are some, indeed, friends to ignorance in general, who are of an opposite opinion: they fancy that a printer who can only read, without understanding, is more likely to be correct than one who comprehends what he puts together. But this prejudice in favour of ignorance is limited to a few, and may be expected to go out of fashion with wigs and Chancery suits.

In the first of these volumes we have a history of printing and printers, with a succinct and very amusing account of the earliest efforts of the press. Brief extracts, too, are given from the old authors preserved in these venerable specimens of typography, which, to the uninitiated in such matters, must be extremely curious. Sometimes, indeed, they are of a higher quality,—as, for instance, in the following lines from

THE FIFTENE JOYES OF MARYAGE.

Somer passed, and wynter well begone
The dayes short, the darke nyghtes longe
Have taken season, and bryghtnes of the sonne
Is lytell sene, and small byrdes songe
Seldom is herde, in felde or wodes ronge
All strength and vertue of trees and herbe sote
Dyscendynge he, from croppes into the rote.
And every creature by course of kynde
For socoure draweth to that countre and place
Where for a tyme, they may purchase and fynde
Comforte and reste, abydyng after grace
That clere Appolo with bryghtnes of his face
Wyll sende, whan lusty vyer shall come to towne
And gyeve the grounde, of grene a goodly gowne.
And Flora goddesse bothe of whyte and greene
Her mantell large over all the erthe shall sprede
Shewynge her selfe apparayled like a queene
As well in feldees wodes as in mede
Havyng so rich a croune upon her hede
The whiche of floures shall be so fayre and bryght
That all the worlde shall take thereof a lyght.

The second volume is more *professional*, and will probably be *caviare* to the multitude. It transplants us into the very penetralia of the printing-office,—lays open the whole mystery of quadrats and composing-sticks,—of plattins and dogs,—tym-pans and friskets,—and, in short, is a complete history of all that ever has been, or ever can be, said upon the subject.

In fact, it is not only a valuable addition to every library, but even an essential, and does infinite credit to our friend John Johnson, printer, or, as he styles himself, typographer, — certainly a much higher designation than the humble word printer—two feet higher,—and that is no slight matter in these ambitious days, when actors are *professors*, and gentlemen bruisers teach the *science* of defence. Then, too, his press is the Apollo press, Holborn! But, alas! that villainous Holborn spoils all. Apollo in Holborn! We should as soon expect to meet a dowager-duchess in Dyot-street: there is no keeping in the thing!

It would be advisable, too, that he should not speak quite so favourably of himself; however fond a man may be of hearing his

own praise, he had better hear it from the mouths of other people; and in common prudence he should not demand that as a right, which is willingly conceded only as a favour. The world is always much more ready to *give* than to *pay* praise; in fact, it would fain be deemed liberal, and there is no liberality in paying a demand, though there may be in the donation of what is not even solicited.

We should like, also, to know whether the portrait of John Johnson, in the second volume, is the portrait of John Johnson of the Apollo Press? If so, we hope it is not a likeness.

Moments of Forgetfulness. BY THOMAS CLARE.—Lord Byron had his *Hours of Idleness*, and Mr. Thomas Clare, in a smaller way, has his *Moments of Forgetfulness*; and there is exactly the same proportion in the quality of the respective works: Byron's poem was not good, and Clare's poem is about sixty times below that measure. It should seem as if the Northamptonshire poet had turned out the sweepings of his writing-desk, the rejected of magazines and booksellers, and published them in this way to get rid of them. It is a pity he does not remember that, at the same time, he may get rid of his reputation.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Homer and Pindaric Lexicon. Novum Lexicon Græcum Etimologicum, Auctore Christ. Tob. Damm, 1 vol. 4to. £4 4s.

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the country and the legislature is fully arrived; and that the call hereby made for the adoption of those measures, which have been the result of the most patient and zealous investigation, will be received with candid attention by the generality of our countrymen. The miserable condition of the labourers, and the low wages, in some cases not exceeding three shillings per week; to which they are brought, is well known. Ill-fed, ill-clothed, their children bereft of nourishment, and exposed to cold and

and nakedness; their rural habitations perhaps destroyed, and driven to a neighbouring town for shelter; the English labourers, without the means of improving their condition in our free country, are seen devoted to ruin;" or we might add,

"Or doom'd

To seek a home in some more kindred soil."

The address proceeds with an appeal to the sympathy of a humane public in support of the objects of the association, and it is accompanied by a table "showing by calculation the consequences necessarily produced upon the manufacturing, commercial, and landed interests, by the inability of labourers to consume."

The society above-mentioned have it in contemplation, in furtherance of their object, to present a bill to the legislature in the ensuing session—"For affording relief and employment to distressed labourers," an outline of which is appended to their address to the public. It is, in substance, the same plan which has been often before suggested—that of *creating* employment by the parishes, allotting a portion of waste-land to every cottager; and, of course, recommending "the spade method of cultivation." There appears, however, so many obstacles to the adoption, generally, of the plan proposed, that it hardly seems probable such a bill would pass both houses of the legislature, however benevolent and pure may be the motives from which the plan has originated.

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pass the examination in grammar, he will be expelled from the college.

3d. A yearly examination will take place of all the students educated in the college.

4th. Every student admitted into the college on the Company's foundation, will be entitled to receive for twelve years from the day of his admission, a monthly allowance of five rupees.

5th. Such students on the foundation as pass the examination with credit will, besides their allowance, be entitled to a reward for their diligence, and those who do not receive the allowance will be rewarded according to their merit.

6th. Any student who shall have studied grammar for three years, and have passed the examination, and shall be desirous of studying other sciences, shall receive a certificate from his tutor, and from the secretary of the college, confirming these circumstances.

7th. Any student who shall not attend at the appointed hours for study, or who shall behave disrespectfully to his tutor, shall be expelled from the college forthwith.

8th. The pundit having determined in what science any student is the most likely to excel, shall instruct him in that science, and the pupil must abide the decision of the pundit as to that science.

9th. Any communications which the students may wish to make to the managers of the college, must be made through the pundits.

10th. After having studied for twelve years, and left the college, a certificate of his qualifications in the sciences he has studied will be given him by the pundits in the Sanskrit language, and one in the English by the secretary of the college.

11th. Each student is to be instructed solely by the pundit of his own class, and will not on any account study under any other.

12th. All the officers of the college shall act under the direction of the secretary.

13th. The students will study grammar for three years, after which, for two years, they will study oratory and other sciences, and for one year astronomy, and on the seventh year they may learn whatever science they please, and be placed under the pundit, whose duty it shall be to teach that science.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE *Freyschütz* is at present the fashion of the musical world, after having been successively rejected by the managers of either theatre. We are favoured with it in all forms, divertimentos and arrangements for instrumental performers, and solos, duettos,

&c., for vocalists; and have not only the music of M. Weber hashed up into a variety of dishes, but several original compositions appended to the opera of *Freyschütz* by English composers. One of the most pleasing of these is the ballad,

"Love!

"Love! good night," composed by Mr. Hawes, Harmonic Institution.

This melody is one of those sweet pathetic movements which dwell on the memory long after the impression has ceased on the ear. It is at once a scientific trifle, and a contrast and relief to the grander harmonies which so much prevail in this favourite opera. Mr. Hawes has added to his former reputation for pure taste by the composition of this elegant ballad.

"A Woodland Life," composed by J. Wade Esq. Willis and Co.

The celebrated polacço, or hunting-song, sung by Mr. Braham in the *Frey-schütz*, is also a very spirited composition. Mr. Wade appears to be an original and able composer, and fully capable of doing justice to an entire opera, provided he can procure a dramatic poet worthy of his music. We see no reason why native talent should not (if equally encouraged) equal exotic talent. But the manager of Covent-Garden theatre, it is said, has engaged Herr Von Weber to direct the musical department of that concern during the ensuing season, and a man of the name of Planché to write for him.

"The plain gold ring." The Music adapted from the subject of the Overture of the *Frey-schütz*. T. Williams.

This is also an elegant little ballad, and the taste Mr. Williams has displayed in adapting the music to the words is highly creditable to his judgment. It can scarcely fail of becoming a favourite with the public.

An Impromptu for the Harp; in which are introduced the admired Melodies "The Moments were sad," and "John Anderson;" by N. C. Bochsa. Goulding and Co.

The introductory movement of this composition is highly spirited, and requires a very brilliant finger to do it justice. The two variations on "Oh, the moment," are sufficiently diversified, yet brilliant, and the connexion is also good. Whilst "John Anderson" is distinguished by that simplicity which characterizes the original air.

The young German musician Litz, who was in this country a few months back, is at present astonishing the good people of Paris with his performances. It is said that he is composing an entire opera to French words! The youth is doubtless in possession of very extraordinary talent for his age, but it is scarcely possible that he can have judgment sufficient for the task.

A Series of National and Popular Airs, with Variations, for the Violin: by James Sanderson. 3s.

These variations, which Mr. Sanderson has dedicated to his ingenious and tasteful friend Mr. Spagnoletti, form evident signs of his mastery on the instrument for which they are prepared; and if their practice be accompanied with the study of Mr. S.'s work on the art of managing the bow and finger-board, they will not fail to advance the execution of the unfinished performer. While, as arguing a lack of invention, we are sorry to see such an abundance of what may be called *second-hand* productions, it affords us some gratification to witness the numerous demonstrations of skill that come before us, in several shapes, of rondos, variations, and other arrangements of old, and sometimes worn-out melodies. If English masters are not gifted with originality of idea, they at least manifest a praise-worthy assiduity, and no small portion of that ingenious art which, in literature, is so appropriately styled *book-making*.

"Oh, my Love's like the Red Rose," a Popular Air, with Variations for the Piano-Forte and Flute. Composed by S. F. Rimbault. 2s.

Mr. Rimbault, in his variations applied to this air, has given a pleasing loose to his fancy, without covering or deforming the character of his original. In every bar the notes of the melody constitute the pivot on which the passage turns; and the ear is gratified by a playful freedom of idea, that, mingling with the matter it takes for its basis, produces an effect compounded of the recollection of the theme, and the impression made by the superstructure finishing of Mr. R.'s tasteful imagination.

The Favourite French Air, "In my Cottage near a Wood;" arranged with New Variations for the Piano-Forte, by William Sheppard. 2s.

The variations subjoined to this pretty little French melody are, in their simplicity, perfectly analogous to the materials on which they are founded. In their execution they are progressive, and even in their most difficult passages the accommodation of the juvenile hand has been so far consulted, that performers who are anxious for proficiency of finger, may derive much advantage from their practice.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

The Frozen Lake.—The name of this piece is the best thing about it; it is also the only original point it has to boast of, for the whole is an importation (*La Niece*) from a Minor French Theatre, brought over by that determined smuggler of Parisian nonsense, M. Planché, though a little the worse for the wear. This pertinacious gentleman is as troublesome to playgoers as the ghost in Hamlet; a perfect "*hic et ubique*." We visit Covent-Garden, and there we have him as Robin Hood, or flourishing with Indian tomahawk and feathers, and riding triumphantly over the head of Shakespear by the assistance of Ducrow and company. We shift our ground to the Adelphi, and there we find him figuring away in Adelphic tragedy. Again we run over to the English Opera-House, and he pops out upon us as a Vampire: there is no getting rid of him; he sticks to us like a leach, and sucks out the very life-blood of our patience. Really, Messieurs Managers, gentlemen of the golden monopoly, this is too much; soup for breakfast, soup for dinner, soup for supper, nothing but soup, and that too of the very worst kind; a thin washy sort of composition, as flat as the flattest drainings of the new-invented intermediate. The public have a right to expect other things from a manager like Mr. Arnold, who is capable of producing for himself better pieces than any that are written for him; we could forgive him for patronizing *Frozen Lakes*, if he would but set to work himself and write another *Up' all Night*, or *Frederick the Great*; there is no living author, with whom the stage is acquainted, so fitted by talents and experience to produce a good opera as himself, and one such from his pen would be sufficient compensation for a score of bad pieces from the hands of others.

As to this *Frozen Lake*, it is, as might be expected from its name, a very cold piece of business; but this we suppose tells in its favour in a summer theatre; it does not agitate the nerves, or create any extraordinary emotions, which, considering the great heat of the weather, would be not a little disagree-

able. The interest of the drama, or rather the drama itself, for it has no interest, turns upon the private marriage of the daughter of the Grand Duke of Swabia with a *protégé* of her father. To conceal the husband's secret visits, he is drawn in a sledge across the Frozen Lake, and in the end the Duke, like a dutiful father, relents, and forgives the lovers, according to the established custom on all such occasions—that is on the stage—in real life things are managed somewhat otherwise. Certainly we should like to see a drama with a new catastrophe, nor can we conceive why death or marriage should be so universal a conclusion. At present, one or the other is certain to the heroes and heroines of the stage: there is no escape for them; so that the spectator always seems as if he only came in at the fag end of their life, just as they are going either to die or to marry; and of the two events there is no difficulty in guessing which will take place, when once the play-bill has told us whether comedy or tragedy is behind the curtain. And yet why should marriage be considered so facetious an affair? Many people find it no joke; but these are high and secret matters, which we leave to be settled by the initiated.

On the same night when the *Frozen Lake* made its appearance, a new farce was presented, under the name of *Jonathan in England*, from the pen of Mr. Peake. The object of it is to exhibit Mathews in the caricature of an American, and as a caricature it is well enough, full of equivoque and puns, some good and some bad, and perhaps the better for being bad; at least, so say the punsters, who must be the best judges of their own art, and we are not inclined to dispute the point with them.

It has happened, however, to Mr. Peake, as it happens to the author of *Waverley*, the hero of the piece is quite lost in the superiority of others, and, "*absit invidia dicto*," we think the chaste humour of Mr. Bartley a much more prominent feature than all the mimicry—excellent as it undoubtedly is—of our favourite Mathews.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead,
by DR. T. FORSTER, for August 1824.*

Days.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
1.	67	29.61	E. S.E.	Showers.
2.	68	29.95	N.—S.W.	Fair day.
3.	66	29.90	S.W.	Fair.
4.	68	29.80	N.—S.W.	Fair.—Showers.
5.	—	—	S.W.	Showers.
6.	—	—	W.	Showers and fair.
7.	66	29.86	N.	Sun and clouds.
8.	63	29.83	S.W.	Some small rain.
9.	71	29.65	W.	Fair.
10.	68	29.78	S.W.	Fair.—Rain.
11.	67	29.67	S.W.	Small rain.—Fair.
12.	69	29.75	S.W.	Clear and Showers.
13.	66	29.80	S.W.	Misty.—Showers.
14.	66	29.92	W.	Fair.
15.	61	29.51	S.W.	Rainy day.
16.	65	29.78	W.	Showers.
17.	63	29.70	S.W.	Small rain.
18.	—	—	S.W.	Storms and showers.
19.	—	29.76	S.W.	Showers.
20.	64	29.80	S.W.	Fair.—Rain.—Fair.
21.	57	29.80	S.W.	Rain.—Clear.
22.	61	29.95	W.	Damp and rainy.
23.	55	30.05	N.E.	Clouds.—Clear.
24.	—	—	N.E.	Fair.
25.	—	—	Calm.	Fair.
26.	68	30.20	N.E.	Clouds.—Clear.
27.	69	30.05	N.E.	Fair.—Clear.
28.	69	29.86	N.E.—E.	Sun and mist.
29.	76	29.86	S.E.	Fine hot day.
30.	74	29.84	S.E.	Mist.—Fair.
31.	77	29.84	S.E.	Mist.—Fair.

*** The thermometer is taken at 2 P.M., unless otherwise stated.

OBSERVATIONS.

Aug. 2.—A white rime-like frost on the grass.

—6.—The occultation of the planet Uranus by the moon not seen, on account of the passing clouds.

—7.—Spreading strakes at night by moonlight. Small meteor.

—9.—Meteor seen.

—10.—Breezes varying in direction, as I ascertained by two kites tied one to the other, and flown with one continuous string. Much sonder cloud.

—11.—Much of the sonder cloud. Lunar halo.

—13.—Wind varying, as ascertained by kites.

—14.—Small meteors shoot towards the S.W. The nights begin to be cooler.

—17.—The air prodigiously damp.

Aug. 22.—Very damp.

—23.—The Pleiades shone very bright: change of weather. Wind from N.E. and cooler.

—27.—Varying breezes.

—30.—Oppressive close day. Distant thunder.

—31.—Very hot: damp night, with strakes in the valley.

This is a very bad season for all kinds of fruit. Apples are particularly scarce; and wall-fruit wherever there is any, is very bad.

It is remarkable that there are no wasps this season. The author, who is now writing, Sept. 20, has not yet seen above one single wasp; though in most former years they abound during autumn in this neighbourhood.

Ants, and limaceous reptiles are very abundant.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ON the publication of this Report, we presume harvest will have been finished throughout the country, even to the remotest north, and under far happier auspices than could have been safely augured at an earlier period of the season. As to the produce generally, we have little to add to our last accounts, any other wise than that they vary, in a considerable degree, as derived from different districts; which must indeed necessarily be the case, from varying local circumstances of condition in the land, culture, and peculiar atmospheric temperature. In general, as before stated, the wheat crop is judged to be a full average: on the other hand, our letters from certain of the most productive wheat districts, describe that important crop not only as below an average, but even a quarter per acre below the produce of last year—the quality, however, being represented as fine. It is thence averred (a decisive proof, no doubt, if correct), that the ears of wheat of the present season are not of that larger size which is the general indications of great produce; nor do they contain that great number of kernels, which are found in superabundant seasons. Much wheat was also laid, and considerably damaged by the storms and heavy rains; and there is no doubt but the crop has suffered, in some degree, by the constant atmospheric changes of the whole season; for we find “black wheat” already quoted in the market accounts. It is universally remarked, that those farmers who have suffered their wheat crops to stand until ripe have been most successful this year; a fact worthy of remembrance, since we have formerly known many advocates for cutting wheat green, and have seen much deterioration in the sample from that practice. Considerable damage has also been experienced from the bulk of clover on the barleys, which it is surely more rational and safe to make a single crop. Barley, a full average on some lands; on others, is no doubt short of that quantity, and somewhat damaged by the late rains. Beans and pease, a vast crop, except of haulm, which is short. Some say that the wheat-straw, not being bulky, will detract from the barn labour, and occasion great distress in the winter season to the labourers, who are still far too numerous for the demand of agriculture. As to the real state and produce of the crops, another month will produce sufficiently accurate information, at that grand school of universal relative intelligence, the London Corn Exchange. At any rate, oats excepted, we need appre-

hend no want of corn; and our numerous and anxious proposers of additional legislative checks and improvements on the importation of foreign bread corn may perhaps now safely rest on their oars, since such an event may possibly be at considerable distance. It ought not to be forgotten, that although the culture of new lands must necessarily be gradual, the breadths reclaimed, in a course of years, have been extensive. The profitable sales of all kinds of cattle and sheep still continues, however near we advance to the autumnal quarter. Variations, in course, are quoted; but the general prices are great. Cart colts of a good size are at a vast price; and the ensuing spring will perhaps see horses as dear as they have ever been known. The quantity and quality of hops will be satisfactory, the season considered, and their culture is extending in the west. Grasses, green crops, turnips, and potatoes are in an abundance, that is only periodical, and seldom experienced: the latter, it is said, will exceed consumption. The leather market is overstocked. In fact, production has long since set its jolly face against the Malthusian doctrine. Plums and the later apples prove of superior quality to the earlier fruits. The rains have been beneficial to part of the fallows and the clover leys. Game is said to be scarce; and we regret to have received intelligence from various quarters, that such is the hatred, disgust, and irritation against the game-laws among the great body of labourers and others, that they take every opportunity of destroying the eggs of partridges and pheasants, and of knocking the leverets on the head. If not the injustice, surely the peril and folly of these proofs of antiquated legislative wisdom will anon become apparent. Our regret, also, is deep, and not unmixed with another sensation, to find that the distresses of the Essex farmers, from a late unavoidable and ruinous calamity, have not hitherto excited the sensibility and the protection of their brethren, and of the general agricultural interests.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.—Lamb, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.—Dairy do. 5s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.—Bacon, 0s. 0d.—Raw fat, 2s. 1d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 42s. to 68s.—Barley, 27s. to 37s.—Oats, 17s. to 30s.—Bread, (London), 9³_d the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 60s. 6d. to 115s.—Clover do. 80s. to 130s.—Straw 45s. to 63s.

Coals in the Pool, 29s. 0d. to 39s. 9d.

Middlesex, 21st Sept.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

SURPRISE has often been expressed, that persons who are in the practice of minutely investigating the mechanism of the human frame, should not be in constant apprehension of deranging, by every motion of their limbs, some part of the nice and complicated structure of which their bodies are composed. It may be considered as at least equally surprising, that observers, who are in the constant custom of witnessing the disorganizing effects of spirituous potation, should not connect a sort of suicidal consciousness with the contemplation of having recourse, either habitually or occasionally, to any thing in the way of excitation beyond the absolutely requisite sustentances of life. Such prudery of restraint would, however, by no means be desirable: it comes within the compass both of physical and moral propriety now and then to urge on the languid powers, and to enjoy the hilarity of a social glass. But it is really striking (and it ought to be practically impressive), to observe under what different circumstances the closing years of life are encountered by one, who has been in the daily habit of yielding to self-indulging dictates;—from another, who has resolutely said nay to the allurements of alcohol, under the feeling that it is not in the power of wine or spirits to effect more than a temporary good, and that not with impunity. In the one case, —and the writer has recently had opportunities of witnessing the contrast now recorded,—in the one case, the individual encompassed about with the integrity of unimpaired organization (*“mea virtute me involvo”*), submits only to death, when its powers are backed by time and circumstances, and then gives himself up a willing victim to the ordinances of nature; while, in the other, death seizes upon the organs before he can conquer the man—takes possession of the streets and lanes, while the citadel still holds out—and a struggle ensues, of frightful severity, but of certain issue.

It must be admitted, that organic diseases sometimes destroy life; the occurrence of which has been spontaneous and specific, or without especial reference to exterior cause; but, in a considerable number of instances, to say the least, these injuries to parts, however slowly and insidiously produced, are of self-infliction and might be

obviated by self-controul. But of this, more at another time.

The preceding month, besides its usual share of stomach and bowel complaints, has been remarkable for the frequent occurrence of excruciating pains among the muscles of the extremities, which, while they are more allied in their circumstances and character to rheumatism than to any other complaint, have still been somewhat different. The violence of the pain has indeed been directed rather to the muscular fibres than to the joints, and any, even the smallest attempt at motion, not of the joint but of the limb, has been met by the most agonizing feelings. The reporter's practice, for the most part, has been to loosen these strong holds of paralyzing pain by the administration of elaterium; this most powerful and useful medicine serves the double purpose of exciting nausea, with which much pain is almost incompatible, and of carrying off from the bowels any offending material, with which the disorder from the first might have had to do in the way of sympathetic connection. But elaterium is a medicine which requires much care in its adjustment to circumstances, and much caution in the regulation of its dose. It has, like many other things, as well in the *materia medica* as in the *materia mundi*, its evil attached to its good; and unless its good be employed with restrictive prudence, its evil will soon be manifested.

Affections of the head have likewise been frequent during the few past weeks; they have for the most part been marked rather by muscular action of considerable violence, than by positive inflammation. The heart has in some instances visibly partaken of the commotion, and it has been necessary to bridle in the circulating energies with a powerful hand in order to prevent resulting injury. When you have this ruffle and rampancy of vessel with low nervous energy, contra-indications are presented to the practitioner, which demand an occasional pause in the pursuit of one particular principle; and system apart, it is of importance to recollect that high action will not always be controlled by, nay that it does not invariably demand, depletory measures.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row, Sept. 20th 1824.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September 1824; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 58.]

Soliciitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANDERSON, A. Lloyd's Coffee-house, master-mariner. (Cranch)
 Barlow, R. Claremont-place, New-road, bill-broker, (Score, L.)
 Bartlett, A. and R. Bristol, ship-builders. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Carter, J. Downing-st. victualler. (Goren and Co. L.)
 Cato, W., W. Little, and W. Irving, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drapers. (Dunn, L.)
 Duncombe, J. jun. Little Queen-st., bookseller. (Whitehouse)
 Ellison, J. Keighley, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Foster, J. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (May and Co. L.)
 Grist, J. Mithurst, Sussex, bricklayer. (Wardroper and Son)
 Harvey, H. S. Oxford-st., hosier. (Wrentmore and Co.)
 Hatfield, W. and J. Morton, Sheffield, cutlers. (Blakelock, L.)
 Hazard, D. Hackney, merchant. (Tottie and Co. L.)
 Helm, G. Worcester, linen-draper. (Cardabe and Co. L.)
 Hewett, J. Mitchem, butcher. (Newcomb, L.)
 Hirst, G. Manchester, clothier. (Corte, L.)
 Hopkins, G. and J., St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, timber-merchants. (Poole and Co. L.)
 Humble, S. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stationer. (Fryer Hyde, N. Nassau-st. Soho, jeweller. (Cockayne and Co.)
 Halsey, J. Wyfold, Court-farm, Henley-upon-Thames, farmer. (Eyre and Co. L.)
 Jackson, E. Uley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Fisher, L.)
 Jackson, J. Gerrard-street, Soho, picture-dealer. (Piners and Co.)
 Johnson, R. Burslem, earthenware manufacturer. (Barber, L.)
 Jarvis, W. G. Penton-place, Newington Butts, coal-merchant. (Grace and Co.)
 Jones, R. Westbury Leigh, Wilts, clothier. (Williams, L.)
 Jones, W. Ratcliff Highway, grocer. (Cook and Co. L.)
 Lees, J. Matbank, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Lewis, T. C. and C. Bevan, High Holborn, linen-drappers. (Sweet and Co.)
 Liddard, W. Charlotte-row, Bermondsey, coal-merchant. (Scott and Son, L.)

London, T. Dover, corn-dealer. (Abbott and Co.)
 McCormick, J. Jubilee-place, Commercial-road, victualler. (Benton, L.)
 Manley, D. Southampton-row, Russell-square, wine-merchant. (Stratton and Co.)
 Mardall, W. Water-lane, Tower-street, brandy-merchant. (Paterson and Co.)
 Marsh, W. and Co., Berner's-street, bankers. (Gordon)
 Mayell, W. Exeter, jeweller. (Darke and Co. L.)
 Morris, J. jun., Stingo-lane, St. Mary-le-bonne, stage-master. (Coleman)
 Nicholls, R. Ruthen, Denbighshire, druggist. (Jones, L.)
 Parker, W. Oxford-street, ironmonger. (Allen and Co.)
 Peck, J. Andover, linen-draper. (Rigge and Co. L.)
 Peel, J. Rochdale, shoe-dealer. (Baker, L.)
 Perks, J. Monkton Combe, Somersetshire, brewer. (Bridges and Co. L.)
 Pennan, A. Balson-street, Limehouse, master-mariner. (Glynes)
 Poor, J. Wapping, Bristol, victualler. (Thomas Richardson, J. Manchester, cooper. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Rickards, J. Dursley, Gloucestershire, cloth-manufacturer. (Hurd and Co.)
 Roughton, L. Noble-street, Foster-lane, wholesale druggist. (Vandercom and Co.)
 Sawyer, J. Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, wine merchant. (Steel and Co.)
 Scrivener, H., H. Scrivener, jun. and J. Wilson, Kentish-buildings, Southwark, hop-factors. (Ware and Co.)
 Simmons, A. Strand, tailor. (Knight and Co.)
 Smith, J. R. North Audley-street, upholsterer. (Brookes)
 Smith, T. Derby, nail-manufacturer. (Wragg, L.)
 Stott, S. and J., Road-lane, Spotland, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturers. (Clayton, L.)
 Tappenden, T. Cumberland-street, Middlesex-hospital, victualler. (Whitton)
 Walthew, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Want, G. S. Skinner-street, cabinet-maker. (Rowlands)
 Wilkins, S. Holborn-hill, stationer. (Waller)
 Wooding, M. Duckett-street, Stepney, baker. (Argill)
 Woollett, J. Queen's-Head Inn, Southwark, tavern-keeper. (Young and Co.)
 Wren, J. Great Titchfield-street, Portland-place, carpenter. (Saunders and Co.)

DIVIDENDS.

Ablett, J. Bucklersbury
 Alfrey, W. Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill
 Appleton, R. J. Scalebates, York-shire
 Beer, W. Plymouth Dock
 Bishop, J. Warwick
 Blunt, R. Cornhill
 Brooks, C. Southampton
 Brown W. and A. Walter, Bristol
 Byers, — Blackburn
 Carden, W. Bristol
 Carter, S. Stratford
 Chartres, G. Seymour-st. Euston-square
 Cooper, H. Commercial-place, City-road
 Devaill, E. Manchester
 Driver, J. and M. Bristol
 Dixon, J. Ivy-bridge, Devonshire
 Dodd, W. Liverpool
 Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch-street
 Field, T. and J. Du Vivier, Hull
 Ford, W. Black Prince-row

Forshaw, J. Liverpool
 Fox, E. St. George, Gloucester-shire
 Green, R. Selby, Yorkshire
 Greenway, J. Plymouth-dock
 Hammond, C. Durham
 Haughton, J. Liverpool
 Hewitt, T. Carlisle
 Hill, R. Stafford
 Hill, T. West Smithfield
 Horne, W. and J. Stackhouse, Liverpool
 Humble, M. Liverpool
 Jones, J. Brecon
 Kerbey, O. T. Finch-lane
 Longworth, J. Liverpool
 Maddy, W. Leeds
 Messenger, C. Oxford
 Metcalfe, J. Thirsk, Yorkshire
 Metcalfe, J. and J. Jeyes, Upper East-Smithfield
 Moline, S. Billiter-lane
 Nunneley, S. Crainsley
 Prais, R. Cambridge

Pelham, J. sen. Chart, Kent
 Prichard, R. Regent Circus, Oxford-street
 Randall, R. Truro
 Reed, T. and J. Middlemas, Newcastle-upon Tyne
 Richards, J. Exeter
 Sanderson, W. W. Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street
 Shannon, W. Whitehaven
 Smith, F. B. and Co. Old Trinity House
 Smith, J. Rugby, Warwickshire
 Smith, J. Bristol
 Spear, J. Sheffield
 Tennent, J. Liverpool
 Thick, C. Shaftesbury
 Tozer, J. Bristol
 West, A. Ramsay, Huntingdon-shire
 Willis, J. sen. Otley, Yorkshire
 Woodward, R. Liverpool

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS :—Sweet, per cwt. 95s. to 100s.		INDIGO :—	
Bitter	75s. to 76s.	Caracca Floras..	per lb. 12s. to 14s. 6d.
ALUM	per ton 13 <i>l</i> . to 15 <i>l</i> .	— Sobra.....	10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
ASHES :—Quebec Pot..... per cwt. 34s.		East-India.....	10s. to 13s. 6d.
United States	29s. to 30s.	OIL :—Palm	
Quebec Pearl.....	33s. to 40s.	Whale Cape, in bond, per ton.	18 <i>l</i> . to 19 <i>l</i> .
BARILLA :—Teneriffe 19s. 6d. to 20s.		Galipoli	48 <i>l</i> .
Carthiagena.....	21s. to 23s.	Lucca.....	per jar 8 <i>l</i> . to 9 <i>l</i> .
Alicant.....	21s. to 21s. 6d.	Florence.....	half-chest 28s.
Sicily	18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.	PIMENTO (in Bond) per lb. 7½ <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>d</i> .	
B RIMSTONE :—		PEPPER , do.....	
Rough	per ton 6 <i>l</i> . 10s. to 6 <i>l</i> . 15s.	RICE :—East-India..	
COCOA :—		Carolina	31s. to 33s.
West-Indian	per cwt. 2 <i>l</i> . 10s. to 4 <i>l</i> .	—, old	23s. to 30s.
Trinidad	4 <i>l</i> . to 4 <i>l</i> . 5s.	SPIRITS (in Bond) :—	
Grenada	3 <i>l</i> . to 5 <i>l</i> .	Brandy, Cogniac, p' gall.	2s. 7 <i>d</i> . to 3s. 3 <i>d</i> .
Caraccas.....	(none.)	—, Bourdeaux.....	1s. 10 <i>d</i> . to 1s. 11 <i>d</i> .
COFFEE :—Jamaica Triage 40s. to 50s.		Geneva.....	1s. 4 <i>d</i> . to 1s. 9 <i>d</i> .
Jamaica, good.....	62s. to 64s.	Rum, Jamaica.....	1s. 7 <i>d</i> . to 2s. 9 <i>d</i> .
—, fine	66s. to 76s.	—, Leward Island..	1s. 3½ <i>d</i> . to 1s. 6 <i>d</i> .
—, very fine.....	96s. to 100s.	SUGARS :—Jamaica ..	
Dominica.....	50s. to 97s.	Demerara, &c.....	53s. to 68s.
Berbice.....	42s. to 81s.	St. Kitts, Antigua, &c.	53s. to 66s.
COTTON :—		Refined, on board for exportation :	
West. India, common, per lb.	8 <i>d</i> . to 10 <i>d</i> .	Large Lumps.....	per cwt. 33s. to 34s.
Grenada	9 <i>d</i> . to 10½ <i>d</i> .	Good and middling	38s. to 41s.
Berbice	10 <i>d</i> . to 11 <i>d</i> .	Patent fine Loaves	40s. to 55s.
Demerara	10 <i>d</i> . to 11½ <i>d</i> .	TALLOW , Russia	
Sea-Island.....	1s. to 1s. 3 <i>d</i> .	Tar, Archangel	per barrel 15s. 6d.
New Orleans.....	8 <i>d</i> . to 10½ <i>d</i> .	Stockholm.....	15s. 3 <i>d</i> .
Georgia Bowed	7 <i>d</i> . to 8½ <i>d</i> .	TEA , (<i>E.-India Company's prices</i>) :	
Bahia	10 <i>d</i> . to 11½ <i>d</i> .	Bohea	per lb. 2s. 4 <i>d</i> . to 2s. 5 <i>d</i> .
Maranham.....	10 <i>d</i> . to 11 <i>d</i> .	Congo	2s. 7 <i>d</i> . to 3s. 3 <i>d</i> .
Para	9 <i>d</i> . to 10 <i>d</i> .	Souchong	3s. 10½ <i>d</i> . to 5s.
Mina	8 <i>d</i> . to 10½ <i>d</i> .	Campoi	2s. 7 <i>d</i> . to 3s.
Pernambucco	11 <i>d</i> . to 1s.	Twankay.....	2s. 3½ <i>d</i> . to 3s. 6½ <i>d</i> .
Surat.....	5½ <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>d</i> .	Hyson	3s. 2½ <i>d</i> . to 5s. 10½ <i>d</i> .
Madras	5½ <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>d</i> .	Gunpowder	5s. 7 <i>d</i> . to 6s.
Bengal.....	5½ <i>d</i> . to 8 <i>d</i> .	TOBACCO (in Bond) :—	
Bourbon	9 <i>d</i> . to 1s.	Maryland, fine yellow, ..	per lb. 1s. 8 <i>d</i> .
Smyrna	7½ <i>d</i> . to 8½ <i>d</i> .	Fine colour	11 <i>d</i> . to 1s.
Egyptian	10 <i>d</i> . to 11 <i>d</i> .	Light Brown.....	5 <i>d</i> . to 6 <i>d</i> .
CURRENTS		Virginia	3½ <i>d</i> . to 7 <i>d</i> .
per cwt. 97s. to 102s.		WINE (in Bond) :—	
FIGS , Turkey	70s. to 75s.	Old Port	per pipe 24 <i>l</i> . to 50 <i>l</i> .
FLAX , Riga.....	per ton 52 <i>l</i> . to 53 <i>l</i> .	New do.....	23 <i>l</i> . to 40 <i>l</i> .
Druana	48 <i>l</i> . to 48 <i>l</i> . 10s.	Lisbon	32 <i>l</i> . to 33 <i>l</i> .
Petersburgh.....	45 <i>l</i> .	Madeira	24 <i>l</i> . to 90 <i>l</i> .
HEMP :—Riga.....	41 <i>l</i> .	Calcavello	33 <i>l</i> . to 38 <i>l</i> .
Petersburgh.....	36 <i>l</i> . to 36 <i>l</i> . 10s.	Bucellas	36 <i>l</i> . to 42 <i>l</i> .
—, half clean... 33 <i>l</i> . to 33 <i>l</i> . 10s.		Sherry.....	per butt 24 <i>l</i> . to 70 <i>l</i> .
IRON —Petersburgh	24 <i>l</i> .	Teneriffe	per pipe 26 <i>l</i> . to 50 <i>l</i> .
British Bar	10 <i>l</i> . to 10 <i>l</i> . 10s.	Claret.....	per hogshead 10 <i>l</i> . to 50 <i>l</i> .
		Spanish, Red	per pipe 10 <i>l</i> . to 30 <i>l</i> .

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.—The sale of cotton-wool has been very inconsiderable, owing to the expected sale by the East-India Company of 15,700 bales, viz. 2,439 Bengal's, Company's, 4,489 do. *Privilege*, 271 Madras, 11,620 Surats, and 186 Bourbons. At Liverpool the market has been rather brisk, particularly in Bowed's, the total Sale amounting to 9,970 bags, which went off at our present quotations.

Sugar.—The market has revived considerably, and large purchases to some extent have been reported. At Liverpool the demand has been chiefly for boiling. In refined, the demand,

demand, both in London and Liverpool, has been for low lumps, and the finer sorts neglected. Molasses still at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee very dull, and prices from 1s. to 2s. per lb. lower for ordinary descriptions, qualities from middling to fine retained their full prices, St. Domingo of middling quality sold at 61s. 6d. per cwt.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The accounts from France are very unfavourable respecting the vintage, the prices of brandy are therefore from 4d. to 6d. per gallon advanced. Rum dull at our quotations, and Hollands in no demand on the quay at even 10d. per gallon.

Spices are rather higher, from the small quantity in the Company's Warehouses; white pepper advanced 1s. per lb., owing to the loss of a vessel with a large quantity on board, and none in the warehouse.

Silk.—The silk trade continues very brisk; Bengals and Chinas at an advance of 1s. per lb. on the late India-house sale price, and the request extensive at the improvement.

Hemp, Flax and Tallow.—The tallow-market has been very heavy; yellow candle tallow of 1823, quoted at 34s. 3d. per cwt., and new 34s. 9d.; and for August and September shipments 34s. 9d. The last letters from St. Petersburg state the prices at 100 roubles; exa. 9 5-8d. per rouble. Hemp is a shade lower. In flax, no alteration.

Stock in the West-India Warehouses:

Stock.	Delivered	Stock.	Delivered.	Stock.	Delivered.
Sugar...43,889 hhds....	3,163	Coffee...13,570 casks...	880	Rum...29,175 punchs...	581
3,223 trs.....	353	20,321 bags...	770	1,312 hhds. ...	15

East-India Company's Declarations:

On Wednesday 6th October 1824, prompt 21st January 1825. Licensed, &c.
1,850 chests indigo.

Course of Exchange, Aug. 24.—Amsterdam, 12 4.—Hamburg, 37 4.—Paris, 25 55.—Leghorn, 47½.—Lisbon, 51¼.—Dublin 9¼ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 300l.—Birmingham, 388l.—Derby, 160l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 90l.—Erewash, 000l.—Forth and Clyde, 500l.—Grand Junction, 345l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 610l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1200l.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 900l.—Stafford and Worcester, 950l.—Trent and Mersey, 2400l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 21l.—Guardian, 20l.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas Light Charter'd Company, 75l.—City Gas Light Company, 160l.—Phoenix or South London, 18l.—Leeds, 210l.—Liverpool, 200l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 24th, were 94¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 93¼; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101; New 3½ per Cent. 101; Bank Stock, 236¼.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s.—Silver in bars, 5s. 0d½.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THERE is nothing of that stirring nature abroad which with most readers constitute *news*; but there is enough, and more than enough, for serious contemplation to all those who take an interest in the welfare of the country. In spite of all declarations to the contrary, it does not appear that trade is generally improving, though partial instances are brought forward with great shew and noise, as if they could lead to any solid conclusion. If there be encrease any where, it is in internal commerce; for the great capitalists, not finding any foreign occupation for their money, are naturally led to embark in domestic speculations. In the mean time, Mr. Canning has let slip an opportunity of extending British trade in the only quarter which re-

mained open to it: he has delayed so long in recognizing the independence of Colombia; that her delegate has left London, and gone over to Paris at the especial invitation of the French government: so that we may expect to forfeit, in a great measure, the advantages which a more generous and enlightened policy would have derived from an early trade with that country. The North Americans, not having the fear of the Holy Alliance before their eyes, have not been so remiss; but that was to be expected from a president, who holds his situation only by the good opinion of the people; one advantage at least in the republican form of government,—the chief magistrate may be deposed the moment he neglects his duty, without any impeachment to the morals or religion of his fellow-citizens.

Mr.

Mr. Canning's journey to Dublin at first excited much speculation. As it is the fashion of the day, or rather of the hour, to give him credit for all sorts of good intentions, it was supposed that his visit inferred some grand scheme for the amelioration of Ireland; but, on a sudden, he hears of the French king's death, which of course he had never dreamt of, on which he returns—as speedily as he set out. We do not, however, belong to those who imagine that he has returned *re infecta*, and at all events can give a shrewd guess at what is to take place in the ensuing session of Parliament, though it would be difficult to say how that is connected with a visit to Dublin. We allude to the great probability there is of the Catholics being emancipated; and at the same time, as a sort of compensation to government, the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland being deprived of their elective franchise: the only matter of surprise is, that none of the journalists have had any foresight of such a measure.

But there is another and worse measure in contemplation, which we have from good authority. This is a scheme for the further restriction of the press; and some of the members of the Opposition have promised to lend their support to Government for the prosecution of it in the ensuing sessions. If this design should really be carried into effect, and it will assuredly be tried, there is an end of British liberty.

The East-India Company have taken the field against the Marquis of Hastings with a formidable folio volume of 800 pages. The sum and substance are,—that the house of Palmer and Co., bankers at Calcutta, were countenanced by the government of Lord Hastings in advancing large sums, by way of loan, to the court of Hyderabad; that the Company at home were not satisfied, either with the imperfect explanations received from the governor-general in council relative to these transactions, or with so much of the nature of them as could be understood from his despatches; that Sir William Rumbold, a ward, or some other intimate connexion of Lord Hastings, who had accompanied his Lordship to India, was a partner in the banking-house of Palmer and Co.; that by an act of parliament, no British subject can embark in pecuniary transactions with any native power, without incurring severe penalties; that in the opinion of the

Court of Directors, a licence from the Bengal government to the banking-house, exonerating them from the risk of such penalties, was granted without an adequate necessity, and was abused by the bankers, in the terms of their contract with the Nizam, and in the exorbitant interest for which they stipulated, “to purposes injurious to the interests of our ally, and discreditable to the British character;” that Lord Hastings had in words, though not in substance, lent the credit of the Company to the pecuniary transactions with the Nizam. The defence of Lord Hastings, in his reply of 1823, is made to rest on the peculiarly dangerous circumstances of the moment, and the happy result of his measures to the interests of the Company.

FRANCE.

On the 16th of September, at four o'clock in the morning, died Louis* XVIII., in his seventieth year,—certainly not to be regretted as a king, whatever he may be as an individual. The usual quantity of court-like grief has been got up in the French papers, and, like the grief on all such occasions, proves only the impudence of those that govern, and the stupid servility of those that are governed. “Terrible catastrophe!”—“Wishes of a people!”—“Glory to our standard!”—“Ascension into heaven!” are the current phrases of the day, in ludicrous opposition to established facts, and the feelings, not only of France, but of Europe. The death of an old man of seventy, being in the common order of things, seems no such “terrible catastrophe.” The “wishes of the nation” were shewn by driving this same Louis out of the country, and only receiving him again on the compulsion of English and Russian bayonets. The “glory of the French standard” consisted, not in fighting at the head of an army—that is a vulgar trick of usurpers, unfit for legitimacy—but in eating and drinking in the Thuilleries, while his troops assisted the wretched Ferdinand, in violation of his most sacred promises, in enslaving a gallant nation, whose only crime was a wish for their rights as men. Finally, the ascension into heaven has either no meaning, or is rank blasphemy;—we use
the

* It is a curious fact, that all the kings of France, for a period of 214 years, that is, from the accession of Louis XIII., have borne the name of Louis, without interruption.

the word as we are taught to use it by the friends of all that is legitimate and orthodox.

It appears that Louis met his death with firmness, at least so say the French papers; and considering that he had drained the dregs of life, and had moreover a grand public part to play, it is by no means improbable. Of all the accounts given of his death, the following appears to be the most correct:—

It is true that the king, during his long agony, and the days which preceded it, observed extraordinary firmness, resignation, and greatness of soul. This is the more remarkable, as for several years past, being a victim to the most cruel sufferings, his temper has been soured, and he had frequent fits of impatience; and it might have been imagined that this disposition would have become more evident as the pains increased.

Except during the crisis and fainting fits, his head was perfectly clear; he spoke with mildness to those who were about him. A contradiction sometimes irritated him. He complained very much of the etiquette which the Gentlemen in Waiting did not forget to observe, even in those moments which were the most painful to him. As far as he was able, he put off the moment when the Priests were to be introduced into his apartment. At last he perceived that they were going to appear in spite of him. He immediately resigned himself, and listened to the Mass with much attention; but when it was ended, he said that M. de Croix, who performed, had not shewn sufficient unction. He suffered quietly the last sacraments to be administered to him. When they came to the prayers of the dying, he said, "You are in too great a hurry, I know myself better than the physicians do." He was in the right, for they were obliged to recommence the same prayers three times. The physicians thought that the last agony would be much more prompt, and every new crisis made them say that the fatal hour was come. However, on Tuesday morning, the king said, "I shall not die before Thursday."

The disorder was horrible, the legs were a mass of corruption. He had on his feet enormous excrescences like sponges. All the pains were in the belly and stomach. For above two months he had not been able to hold up his head, it fell on his breast. The upper part of his loins were nearly paralysed, the vertebral muscles were wholly relaxed, up to the moment when these new evils attacked him, his stomach had very well digested a great number of aliments, but that organ ceased its functions as soon as the upper part of the body doubled upon itself. M. Portal, his Majesty's first physician, said, according to his usual form of speech, "if the king could resolve to eat lying down, and to live lying down, he would

still reign a long time." "How could you have me reign in bed?"

Among his servants there was one named Usquenot, or Lasquenot, to whom he was much attached, and to whom he has reserved considerable advantages. No other person was dexterous in assisting him to change his position in his bed. The king said to the Count of Artois "I almost regret that you are so active; I would recommend Lasquenot to you."

The king had not wished to see the children of France, whatever the Journals may say; it was against his will that they were brought to him. After they were gone he said—"Why did you bring those children to me? If they were fifteen years of age, the sight of their old uncle dying would remain impressed on their memory; but at their age my sight will only make disagreeable impressions, without any advantage to them, for they will forget this last interview: it was not worth while to make the children cry."

Monsieur came frequently to the king's bedside. The day before his death, the king said to him—"Judgment will soon be passed on my reign; but whatever may be the opinion that shall prevail, I assure you, brother, that every thing I have done has been the result of long deliberation. I may have been mistaken, but I have not been the sport, the slave of events; every thing has been conducted and argued by me."

The Duchess of Angouleme never came into the king's chamber but in tears: "If you knew," said he, "what I have suffered for the last three years, you would not weep; you would rejoice."

Profound affliction prevailed in the Thuilleries. The servants, who had so often felt the effects of their master's impatience, sobbed aloud. The Chief Officers of the Palace, the Priests did not quit the bed of the dying monarch; in the night of the 15th Count d'Artois remained in an adjoining room, and they went several times to announce to him the death of his brother before it had taken place. At length, at three minutes past four in the morning of the 16th, M. Portal visited the patient, and declared that all was over:—"Go, and tell his Majesty," said the High Chamberlain, Prince Talleyrand. At this information the new king rushed into the chamber, where his predecessor had just breathed his last!

The witness who has related to us all these facts, said to us, I have seen many court tears—they would not deceive me, but those which Charles shed were sincere. He almost laid himself down on the bed of the deceased, exclaiming, "and I, too, am so old!" After this burst of sorrow, the Prince, composing himself a little, said to the Chamberlain, "What is to be done?" "Sire," replied Talleyrand, "I am here to attend to these things; you have need of repose—retire." "And you, too, want rest."—"Retire, retire! I conjure you, Sire!"

The

The king took the hand of his brother, kissed it, and withdrew.

The attendants had despaired of preserving the king's body from total dissolution. It is hoped, by certain chemical processes which will in the end change the colour, to preserve at least the masses.

Those who saw him the day before yesterday exposed to the view of the people, were surprised to find him so reduced; he was covered up to the breast only with a white cloth, which perfectly showed the contour of the body. As he died with his mouth open a bandeau was passed under the chin to keep it closed. The face was yellow, and the hands white as alabaster.

His majesty was born with a perfect organization of the upper part of his body: the development of his head and chest indicated an herculean stature. The organization of his lower limbs had not the same perfection. They always presented rounded forms, soft consistency, and a little weakness. They did not hinder the King, in his youth, from taking the exercise of walking, hunting, and riding, but with age his limbs increased—they became weak and impotent, and the king was obliged successively to renounce all sorts of exercise, except in carriages. Such was the state of the king when he left Hartwell. These infirmities increased in the course of the last years, by the effect of the gout and erysipelas, to which his majesty was very subject; it was thenceforward easy to foresee that he could not triumph over all these causes of dissolution. However, the excellent organization of the upper parts long struggled with success against this bad constitution of the lower ones. Every thing that the state of the king required was counselled, and observed by him with confidence and exactness beyond bounds. Never, perhaps, were attentions carried farther, nor had a more evident influence on the prolongation of life; it was impossible that art could do more than it has done under these circumstances.

The most that can be said in favour of Louis is, that he was not so profoundly ignorant as many monarchs have been. Though possessed of no sound knowledge, no enlightened views of society, he was yet a very fair scholar, so far as scholarship consists in Latin and Greek: he is even said to have written a decent comedy and two bad operas, and is allowed by all to have been an exceedingly pleasant companion. But these are not the qualities, nor the knowledge, which make a great or even a useful monarch. Classical learning is only good where there is something better—where it is the ornament, not the substance: it fits no man for any of the actual occupations of life, and least of all for that of royalty.

A monarch must know something more than is to be learnt from such sources; and when the sycophants of power extol a king for his love of music, the fine arts, the classics, and, worst of all, for his gentility, we may be quite sure it is because they have nothing else for which to praise him. Had Louis been a wise legislator, a just ruler, or even a conqueror, we should have heard little of his classics or his operas; but as he was none of these, they praise the individual monarch at the expense of royalty in general, and make it a great virtue in him that he is not quite a blockhead. If he does not know the rules of government, he at least knows the rules of syntax; and if he has forfeited his word, and signed away the liberty of his people, he has at least done it in good language. Who, therefore, shall complain? No man of taste and loyalty; no man who is not a radical, a common disturber, in short, an enemy to the Holy Alliance, and therefore a fit subject for the sword or the rope, according to the fashion of the country.

But, with all his faults, it is probable that Louis will be regretted. His successor is a bigot, and from bigotry no good can come, except to the church; and reports are already current of intended advantages to the clergy, who will not be slow to grasp at the occasion. But, in other respects, it does not appear that there will be any material change in the policy of the French government. Charles X., the first king of that name in France since the year 1574, has inherited the ideas with the throne of his brother, and has even retained the minister Villèle, with his dependents.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The celebrated adventurer, Iturbide, has at length met with the fate which every honest man must wish to those ambitious beings, who would usurp an undue authority over their fellow-creatures. On the 14th of July he landed at Soto Marina, from the English brigantine *Spring*, in company with a foreigner, who called himself Charles de Bóneski. The latter landed first, and gave out that he and his companion had come to Mexico, to settle with government an extended plan of colonization; but the authorities being forewarned, Iturbide was soon seized and despatched to the congress; and by that assembly he was ordered to be executed on the evening of his arrival, the 29th of June, when he was accordingly

ingly shot. A provision for his wife and family has already been proposed in congress,—a measure as honourable as it is politic. Mexican bonds have risen in consequence of this intelligence. The following extract from a private letter will shew the feelings of the South Americans on the subject:—

“Mexico, July 28.

“Nothing can exceed the satisfaction produced here, among all ranks, by the news of the capture and death of Iturbide, which you will see in the enclosed papers. It has restored confidence in a surprising manner. So long as Iturbide remained, he was a sort of stalking horse for every unprincipled adventurer to look up to. I do now begin to see some chance of our getting into a state of settled order and repose. It is, I believe, arranged that this Government is to be assimilated to that of the United States, and placed under one president, instead of an executive composed, as the present is, of three persons. General Bravo will be the president in all probability. The expedition of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Company has arrived in this city, consisting of about forty persons.—They leave for Guanajuato in a few days, where they are to begin practical operations. They have been remarkably well received all the way through the country. The effect on this country will be great. Thousands of persons will be put into employment, and money will come into circulation throughout all classes. For some time the rich mining proprietors have received no income from their mines, and the city of Guanajuato, where the principal mines are, has had its population reduced from 80,000 down to 30,000.”

It appears too that the cause of national independence is advancing in the other parts of South America, as well as at Mexico. Olaneta has abandoned the royalists in Peru; and in an action between the Columbian schooner *General Padilla*, and the Spanish brig *Marinero*, the latter was blown up. None of the crew were saved, except those forward, who were taken up by the crew of the former, which suffered little in the fight.

As illustrative of the present state of South America, we quote the following article from *The Times*, which gives an admirable account of the political and geographical relations of Colombia:—

This quarter of America is the only one which has received a new name since its declaration of independence, and the union of its provinces under its present constitution. We recognize in the titles and boundaries of the new states of Mexico, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, the designations and limits of the old colonial vice-

royalties of the same names. The colonial yoke has been thrown off—the Spanish Viceroy has been exchanged for the president or political chief of an independent state—the Viceregal Council has been transformed into a senate, or an assembly of representatives—the Viceroyalty has become a republic—and the ancient Spanish *audiencias* have started up free provinces; but the old geographic names and boundaries are the same, and we are at no loss in determining their position. Colombia, on the other hand, is a new name, and a geographer of two or three years back would not recognize in it the old Spanish Viceroyalty of New Granada, and the *Capitanía-General* of Caraccas. Perhaps, in this case, some designation was necessary to mark a union of two states formerly separated; and as neither of them had a title that could well be extended to the other, a new one was the more necessary and excusable. Colombia, which the north American states neglected to appropriate was adroitly laid hold of by the new authorities in the south, and applied probably, without pedantry, to the region which Columbus pointed out to the enterprise of his countrymen in his fourth and last visit to the world which he had discovered. This vast commonwealth, extending from the Caribbean sea to Peru, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, embracing a territory nearly as large as all Europe, is inhabited only by about three millions of people, who have succeeded in conquering their independence, after a severer struggle than any of the other states have been called upon to sustain, and who now exhibit a higher example of social order than scarcely any of the other republics have yet reached. By one of the papers which lies before us, we find that about the middle of June last a new territorial division of the state was decreed. By this decree, Colombia is divided into 12 departments, each of which is divided into a number of provinces; and the latter, again, into a number of cantons. The 12 departments, with their capitals, are the following; 1, Orinoco, the capital of which is Cumana; 2, Venezuela, the capital of which is Caraccas; 3, Apure, the capital of which is Barinas; 4, Zulia, the capital of which is Maracaibo; 5, Boyaca, the capital of which is Tanja; 6, Cundinamarca, the capital of which is Bogota; 7, Magdalena, the capital of which is Cartagena; 8, Cauca, the capital of which is Popayan; 9, Ystmo, the capital of which is Panama; 10, Ecuador, the capital of which is Quito; 11, Lasuay, the capital of which is Cuenca; and 12, Guayaquil, with its capital of the same name.

NORWAY.

The storting, or parliament of Norway, was prorogued by the king on the 9th ult., on which occasion the usual compliments passed, and perhaps with the

the usual sincerity. The king had repeatedly urged the storthing to add the power of an absolute veto to the royal authority; but this encroachment was steadily resisted. Another desire, expressed by Charles John for the institution of orders of nobility in Norway, met with no less opposition. It is a matter for remark, but not for surprise, that all kings will encroach upon the liberties of their people, as far as they are suffered by the cowardice or the imbecility of the governed.

GREECE.

The attempt upon Samos, so long threatened, has been made at last, and

has ended in the total destruction of the Turkish forces. The Capitan Pacha was allowed to land his troops; when the Grecian fleet, under Miaulis, who had watched all his movements since the capture of Ipsara, attacked him in the rear, before he had recovered from the confusion of the landing. One ship of the line, three frigates, and thirty gun-boats were destroyed by the Greek fire-ships. The only stain on this glorious victory is the barbarous cruelty of the Greeks, in immolating the poor wretches, who escaped from the fury of the flames, and sought a refuge on shore.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

AUG. 21.—A fire broke out at the saw-mills of Messrs. Turner and Co., Gravel-lane, Houndsditch. In two hours seven or eight houses were reduced to ruins. At this fire (and it ought to be mentioned), as well as at several others that have recently happened in the metropolis, the engines were without water, through some neglect or want of management of the Water Companies.

31.—The extensive factory of Mr. Dallett, wax and tallow chandler, Putney, destroyed by fire. The damage estimated at 10,000*l*.

Sept. 2.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Botolph, Aldgate, took place, to adopt measures to resist the claims of the lay impropiators of 2*s*. 9*d*. in the pound on the rack-rents of the parishioners. The following resolution was put and carried:—"That the repeated attempts on the part of the lay impropiators and clergy in the city of London and its liberties, to enforce the statute of Henry VIII. and the decree thereon referred to, by producing disunion and litigation, are alike destructive of the interests of the Church Establishment, and of the peace and happiness of the parish."

3.—The first stone of a spacious stone bridge laid at Brentford. It will be of one arch, cased with granite, and when finished, will give the great western entrance of the metropolis a noble and imposing appearance.

10.—Part of a new building belonging to Mr. Galloway, Chick-lane, Smithfield, gave way, and with the scaffolding, on which were nearly twenty men, fell to the ground. Eight of them were carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital dreadfully bruised, two of them soon after died.

13th.—Twenty Irish labourers returning from England after the harvest, in the St. George Steam Packet, from Liverpool, washed overboard and drowned.

16.—Louis XVIII. of France died,—succeeded by Charles-Philippe, Count d'Artois, under the title of Charles X.

18.—Intelligence received that Iturbide, Ex-Emperor of Mexico had been shot by order of the Mexican Congress in that city, for attempting to regain the sovereignty.

The New River Company have erected a steam-engine of 120 horse-power, at Queenhithe, for raising water from the Thames.

22.—A meeting of the committee for commencing a steam navigation to India took place. Several scientific gentlemen in the service of the East-India Company, who had been appointed to investigate the plan, were present, and they reported favourably of the undertaking. It was finally determined to carry it into immediate execution. The route is intended to be round the Cape of Good Hope, and not by the Red Sea as was intended.

—A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Mills, an extensive dealer in Leather, Whalebone, &c., occupying the houses 14, 15, and 16, in Silver-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, and which soon communicated to the whole front of the three houses, which were destroyed. The two houses adjoining also much damaged. The property consumed belonging to Mr. Mills alone, is estimated at about 10,000*l*.

—The premises of Mr. Lowder, Timber-merchant, in Tabernacle-walk, near the City-road, accidentally burnt down.—There was nearly 10,000*l*. worth of property destroyed or damaged.

MARRIED.

Mr. Charles Hodgson, of the Grange-road, to Miss Hester Mary Lewis, of Kensington.

At Lambeth, E. Biddell, esq. to Miss Jane Colchester, of Chatham.

J. Nelson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Burrowes, of Gower-street.

W. W. Hastings, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Dr. Burrowes, of Gower-street.

John Bate Cardale, esq. of Bedford-row, to Emma, daughter of the late T. Plummer, esq. of Clapham.

Sir Thomas E. Croft, bart. to Sophia, daughter of Richard Lateward, esq. of Ealing Grove.

Mr. David Landell Chambers, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Jane B. Mills, of Broad-street buildings.

John Furtado, esq. to Miss Kimber, both of Walcott-place, Lambeth.

George Gregory Hussey, esq. to Jane, daughter of S. Bayly, esq. both of Kensington.

J. W. Ogle, esq. to Anne, daughter of James Scott, esq. of Bromley.

Arthur Easton, esq. of the Board of Control, to Miss Catherine Raut.

Robert Wilson, esq. of Gloucester, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of James Hallett, esq. of Dulwich.

W. W. Jenkins, esq. of Red-lion-square, to Miss Martin, daughter of the late Thomas Martin, esq. of Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Staines, to Miss Sarah Barton, of Eton

Henry Cobb Cornwall, esq. of Great Knight-rider-street, to Louisa, daughter of John Richardson, esq. of Bury-street, St. James's.

Richard Torin Kindersley, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Leigh Bennett, of Thorpe-place, Surrey.

George Newman, esq. of Clapham-rise, to Miss Poole, of Brixton-place, Surrey.

William Dance, jun. esq. to Miss Waters, both of Holloway.

James Reeves, esq. of Ely-place, to Jane Mary, daughter of Henry Carington Bowles, esq. of Myddleton-house, Enfield.

Dr. Williams, of Bedford-place, to Miss E. L. M. Phillips, daughter of the late J. G. Phillips, esq. M. P. of Cwingwilly, Carmarthenshire.

Mr. H. Rossi, of Lisson-grove, to Catherine Ann, daughter of the Rev. R. Wilson.

Mr. John Gregson, of Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, to Ann, daughter of Henry Shuttleworth, esq. of Great Bowden, Leicestershire.

At Mary-la-bonne church, the Rev. Henry L. Neave, son of Sir T. Neave, bart. to Agnes Ann, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Sheffield.

The Right Hon. Lord Elliot, son of the Earl of St. Germans, to Lady Jemima, daughter of the late Marquis of Cornwallis.

At Sudbury, C. Murray, esq. to Miss Anderson, both of that place.

The Rev. G. Mathew, vicar of Greenwich, to Mary, daughter of S. Enderby, esq. of Blackheath.

At Tottenham, Hugh Fraser Sandeman esq. to Julia, daughter of Lewis Burnand, esq. of Stamford-hill.

John Jefferys, esq. of Blakesbrook, Wor-

cestershire, to Caroline, daughter of Thomas Davy, esq. of Gould-square.

At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. J. M. Morris, to Jane Frances, daughter of the late John Weston, esq.

William Reid, esq. of Chelsea, to Catherine Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Duncombe, esq. of Alfred-place.

James W. Cooper, esq. of the Treasury, to Harriet Angelica, daughter of Thomas Evans, esq. of Park-place, Kensington.

Lord Ellenborough, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Rear Admiral Digby.

John Bayley, esq. F.R. and A.S. of Upper Harley-street, to Sophia Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Ward, of Bangor Castle, in the county of Down.

DIED.

At Poplar, *Elizabeth*, wife of Edward Stock, esq.

At Peckham, 21, *Eleanor*, daughter of William Frampton, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

At Hackney, *Susanna Letitia*, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Watson.

At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, 78, *Mary*, widow of John Shaddick, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the Court of Chancery.

In Stamford street, *Samuel John Maudé*, esq.

At Strand-on-the-Green, 79, *Mrs. Mary Trimmer*.

At Gothic Cottage, Belmont-row, Vauxhall, 31, *Miss Harriet Rowe*.

In Charles-street, Cavendish-square, 28, *Gibbes T. Ross*, esq.

At Dalston, 74, the Rev. *James Maggs*, vicar of Ewell.

At Lower Mall, Hammersmith, 50, *Francis Francis*, esq.

At Edmonton, 81, *Elizabeth*, widow of the Rev. Joseph Gellibrand.

In Edwards'-square, 73, *Mrs. Aspinall*.

In Fleet-street, 25, *David Price*, esq.

At Charing Cross, *Alexander Stratton*, esq. of the Golden Cross.

At Grove-hill, Camberwell, 22, *Charles*, son of Jacob George Wrench, esq. student of Lincoln's-inn.

In London, 72, the Rev. *Wm. Bentley Crathern*, late of Dedham, Essex; for thirty-seven years he was a much esteemed dissenting minister in that place.

In Baker-street, 79, *Lieut. Gen. Andrew Anderson*, of the East-India Company's service, at Bombay.

In Burton Crescent, within a few days of his 84th year, *John Cartwright*, esq., commonly called Major, having formerly been Major to the Nottinghamshire militia. For forty years he had been the undeviating advocate of civil and religious liberty; and in private life, he was as much esteemed for his many amiable qualities as for his public consistency. While a boy, Major Cartwright left his paternal roof to engage in the service of Frederic the Great of Prussia, whence he returned in 1758, and entered as a midshipman in the navy, at the age

age of 18, under Lord Howe. In the same year he was at the capture of Cherbourg and the destruction of its naval basin; and in 1759 was in the glorious action on the French coast, when Sir Edward Hawke defeated Confans. When Lord Howe, who commanded the *Magnanime* in the above action, was selected by the Admiral to make an attack on that part of the French fleet which escaped into the river, only one lieutenant and two midshipmen were taken by his Lordship out of his own ship to attend him on that important service; Mr. Cartwright was one of the latter. It was while with his Lordship he showed his daring spirit by leaping from a 74-gun ship into the sea, as the ship was under sail, to save the life of a young gentleman who had fallen overboard. In 1791, Major Cartwright met the friends of freedom at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, on the 14th July, to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille; and for which the worthy Major received so many insults and provocations from the Lord Lieutenant, that he was provoked to resign the office of Major of the Nottinghamshire militia; but the Deputy-Lieutenants "Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to John Cartwright, Esq. for his services in the Nottinghamshire Regiment of Militia." From that period the exertions of Major C. have been incessant towards obtaining a reform in the House of Commons. In the general naval promotion, after the coronation, he was advanced to the rank of master and commander. He was rather a consistent politician than an acute or profound thinker. He was tenacious of what he conceived to be right; but he could with difficulty be brought to co-operate with other people. In short, it was necessary to adopt his views, and nothing but his views. Times and seasons, too, were nothing to him. It was of no use to tell him that by adopting a certain course at any particular time he would injure the cause; his answer was always, "I never concede any thing to expediency." His style was peculiar: from his stern countenance and his republican air, one would have expected that his manner of writing would be plain and unadorned. On the contrary, he never perhaps wrote a single sentence which did not contain an image of some kind or other. Similes spun out to a merciless length, and leaving no part of the parallel to be supplied by the imagination of the reader, found their way even into his petitions and resolutions.

At Stoke Newington, *Robert Bevil, esq.* a magistrate of Worship-street, and many years Recorder of Lynn.

At Kingsdown-house, Somerset-street, *Catherine*, wife of Aaron Moody, esq.

In Rockingham-row, New Kent-road, 83, *Joseph Saxton, esq.*

At Sydenham, 67, *Andrew Lawrie, esq.* of the Adelphi, a Justice of the Peace for Westminster and Middlesex.

At Brompton, 89, *William Palmer, esq.* a director of Greenwich Hospital, and formerly a commissioner of the navy.

In Old-street-road, 31, *Sarah*, wife of the Rev. S. Blackburn, A.M.

In Edwards's-place, Kensington, 75, *J. Moore, esq.* late of Vale-place, Hammer-smith.

In Bishopgate Within, 27, *Mr. Hugh Blair Finlay.*

At Brentford, *Mrs. Mary Clark.*

At Newington-place, Kennington, *Mrs. Sarah Dawson.*

In Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, 65, *Jesse Gregson, esq.* of Moor-house, Hawk-hurst, Kent.

At Lambeth, 74, *Isaac Riches, esq.* one of the Poor Knights of Windsor. He served as an officer fifty-four years, and during the late war in the barrack-department of the Ordnance Department at Woolwich.

At Tottenham, 78, *J. Dobree, esq.*

In Berner's-street, 66, *Dr. Clough.*

At Hastings, 26, *Mr. William Richardson*, of the respectable firm of Messrs. Hetherington, Burn, and Richardson, of Friday-street, Cheapside.

In York-street, Covent-garden, 39, *Mr. John Henry Bohlé*, foreign bookseller to the King, generally and deservedly lamented.

In Park-street, *Dr. Luby.*

At Deptford, *Mr. Edward John Bromley.*

At New Brentford, 84, *Mr. Moses Banks.*

At Turnham Green, *Mr. David Grant*, of Picket-street, Temple-bar. The universal knowledge and varied talent which evinced itself on every subject he discussed, secured to him the esteem of a numerous circle of scientific friends, who have to regret that he did not live to complete a series of mechanical inventions, relative to naval and garrison artillery, which had much engaged his attention. Among the numerous subjects which occupied his active mind, Mr. Grant made some remarkable improvements in the apparatus and manufacture of soda, magnesia, Seltzer, and other mineral waters, which for several years secured him a large proportion of the public patronage, and the medical world in particular, which we trust will be continued to his widow and family.

In Berkeley-square, 75, the *Right Hon. John Viscount Hampden*. He had only enjoyed his titles since the 20th of last month, when they devolved to him on the death of his brother, and having died without issue he is succeeded in the entailed estates by George Earl of Buckinghamshire.

On the 6th ult. the *Right Hon. John Roper, Lord Teynham*. He is succeeded by his first cousin, Henry Roper Curzon, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. C. Fetton, to the rectory of Cowthorp, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Overton, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Bilton-in-Holderness.

Rev.

Rev. John Sheepshanks, M.A. to the vicarage of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Knight, appointed perpetual curate of St. Paul's church, Sheffield.

Rev. William Palmer, to the vicarage of Petesworth, in the county of Warwick.

Rev. Richard Jenkyns, D.D. to the prebendary of Dindar, in the Cathedral church of Wells.

The Rev. George Crookshank, B.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Countess Dowager of Clonmell.

Rev. Wm. Frederick Hamilton, B.A. is appointed domestic chaplain to Viscount Melbourne.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the Rev. J. Hatchard, M.A. was instituted by the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the vicarage of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Rev. G. B. Tuson, to the vicarage of Huish, with the chapelry of Langport annexed.

Rev. Dr. Jago, to the vicarage of Milton Abbot, Devon.

Rev. D. Jenkins, B.A. to the vicarage of St. Goran, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Freke, M.A. to the vicarage of Loddiswell, with the chapel of Tout-Saints annexed, Devon.

Rev. William Harriott, M.A. to the vicarage of Odiham, with the chapelry of Grewell, Hants.

Rev. Samuel Hill, B.A. to the living of Snargate, diocese of Canterbury.

Rev. John Wing, to the rectory of Cheynies, Bucks.

Rev. Mr. Hume, to the vicarage of Warminster.

Rev. John Howard, M.A. to the rectory of Tacolnestone, Norfolk.

Rev. W. H. Arundell, to the rectory of Cheriton-Fitzpaine, Devon.

Rev. J. W. B. Landon, to the rectory of Lillinstone Lovell, Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. C. Clapp, to the Rectory of Clusten, Wilts.

Rev. Robert Holdsworth, to a prebendary stall in Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. Joseph Badely, to the vicarage of Blewbury, Berks.

Rev. Thomas Nelson, to the church and parish of Little Dunkeld, in the county of Perth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE first anniversary of the Botanical and Horticultural Society for the counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, took place within the month. C. M. Nigge, esq., in the chair.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge, similar to the one at Bangor Ferry, over the River Tyne, between North and South Shields.

Three of those rare fish, the lump-sucker (*cylopleurus lumpus*), were lately caught by the fishermen on the coast of Durham and Northumberland: the largest was nineteen inches and a-half long, and weighed 10lbs. A gentleman resident at Bywell has preserved these fish in his collection.

Married.] Mr. Henderson, to Miss Peers; Mr. O. O. Ingo, to Miss E. Berkley; Mr. R. R. Baker, to Miss E. Scott; Mr. C. Burden, to Mrs. E. Gibb: all of Newcastle.—Mr. A. Mather, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Cameron, of Gateshead.—Mr. A. Palmer, to Miss M. Spoor; Mr. W. Peveral, to Miss A. Southern: all of Durham.—Mr. W. Ellice, of Pickering, to Miss M. Nixon, of Darlington.—At Darlington, Mr. T. Forster, to Miss E. Welsh, of Manchester.—Mr. T. Hands, of Stockton-upon-Tees, to Miss Coates, of York.—Mr. R. Greenwell, to Miss M. Burn; Mr. H. Beckwith, to Miss A. Lowdon: all of Lambton.—Mr. W. Armstrong, of Heddon, Berks, to Miss Hawthorn, of Walbottle.—The Rev.

John Metcalfe, to Miss E. Chapman, of Thornton Aust, Wensleydale.—Mr. W. Carrick, of Byker, to Miss M. Gallon, of Heaton.—Mr. Wilson, of Blyth, to Miss Bell, of North Shields.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 64, Mrs. J. Affleck.—26, Mrs. A. Brown, deservedly regretted.—In the Westgate, 34, Mrs. Smith.—At the East Ballast hills, 74, Mrs. J. Graham.—On the Bankside, 87, Mr. P. Houghton.—37, Mr. W. Bullock.—In Green-court, at an advanced age, Joseph Airey, esq.—At Gateshead, 44, Mrs. C. Bowstead.—28, Mrs. S. Robson.—87, Mrs. M. Pearson.

At Durham, 74, Mrs. E. Thompson.—In the college, 67, Mathew Woodfield, esq., steward to the Dean and Chapter.

At Sunderland, 64, the Rev. Thomas Mason, minister of the Scotch Church, Spring-garden-lane.—70, Mr. R. Wake.

At North Shields, in Dockway-square, 63, the Rev. Chas. Charleton, M.A., vicar of Tynemouth, generally and justly regretted.—55, Mrs. E. Collingwood, of the Low Lights.—In Bedford-street, 28, Mr. R. Flett.—57, Mrs. E. Johnson.—Mr. W. Richardson, notary public, suddenly. He was the author of a new Translation of the Odes of Anacreon of Teos.

At South Shields, 80, Mrs. Golightly.

At Darlington, 71, Mr. Jer. Watson, suddenly.—69, Mr. M. Toole.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss A. C., daughter

ter of the late James Morrison, esq., of the Mint.—81, Mr. John Vaux.

At Morpeth, 77, Mrs. S. Bowen, widow of the Rev. Thos. B. M. A., late of Fulham.—83, Mr. Robt. Creighton.

At Wooler, 40, Miss Davison, suddenly.—At Rise Carr, near Darlington, Mr. J. Gent, suddenly.—At Threepwood, 24, Mrs. Arthur, much respected.—At Chester-le-street, 54, Mrs. M. Mowbray.—67, Mrs. M. Thompson.—29, Mrs. S. Brown.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle Exhibition.—The institution established in Carlisle in 1823, for the promotion of the fine arts in the North of England, was within the month opened for the second annual exhibition. Pictures from almost every great English master were displayed; the company, or visitors, was numerous.

The Netherby Farming Society held their fourth Annual Meeting at the Graham's Arms Inn, Longtown, within the month, when the prizes for the current year were adjudged to several meritorious individuals.

Married.] Mr. W. Neasdale, to Miss E. Dixon, both of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Tomlinson, of Carlisle, to Miss J. Bell, of Brampton.—Peter Richardson, esq., to Miss M. Moore; Mr. Wm. Stamper, to Miss F. Wallace, all of Whitehaven.—Johnstone, M.D., of Cockermouth, to Miss J. Jopson, of Buttermere.—Mr. Jas. Derome, to Miss A. Skaife; Mr. J. Whitehead, to Miss A. Yar; Mr. W. Shackley, to Miss Hawthornwaite, all of Kendal.—Mr. T. Webster, of Ingleton, to Miss Burrow, of Wrayston-hall.—Mr. W. Sands, of High Wrea, to Miss C. Benn, of Middleton, St. Bee's.—Mr. J. Coulthard, to Miss J. Elliott, of Woodside, Flimby.

Died.] At Carlisle, 38, Mrs. Margt. Caldwell.—In Botchergate, 88, Mr. J. Hatton.

At Whitehaven, 89, Mr. Jer. Townley.—62, Miss Watson, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Parton, 42, Mr. Henry Collins, painter, of Whitehaven.

At Workington, Capt. Dalrymple.

At Kendal, 40, Mr. Jas. Dixon.—54 Mrs. Dalrymple.—38, Mrs. M. Clark.

At Brampton, 74, Mr. L. Townley, much respected.

At Wigton, 54, Mr. Jas. Fisher.—68, Mr. J. Westmorland.—60, Mr. A. Johnston.

At Stanwix, 24, Lieut. J. Fawcett.—At Blackwell, 60, Mr. J. James.

YORKSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a suite of public-rooms at Hull, by which the philosophical, choral, and florist societies will be accommodated. A committee of four from each society has been appointed to accomplish this desirable purpose.

A public meeting was lately held at Sheffield, at which the Master-Cutler presided, for considering the plan for uniting four canals at Peak Forest, Sheffield, Ches-

terfield, and Cromford, and the railway from the Cromford Canal to Mansfield.

Married.] Mr. H. Dresser, to Miss E. Garbutt, both of Hull.—Mr. J. Hayes, jun., to Miss M. Calvert; Mr. P. Fardy, to Miss M. Machen; Mr. J. Thwaites, to Miss S. Lupton; Mr. Fred. Blackburn, to Miss S. Overend; Mr. J. Kaye, to Miss E. Atkinson; Mr. E. Buckley, to Miss Owden, all of Leeds.—Mr. N. Brown, of Leeds, to Miss S. Carr, of Gomersall.—Mr. R. Coldwell to Miss M. Stead.—Mr. W. B. Haigh, of Wakefield, to Miss Skelton, of Pontefract.—Mr. J. Hunter, of Emley, to Miss P. Walker, of Westgate-end, Wakefield.—Mr. J. Bayes, of Halifax, to Miss M. Micklethwaite, of Clifton.—Mr. J. Tyas, of Huddersfield, to Miss E. Beaumont, of Kirkheaton.—Mr. J. Dinmore, to Mrs. Lazenby, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. G. Shaw, to Miss M. A. Stocks; Mr. T. Stutterd, to Miss E. Brook, all of Longwood.—Mr. T. Mallinson, of Lindley, to Miss B. Haigh, of Slaithwaite.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss M. Smithson, both of Bramley.—Mr. W. Foster, to Miss S. Jackson, both of Skircoat.—Mr. J. Haigh, to Mrs. S. Haigh, both of Mirfield.

Died.] At York, on the Old Sand-hill, Mr. Jas. Monkman.—Miss Wilbank, suddenly.—In Skeldergate, 41, Mr. George Fowler, suddenly.—Mr. John Lawton.

At Leeds, 77, Mrs. A. Prince.—In Duke-street, at an advanced age, Mr. Isaac Field, of the firm of Messrs. Field, Royston, and Field, and a member of the Society of Friends.—In Kirkgate, 47, Mr. F. Stubbs.

At Wakefield, 62, Mr. W. Dyer.—In Providence-street, Mrs. Wood, suddenly.—Mr. John Senior.

At Ilulifax, on Savile-green, 70, Mrs. Ralph, widow of the Rev. John Ralph.—Miss Kershaw.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Hudson.—Mrs. Crann.

At Knaresborough, 68, Mr. W. Hewgill.

At Bradford, Richard Holmes, esq., of the Lodge, Mount Pleasant.

At Barnbow, 85, Mr. T. Braim.—At Heckmondwike, 67, Mr. F. Allott, much respected.—At Lofthouse, 72, Mrs. A. Hawksworth.—At Hunslet, 87, Mr. Jos. Varley.—At Yeadon, 66, Mr. Jer. Slater.—At Westfield-house, the wife of the Hon. E. Hawke.

LANCASHIRE.

At the late Lancaster assizes there were only twenty-nine prisoners for trial, and none were remarkable for atrocity.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Manchester, for establishing in that town a portable Gas Company, for the supply of houses, shops, &c. with compressed oil or other gas. The establishment was resolved upon.

It has been ascertained that not less than 20 30,000

30,000 power looms are now in use in the district that surrounds Manchester.

The quantity of cotton converted into yarn in Great Britain and Ireland in one year is about lbs. 160,000,000

The loss in spinning may be estimated at one ounce and a-half per pound 15,000,000

Quantity of yarn produced ... 145,000,000
Amount, supposing 18d. to be the average price per pound, £10,875,000

According to Mr. Kennedy's calculation that every person employed in spinning produces 900lbs. per annum, the number of persons employed is 161,111. The number of spindles employed, supposing each to produce 15lbs. weight per annum, is 9,666,666. The capital invested in buildings and machinery cannot be less than 10,000,000. It is calculated that the rental of Manchester, including Salford, Chorlton Row, &c., will be increased at least 15,000*l.* this year by new buildings. The increase is principally in cottage property, under 12*l.* a-year.

Married.] Mr. Jos. Edwards, to Arabell, daughter of John Bancks, *m.d.*; Mr. Chas. Hughes to Miss M. Wardle; Mr. J. Walker, to Miss Birch: all of Manchester. —Mr. J. Fielden, of Manchester, to Miss M. Taylor, of Rochdale.—Mr. Weston, of Manchester, to Miss H. Chapman, of Macclesfield.—Mr. W. Beard, to Miss C. Critchley; Mr. B. Brown, to Miss S. Cockbane; Mr. W. S. Helsby, to Miss G. Mutch; Mr. J. Horward, to Miss M. Phythian; Mr. R. Wright, to Miss H. Denhigh; Mr. J. Crichton, to Mrs. E. French: all of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Luck, of Hartlepool, to Mrs. Adamson, of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Webster, of Ingleton, to Miss Burrow, of Wrayton-hall.

Died.] At Manchester, 56, Mrs. Jannette Ainsworth, of Great Lever, near Bolton. —Mr. E. Parkes, late of Deansgate.—26, Mr. E. J. Weaver, generally respected.

At Liverpool, Mr. W. Armstrong.—26, Mr. J. Rhodes.—66, Mr. Jos. Fox, generally and justly lamented.—58, Elizabeth, widow of John Smith, *esq.*, of Rodney street.—108, *Mary Griffiths*.—40, Mr. S. Mathers.—60, Mr. W. Green.

At Bury, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. Harris.—66, Mrs. Unsworth, widow of the Rev. Henry Unsworth, *A.M.*, formerly minister of St. John's, much and deservedly regretted.

At Preston, 88, Mr. T. Nayler, generally regretted.

At Warrington, 26, Mr. Wm. Leigh, deservedly regretted.—60, Mr. Jos. Banks.

At West Derby, 80, Mr. W. Purser.—At Edge-hill, near Liverpool, 41, Robert Chappell, *esq.*—At Wavertree, 53, Mrs. E. Newby.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Charles Calley, *esq.*, to Miss

M. A. Royle, both of Chester.—The Rev. Robt. Clowes, *A.M.*, Vicar of Knutsford, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. T. Jee, *A.M.*, of Thaxted.—Mr. R. Crook, of Over Dariven, to Miss M. Walker, of Parkgate. —Mr. W. Bowker, to Miss Corley, both of Lymm.

Died.] At Chester, 84, Mrs. Williams, widow of Bennet Williams, *esq.*, generally and justly esteemed and lamented.

At Macclesfield, Mr. W. Stubbs.—At Stockport, Miss Anabell Armstrong.—At Knutsford, 70, Wm. Thomas Quayle, *esq.* —At Kingsley, 50, William Hall, *esq.*, much and deservedly lamented.—At Dukinfield-hall, 44, John Newton, *esq.*

DERBYSHIRE.

A canal at Ashbourn has lately been projected by Mr. Johnson, and his surveys submitted to, and approved by a recent meeting of the land-owners and traders of the district of Ashbourn. It is proposed, by a line little more than twenty miles in length, passing by the town of Ashbourn, to connect the Derby canal near to that town, with the Uttoxeter branch of the Trent and Mersey canal. Its chief advantages will consist in conveying coals from both of its extremities into the district traversed by it, and the export of admirable freestone and limestone, some of it possessing water-setting properties, from the quarries with which it would connect in Staffordshire and on the east of Ashbourn; besides opening a shorter and more direct water communication between Derby, Leek, the Wiches, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

Married.] Mr. F. Field, to Miss M. Lucy; Mr. Lawley, to Miss Harris: all of Derby. —Mr. E. Taylor, of Frisby, to Miss G. Bamford, of Derby.—Mr. J. Spendlove, of Shettle, to Miss P. Marshall, of the Cliff-house, near Crich.—Mr. Jos. Oakden, of Ashford in the Willows, to Miss M. A. Hopkins, of Cubley.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Benj. Gilbert. —In St. Helen-street, Miss M. Smith.

At Belper, 64, Mrs. Cath. Hibbert.—At Openwood-gate, 68, Mr. Edw. Simpson.—At Bonsall, 72, Mr. E. Harding.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We regret to state that the black fever has lately been introduced into Nottingham. Several persons have fallen victims, and others remain dangerously ill. The infection is supposed to have been brought in bales of cotton from Egypt.

Married.] Mr. E. Brown, to Miss S. Greaves.—Mr. J. Stubbs, to Miss P. Riley; Mr. E. Oldknow, to Miss A. Goodwin; Mr. W. Tansley, to Miss T. Chandler; Mr. D. Proctor, to Miss S. James; Mr. W. Hopkins, to Miss M. F. Barker; Mr. Jos. Stockdale, to Miss M. Hickling: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Burton, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Elston, of Sheffield.—Mr. W. Dabell, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Tipper, of Derby.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, of

of Nottingham, to Miss Clayton, of Loscoe.—Mr. T. Whitworth, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, to Miss H. Talbot, of Sutton-upon-Trent.—Mr. F. Rippingale, to Miss H. Flear, both of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Castle-gate, 86, Mrs. H. Wright.—In Snenton-street, 61, Mr. F. Goody.—In Barker-gate, Mrs. Elnor.—36, Mr. W. Pearson, late of Grant-ham.—In Nile-street, 39, Mrs. Haywood.—In Goose-gate, 54, Mr. W. Burdus.—Alexander Gordon Donaldson, esq., late of Dungank-place, near Castle Douglas, Scotland, justly esteemed.

At New Bradford, 38, Mrs. J. Wheatley.—At Beeston, 30, Mrs. A. Seymour.—At Carlton, 51, Mr. T. Cave.—At Rat-cliff upon-Trent, 56, Mrs. Allsebrook.—At New Radford, 46, Mr. S. Peach, regretted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late Agricultural Show at Lincoln was well attended. Some fine stock were exhibited, and many entries were made for the premiums.

A wretched individual named James Wetherill, was lately executed on Lincoln castle-walls, for the murder of a Mr. W. Berridge, of Brigg.

Married.] Mr. F. Dodd, of Lincoln, to Miss H. Caseborn, of Halifax.—Richard Thorold, esq., of Weelsby-house, to Miss Frances Thunnard, of Boston.

Died.] At Gainsborough, 24, the Rev. Jas. Kennedy, generally esteemed and lamented.

At Grantham, 78, Mr. W. Routen.

At Louth, 84, Mr. Shadlock.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

It has been stated that the Moira and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Baths were never so much resorted to as during the present season. The beautiful structure which contains the baths at Ashby is proceeding towards a completion; and the erection of a number of new houses in front thereof may be looked for by another season. A new inn upon an extensive scale is also likely to be built.

Married.] Mr. J. Warden, to Miss C. Mann, both of Leicester.—Henry Atkinson, esq., of Barnsley, to Miss M. Cole, of Leicester.—Mr. W. Martin, of Leicester, to Miss L. Flint, of Midhurst.—Mr. W. Britton, of Sapcote, to Miss Day, of the Humberstone-gate, Leicester.—Mr. J. Sharpe, late of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Smith, of Donsthorpe.—Mr. H. Browne, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss E. Fowler, of Alton Grange.—M. J. Simpson, of Bretingby, to Miss A. Oldaires, of Cesters Over.—Mr. W. Beaumont, of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Miss F. Carter, of Coventry.—Mr. J. Wileman, to Miss F. Abbotts, both of Earl Shilton.

Died.] At Leicester, 77, Mr. Alex. Dudgeon.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Milligan, wife of Robert Milligan, esq.—Mrs. Cecil.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Appleby.

At Castle Donington, Mr. Hall.

At Ashbourne, 39, Mr. John Frith, jun.

At Long Clawson, 91, Mr. J. Hind.—

At Medbourn, the Rev. W. Williams.—

At Holwell, 41, Mr. Jos. Watts.—At

Osgathorp, 22, Miss M. Simpson.—At

Newton Harcourt, Mrs. Weston.—At Hug-

glescote, 51, Mr. Jos. Inglesant, late of Leicester.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Walsall to Miss Em. Horner, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. York, to Miss M. Duncomb; Mr. W. Shoolbred, to Miss W. Wynn: all of Wolverhampton.—Mr. W. Sparrow, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Turton, of Gornal.—At Leek, Henry Cruso, esq., to Miss M. Badnall, of Highfield.—Mr. B. Harrison, of Butterton, to Miss M. Fox, of Boothby.—Mr. W. Woolley, to Miss C. Proud, both of Bilston.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Benj. Molineux, 71, Mrs. H. Walton, late of Moor-street, Birmingham.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. H. Bakewell, suddenly.—At West Brunwich, 77, Henry Seagar, esq., deservedly regretted.—At the Oaks, near Wolverhampton, 17, Miss M. A. Corsen.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A company has been recently formed at Birmingham for establishing a rail-road from that town through the Staffordshire collieries, and iron-works, by Wolverhampton, Nantwich, and Chester, to the Mersey, to communicate with Liverpool; with branches to Dudley and Stourbridge, to the Shropshire coal and iron-works, to the Staffordshire potteries and to Chester. The company propose to convey heavy goods between Birmingham and Liverpool at the rate of eight miles an hour, and for less than half the present cost of canal carriage. Loco-motive carriages are to be employed upon the road.

Married.] Mr. J. Marshall, of New John-street, to Miss M. A. Jefcoate, of Bloomsbury-place; Mr. B. Bridgewater, to Miss Hathaway; Mr. B. Rogers, to Miss C. Fisher; Mr. W. Withers, to Mrs. E. Withers: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Dale-end, Birmingham, to Miss E. Birt, late of Ashted-cottage.—John Higgins, esq., of Bridge-Town, to Miss Em. Hunt, of Stratford-on-Avon.—The Rev. W. W. Greenway, L.L.B., rector of Newbold Verdon, to Miss Emma Mayo, late of Coleshill.

Died.] At Warwick, 19, Miss M. Checkley.

At Birmingham, in Suffolk-street, 27, Miss Eliz. Sanders.—In Great Brooke-street, 61, Mr. T. Rochel.—In Suffolk-street, 26, Mrs. M. Shenton.—In Colemore-row, 33, of the firm of W. and T. Avery, Digbeth.—On Snow-hill, 44, Mrs. A. Cartwright.

At Coventry, in Gosford-street, Mrs. Morris, much lamented.—In the New Buildings,

Buildings, Miss Stringer.—Mr. Wm. Eburn.—In St. Nicholas'-place, 73, Mrs. Isa. Cuerton.

At Hockley, 42, Mr. Jos. Ashford.—At Moseley, 20, Miss H. S. Morgan.—At Graisle Green, 19, Miss A. M. Kempson.—At Saltisford, 72, Mrs. Burton.—At Nuneaton, 69, Mr. T. Coleman.

SHROPSHIRE.

An exposure of recent robbery of the poor took place at the late Shrewsbury assizes which ought to be held up in *terrorem*. Edward Beattall and George Willings, the former steward and the latter clerk to the corporation for the management of the poor of Shrewsbury, were convicted of embezzling various sums of money. The amount is stated to be *three thousand pounds*! The indignant judge, Parke, sentenced them to fourteen years' transportation.

Married.] Mr. C. Jones, to Miss A. Owen, both of Oswestry.—The Hon. and Rev. William Nevill, to Miss Caroline Leeke, of Longford-hall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Canlin.—At the Priory, 69, Mrs. Smith, widow of the Rev. William Smith, generally and deservedly regretted.—78, Mrs. Bromley, late of the Wyle Cop.—On the Mount, Mrs. Mary Strange.—Mr. Cartwright.

At Bishop's Castle, Miss H. James.

At Ollerton, 51, Mr. J. Pratchett.—At Belle Vue, 74, James Male, esq., an active magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant for this county.—At Kilsall, Miss E. S. Bishton.—At Hopton-rectory, Ann, wife of the Rev. C. Walcot.—At the Old Lea, near Newport, 77, Charles Gilbert, esq.

On Thursday, Sept. 16, after a few hours illness, Thomas Webb, esq., of Kitwell-House, near Halesowen, aged 74. He had for a long time retired from the bustle of public life, to pass the evening of his days in the bosom of his family. For upwards of forty years, he had practised as an eminent attorney in Birmingham, and no man stood higher in his profession, or enjoyed more entirely, the confidence of his townsmen than himself. He was a man of a very superior mind. To his profession he was an ornament, not only as respected his legal knowledge, but as the kind, the patient, disinterested adviser of him who sought his assistance to extricate him from difficulties, disputes and distress. As a literary character, his acquirements were general in almost every branch of science. He was not only a philosopher and a poet, but a good man, and a bright ornament to society. He is now no more, but he will not soon be forgotten; the memory of his many virtues, his warm affection as a parent, his unshaken sincerity as a friend, his upright conduct as a public member of society, will remain indelibly fixed on the hearts of all who knew him, and now deplore his death.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The 101st Meeting of the choirs of Wor-

cester, Hereford, and Gloucester, took place within the month at Worcester. The amount of each day's collection at the cathedral door, was as follows:

First day, ...	£154	14	6
Second day, ...	368	7	0
Third day, ...	305	10	5½

Total . . . £828 11 11½

Being 3*l.* more than the sum collected in 1821.

The newly invented stomach pump was recently used at the Worcester Infirmary with success, in extracting a quantity of laudanum from the stomach.

Married.] George Thomas Turner, esq., of Worcester, to Miss Janetta Pershouse, of Eardington.—James Best, esq., to Eleanor, daughter of the late George Woodyatt, M.D., of Worcester.—Mr. P. Matthews, of Stourbridge, to Miss E. Edwards, of Chaddesley Corbet.—Mr. R. Bateman, of Evesham, to Miss S. Claridge, of Berlingham.

Died.] At Malvern, 73, Lieut.-General Dunn, of Bath.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Cooke, of Ledbrooke, to Miss E. Rosser, of Hereford.—James Jukes Frances, esq., of Walford, to Miss M. Price, of Sheep Leasow.—Mr. God-sall, to Miss M. A. Poole, both of Tarrington.

Died.] At Hereford, 80, Hannah, widow of William Milton, esq., generally and deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Ledbury, 63, James Hurd, esq.—At Little Hereford, Mrs. Price.—At Lyon's-hall, 91, Mr. F. Harper.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

At the late Gloucester assizes, five prisoners received sentence of death; two were ordered for seven years' transportation, and the remainder to imprisonment for different periods.

By the recent death of the widow of the late Mr. Richard Jones of Dursley, the following bequests, in 3 per cent. Consols, under his will are become payable.

Gloucester Infirmary	£250
Bath Hospital	250
For new pewing Dursley Church . .	450
For support of Church Sunday Schools for boys and girls at Dursley	600
To the Friendly Society held at the Old Bell in Dursley	250
To four other Friendly Societies, established in Dursley, £150 each . . .	600

£2400

The residue of the personal property, after payment of legacies and expenses, is given to the Gloucester Infirmary.

At the last Assizes held at Monmouth, an action was brought by a Mr. Shepherd, an attorney at Usk, to recover from the defendant, overseer of the poor, a penalty of 20*l.* for refusing an inhabitant an inspection of the

the poor's-rate levied by the parish. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 20*l*.

Married.] John Sidney Farrell, esq., of the Artillery, to Miss M. Baynton, of Clifton.—John Morgan, esq., of Llandovery, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Caerleon.—Lieut. Wm. Bailey, R.N., to Miss H. Ellis, of Berkeley.—Mr. H. S. Ludlow, of Pool-house, Yate, to Miss L. Mitchell, of Joy Cottage, Chippenham.—Mr. W. H. Hankins, of the Green-house, Dymock, to Miss J. Jones, of Alltabella, near Usk.

Died.] At Gloucester, 34, Mr. John Matthews.

At Bristol, in Bishop-street, 83, Susanah, widow of Edw. Watkins, esq., of Alveston.

At Cheltenham, 56, Thomas Tomlins, esq., generally esteemed and regretted.—67, the Hon. Sophia Acheson, sister to the Earl of Gosford.

At Minchinhampton, 79, Richard Whitehead, esq.—At Hartpury, Mary, Anne, wife of Major J. Canning, of the East-India Company's service.—At Brockworth, Mr. Baldwin, suddenly.—At Thornbury, 51, Samuel Parmiter, of Bristol, a member of the Society of Friends.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Slatter, of Holywell, to Miss R. Davis, of the High-street; Mr. H. Hamlin, to Miss M. Chaundy, of Goat-lane; Mr. J. Smith, to Miss E. Carter, of Holywell; Mr. Giles, to Mrs. Seal: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Brain, to Miss Bearsley, both of Banbury.—Mr. W. Blake, of Oakenham-farm, Newington, to Mrs. S. Brangwin, of Grove-end, Bucks.

Died.] At Oxford, 75, Mrs. E. Evans, late St. Aldate's.—54, Mr. Benj. Davis.—In St. Ebbe's, 89, Mr. T. Cox.—In the High-street, 47, Mrs. Howse.—In George-lane, 65, Mr. Geo. Andrews, deservedly regretted.

At Woodstock, 26, Mr. Geo. Darke, of Worcester.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. R. Norton.

At Pytton, 79, Mr. W. Wiggins, respected.—At Fair Mile Henley, Mrs. Johnson.—At Wheatly, 26, Mr. T. Armbrough.—At South Hinksey, Mrs. J. Hunt, justly regretted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

A clerical magistrate of Buckinghamshire, a Mr. Lowndes, lately sentenced to the thread-mill, on pretence of vagrancy, two licensed preachers of the names of Harvey and Ward, of the sect of Baptist Revivalists, who were collecting money for the erection of chapels.

A well, possessing medicinal properties, situate near the extremity of the Long Walk, Windsor, has been lately re-opened by directions of the king—Its taste similar to Cheltenham Spa.

Died.] Mr. J. Dinsdale, to Miss M. Heath; Mr. Geo. Batchelor, to Miss E. Bellingham: all of Buckingham.—Maurice Workman, esq., of Reading, to Miss Soph.

Weston, of Wilsley Green, Cranbrook.—Edwin Fardon, to Lydia Whiting, both of Reading, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Gregory, to Miss M. Keates, both of Abingdon.

Died.] At Aylesbury, 74, Mr. Deacon, justly respected.—50, Mrs. Woodman.

At High Wycombe, 67, Mrs. Priscella Beyan, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Reading, Mrs. Frewen.—Mr. Fulkes, of the Forbury.—In London-street, 71, Mr. Burton.—At Newbury, Mr. J. Stroud.

At West Hendred, 70, Mr. W. Saunders, much and deservedly esteemed.—At Streatley-Mill, Mrs. Child, and Miss Child, her sister, both greatly respected.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Nine small tenements held by the poor at Eaton, Bedfordshire, were lately destroyed by fire, together with their contents. A subscription has been opened for relief of the sufferers.

Married.] Mr. R. Oldaker, of Rickmansworth, to Miss Lyd. Lawrence, of Loosely-row, Prince's Risborough.—William Walker, esq., of Berkhamstead, to Miss Charl. Parker, of Treleigh-house.

Died.] At Dunstable, 22, Mr. Chas. Hart, of Woodham, Mortimer-hall, near Maldon.

At Hitchin, 69, William Wilshire, esq., Chairman of the Bedfordshire Quarter Sessions, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire. Mr. Wilshire was an active and independent man, and ever ready to exert himself in the cause of the freedom of the subject.

At Woburn, the Hon. Mrs. Seymour, wife of Henry Seymour, esq.—At Sawbridgeworth, Molly, widow of the Rev. John Lane, late vicar.—At Great Chissall, near Royston, Mrs. Kent.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] R. T. Scarborough, esq., of Northampton, to Louisa, daughter of the Rev. S. P. Harpur, rector of Calthorpe.—The Rev. Wm. Thursby, vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to Miss E. M. Hargreaves, of Ormerod-house, Lancashire.—Mr. Thornton, to Miss A. French, both of Byfield.

Died.] At Northampton, 81, Mrs. A. Cooke.—86, W. Ker, esq. M.D., upwards of sixty years principal medical attendant at the Northampton infirmary.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The marble bust of the lamented Dr. E. D. Clarke, by Chantrey, is now placed in the vestibule of the University Library, at Cambridge, among those fine specimens of ancient sculpture which that celebrated traveller brought from Greece.

Married.] John Okes, esq., of Cambridge, to Miss M. E. C. Martin, of Epping.—Mr. J. Smith, of Wisbeach, to Miss M. Breese, of Walsoken.—Mr. C. Wakefield, to Miss M. Bacchus, both of March.—The Rev. — Moore, of Moulton, to Betanias, daughter of the late Thomas Tunnard, esq., of Frampton-hall.

Died.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Caius College, 25, Mr. H. Shaw, son of John Shaw, esq., of Gower-street, Bedford Square.

At Ely, at an advanced age, Mrs. Barker, of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Wisbeach, 37, Miss Pope, of Friday Bridge.

At March, 41, Mr. F. Phillips.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. H. J. Balls, of St. Michael at Plea, to Mrs. Shalders, of Norwich.—Mr. J. C. Walne, of Brockdish, to Miss M. Cole, of Surry-street, Norwich.—Mr. W. H. Edwards, of Norwich, to Miss A. Brown, of Godmanchester.—Mr. W. Baker, of Old Backenham, to Miss M. Wade, of St. Stephen's, Norwich.—Mr. R. Richards, of Swardston, to Miss C. Hays, of Norwich.—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. B. Palmer, to Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Jones, R.N.—Mr. A. Gissing to Mrs. Everson, both of Stradbroke.—Mr. G. Boulton, of Heigham, to Miss M. A. Chambers, of Yarmouth.

Died.] At Norwich, in Stepping-lane, 42, Mr. Jas. B. Sparke.—In St. Edmund's, 33, Miss A. T. Lamb.—In the Castle Ditches, 68, Mrs. Royal.—36, Mr. R. Wilmot, generally and deservedly regretted.—In Chapel-field, 86, James Barnham, esq.

At Yarmouth, 62, Mr. Robt. Pearson.—46, Mrs. E. Cooper.—35, Mr. Robt. Eldridge.—76, Mrs. Cath. Smith.—20, Mrs. S. Curtis.—59, Mr. Pierson.—71, Mr. Ja. Sherring.

At Broom, 84, Mr. Jer. Day.—At Bracendale-hill, Henry Beevor, M.D.—At Lakenham, Miss Hardy, of Norwich.—At Cawston, 48, Mr. J. Ebbetts.—At Felmingham, Mr. T. Newman.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. R. Smith, jun., to Miss C. Fenton, both of Stowmarket.—Mr. J. Martin, of Beccles, to Miss M. Folkard, of East Bergholt.—Mr. J. Scope, of Needham Market, to Miss E. Ruffell, of Great Baddow.—C. Murray, esq., to Miss Anderson, both of Sudbury.—Mr. B. White, to Miss M. Kerry, both of Eye.—Mr. Jas. Wood, of Great Totham, to Miss E. Bourne, of Munden.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Newbourn.

At Ipswich, 74, Lieut. Gen. John Prince.—In St. Lawrence, 59, Mr. Rolfe.—In Lady-lane, 43, Mr. Jos. Cabburn.

At Woodbridge, 39, Mr. W. Osborn.

At Bungay, 78, Mrs. Burstal.

At Beccles, 77, the Rev. Bence Bence, rector of Beccles St. Michael and Thorington, and vicar of Beccles St. Mary.—At Wheatacre, Mrs. Sheriffe, wife of the Rev. T. Sheriffe, jun.—At St. Clement's, 49, Mr. Filby.—At Rougham, 70, Mr. J. Blomfield.—At Erisarton, 44, Mrs. Smith.

ESSEX.

A melancholy detail of losses sustained by the dreadful hail storm in Essex, on 14th July last, has been recently published in the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, with the view

of inducing benevolent persons to aid the subscription now going forward for the relief of the sufferers. The total loss is stated at 14,827l. 6s. 5d.

Married.] Mr. W. O. Clay, to Miss E. Chamberlain; Mr. R. Simpson, to Miss S. Bruce: all of Colchester.—The Rev. P. Sibree, of Wethersfield, to Miss M. Burder, of Finchingfield.—Mr. J. Gurson, of Thaxted, to Miss S. Osborn, of Chatham.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Geo. Nokes.

At Braintree, 23, Mr. H. Joslin.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Wink.—At Forest-hall, Birchanger, 61, the Rev. W. Elliott, rector of Mablethorpe, and curate of Henham.

KENT.

The Sittingbourne Bank of the firm of Louth, Burgess and Co. has lately suspended payment.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Stock, to Miss M. A. Ashelby; Mr. Hooker, to Miss C. Robos; Mr. H. Ward, to Miss Harvey; Mr. T. G. Meridith, to Miss A. Pratt: all of Canterbury.—Mr. G. Burgess, of Canterbury, to Miss M. A. Webb, of Fordwich.—Mr. J. Boyton, of Dover, to Miss E. Strong, of Ramsgate.—Mr. W. Young, to Miss Hunt; Mr. S. T. Cripe, to Miss A. Shrubsole; Mr. W. Fullman, to Miss S. Summers; Mr. E. Golding, to Miss C. Foster: all of Chatham.—Samuel Eyles Pierce, esq., of Tonbridge, to Miss Anna Beehing, of Tonbridge Wells.—Mr. J. Westover, of Lenham, to Miss R. Goldsmith, of Chatham.

Died.] At Canterbury, 63, Mr. R. Bax, deservedly regretted.—In St. Dunstan's, 63, Mrs. Solomon.—In Dover-lane, Mrs. Maxted.

At Dover, Mr. W. Green, late of London.—Mr. J. Neale.—Miss R. Beer.—23, Miss Susan, Thompson, generally and deservedly esteemed.

At Rochester, 63, R. Corral.

At Chatham, 26, Mr. W. Gardener, 74, Mr. T. Hall.—22, Mrs. Worslett.—25, Mrs. E. Cockhead.—80, Mrs. J. Grant.

At Sandwich, Miss M. Westbeech.

At Mersham, Miss M. Birch, generally esteemed.—At Hawkhurst, Mrs. A. Gregson.—At Whitstable, 44, Mrs. J. Scourge.—At Appledore, 92, John Eve, esq., much and deservedly respected.—At Southend, Miss Eliz. Forster.—At Cranbrook, Mrs. King.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. Jas. Gray, to Miss Comper, both of Chichester.—The Rev. A. P. Kelly, of Little Hampton, to Miss Jenkins, of Clewer Villa.

Died.] At Chichester, in North-street, Mrs. Smith.

At Brighton, in Bond-street, Mrs. S. Stone.—74, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Wall.—Two days after his landing at Brighton, from the *Mariner*, Capt. Charles Young, commander of the *Fame*, which ship was destroyed by fire at Bencoolen on the 2d of February last.

At Hastings, Gillmore Croft, esq., late an eminent surgeon of London.

At West Tarring, 77, Mr. J. Goodyer.—
At Bosham, 40, Mr. H. Cooke, of
Islington, justly regretted.

HAMPSHIRE.

The General Annual meeting of the
Portsmouth and Portsea Literary and Phi-
losophical Society, was held within the
month, when a very gratifying Report of
the proceedings of the last Session was laid
before the meeting.

The receipt of the late musical festival in
Portsmouth, produced above one thousand
pounds.

Married.] Mr. Wansborough, of Weston-
super-Mare, to Miss M. C. Shartman, of
Southampton.—Edward Kirkpatrick, esq.,
of Southampton, to Miss S. S. Hughes, of
Youngwoods, Isle of Wight.—Mr. S.
Griffin, of Portsea, to Mary, daughter of
Richard Mosbery, esq., of Portsmouth.

At Alverstoke, Peter Stewart, R.N., to
Miss E. Collins, late of Eling.—The Rev.
A. Goddard, to Mary Ann, daughter of
Capt. G. Barker, R.N.

Died.] At Winchester, in Cheeschill-
street, 85, Mr. Cole, much respected.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. H. Brown, ge-
nerally respected.—Mr. J. Child, of the
Victualling Department.—82, Mr. M. Hart.
At Portsea, Mr. T. Mew.—62, Mrs. E.
Bowyer.—62, Mrs. Cooke.—Mr. J. Wier.

At Gosport, 26, Louisa, wife of R. B.
Freer, esq., Vet. batt.

At Shirley-house, 72, the Rev. Sir Chas.
Rich, Bart.—At Ashlands, at an advanced
age, W. Bowles, esq.—At Stoneridge-
farm, near Hambleton, Mr. G. Shawyer.—
At Sompthing, 54, Mrs. E. Upperton.

WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury Musical Festival, was well
patronized. The following is a correct
account of the number of persons who
attended the performances at the Cathedral
and the Concert-rooms: first morning, 762;
second morning, 1200; third morning, 884;
—First evening, 425; second evening, 482;
third evening, 642.

Married.] Mr. R. Manning, of Mels-
ham, to Miss J. Hutchins, of Marden.—
Mr. Jer. Morgan, to Miss S. W. Provis,
both of Warminster.—James Bradford, jun.
esq., of Swindon, to Miss A. W. Goddard,
of Cliffe-house.—The Rev. Ersk. Neale,
of Edington, to Miss M. Fielding.

Died.] At Devizes, Benj. Webbe Anstie,
esq.

At Everleigh-house, Lady Astley, wife of
Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. M.P. for this county,
generally esteemed and lamented.—At
Froxfield College, at an advanced age, Mrs.
Pettit.—At Ham, 90, Mrs. Elton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late Somerset Assizes, seven
prisoners received sentence of death; three
were sentenced to transportation for life;
three to seven years, and others to various
terms of imprisonment.

Married.] John Maddison, jun. esq. of
Green-park buildings, to Miss Georg. Cur-

tis, of Pulteney-street; Mr. Ed. Fitch, to
Miss H. Fielding: all of Bath.—Mr.
Jas. Chapman, of Prinrose-hill, Weston,
to Miss A. Watkins, of Bath.—Mr. Brag,
of Taunton, to Miss E. Strode, of Shepton
Mallet.—William Bryant, esq., to Miss
Mary Mackenzie, of Taunton.—Mr. E. D.
Sparks, of Crewkerne, to Miss Thomas, of
Thickthorne.—Mr. Pritchard, of Easton
Grey, to Miss Saunders, of Milbourn.—Mr.
C. Feltham, to Miss Simons, both of Hil-
perston.

Died.] At Bath, 66, Mr. Skinner, ge-
nerally respected.—On Kingsmead-terrace,
at an advanced age, Mr. Fred. Shum.—In
York-street, Mrs. Hen. Palmer, justly la-
mented.—In Caroline-buildings, Mrs. Hen.
Collison.—In Portland-place, 72, W. H.
Douce, esq.—In Pulteney-street, Mrs.
Anne Sutton, justly esteemed and regretted.
At Bridgwater, Miss K. Way.

At Taunton, 90, Mrs. S. Woodward.—
Edward, son of Dr. Hazleton.

At Freshford, 30, Miss H. Lea.—At
High Littleton-house, Jacob Mogg, esq.,
generally respected.—At Kingsdown-house,
72, Catharine, wife of Aaron Moody, esq.

In the Circus, 83, Dr. Falconer. He
may be truly said to have been one of the
most distinguished ornaments of this city.
His extensive stores of profound erudition
did honour to the university, from whose
fountain they were derived, and gave lustre
to Bath, his chosen residence. His profes-
sional career was conspicuous for sagacity
of investigation, and promptitude of appre-
hension. His practise displayed zeal, which
knew no abatement; assiduity, which made
no partial distinction of persons; liberality,
which may have moderated his fortune, but
will embalm his fame. It has been remarked
by those who were enabled to make the
comparison, that his manner, and his senten-
tiousness of pithy observation, especially in
his later years, bore much resemblance to
the familiar style and address of Dr. John-
son. Of Dr. Falconer it may be said pecu-
liarly, Professions have rarely boasted a
Practitioner so learned—Learning has rarely
produced a Professioner so practically use-
ful. Science is indebted to his pen for many
valuable publications.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Glenister, of Bristol, to
Miss Morgan, of Dorchester.—Mr. Chard,
of Langport, to Miss J. Taylor, of Shepton
Mallet.—At Wareham, Mr. Just. Oxford,
to Arethusa, daughter of the late Capt.
Ellis, R.N.—Mr. T. Phillips, to Miss N.
Hicks, both of Stourton, Caundle.

Died.] At Wareham, 79, Capt. Jas. Ellis,
R.N.

At Norton, Fitzpaine, 83, Mr. Bunter.

At Lyme, at an advanced age, Mrs.
Tucker, widow of Andrew Tucker, esq. of
Chard.

DEVONSHIRE.

At a late meeting held at Plymouth, the
Earl of Morley, in the chair. It was re-
solved

solved to erect public Baths under the Hoe.—The buildings will comprize, besides plunge and warm baths, an elegant saloon, with bazaar and a reading room on one side. The principal front of the building, which will be Doric, will face the sea, and the access will be by stone steps.

The sums at present deposited in the Devon and Exeter Savings' Bank, amount to nearly four hundred and thirty thousand pounds.

Married.] W. S. Tucker, esq. to Miss Eliz. Bidwell, of Exeter.—Mr. E. Maynard, to Mrs. Kemp, of Exeter.—Mr. Geo. Hooper, of Exeter, to Miss J. Norgate, of Norwich.—John Mallock, esq. of Axminster, to Miss Charl. Arden, of Exeter.—Mr. Rogers, of Higher-street, to Mrs. Northcott, of Tavistock-street.—Mr. S. Blake, jun. to Miss Johan. Arthur: all of Plymouth.—The Rev. G. Patey, to Miss J. Holman, of Devonport.—The Rev. J. W. Button, of Collympton, to Miss B. B. Kelson, of Farnborough.—At Stoke, Mr. J. Hay, to Miss Lawrence, of Navy-row.

Died.] At Exeter, 70, Mr. J. Ward, much and deservedly respected.—John North Boydell, esq. late lieutenant-col. of the East London militia.—37, Mr. J. Newton.—Mrs. Taylor.—At Plymouth, 84, the Rev. John Gandy, A.M. the much and justly esteemed vicar of St. Andrews.—At an advanced age, Mr. T. Dunsterville.

At Davenport, Mrs. G. Banks.—In Duke-street, 80, Mrs. Davey.—In Mount-street, 59, Mr. Barker.—At Bideford, Mrs. E. Bartlett.

At Ashburton, 64, Mr. J. Berry.—At Loddeswell, 25, Thomas John Freke Gunston, esq. of Bishop's Hull.—At Thorverton, William Anthony, esq.

CORNWALL.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth was lately held at the Guildhall, to consider of the propriety of establishing a Classical School there, by public subscription.—E. Carne, esq., the Mayor, in the chair. It was resolved to erect a school-room, engage competent masters, &c., and a committee was formed to carry these objects into effect.

Married.] James Hendy, esq. of Truro, to Miss Porley, of Newlyn.—Mr. R. Martyn, of St. Mabyn, to Miss G. Withiell, of Treworlas.—Mr. T. Courtenay, to Miss Trebilcock, of St. Clement.

Died.] At Falmouth, 39, Mr. H. White, much and deservedly regretted.—Mr. Edwards.—Mr. A. Williams.

At Penzance, Mrs. Hocking.

At Redruth, at an advanced age, Mr. Jas. Jenkin.

At Rosewyn, 75, Mrs. Polyblank.—At Polperro, 98, Mrs. Dor. Bennett.

WALES.

A tremendous storm of thunder occurred in the vicinity of Swansea, on the evening of the 30th of August last, and the rain fell in such torrents, as to occasion tremen-

dous floods in the rivers, which disembogue into Swansea Bay. In many instances the corn which was cut and standing in large cocks on the low lands, was washed down and carried out to sea.

Married.] Mr. S. Tobias, of Tredegar, to Miss S. Moseley, of Neath.—The Rev. D. A. Williams, to Miss F. Charette, both of Carmarthen.—Henry Lawrence, M.D. of Carmarthen, to Jane, daughter of the late D. W. Stephenson, esq. of Sterling-park, Carmarthenshire.—Mr. Evans, to Miss M. James, both of Milford.—George Strong, A.M. of Dysceth, Flintshire, to Miss Bury, of Llanvedr's-hall.—At St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, Major Mansel, of Iscoed, to Emilia, daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Charles Tylor, K.C.B. of Cotterill.

Died.] At Carmarthen, Mrs. Jones.—22, Mr. J. Lewis.

In the Vale of Neath, 72, Valentine Quin, Earl of Dunraven.—At Clwydog, near Dolgelly, 74, Mrs. Edwards, widow of Mr. Edwards, of Chester.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] J. Clark, M.D. Physician to the Forces, to Miss Gilchrist, daughter of Dr. Gilchrist, of Dumfries.—At Traprain, East Lothian, James Murray, esq. to Miss Clara Goldie, of Athelstoneford.—George Rennie, jun. esq. of Phantassie, East Lothian, to Jane, daughter of the late John Rennie, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, William Calder, esq. Lord Provost.

At Dairice, Fifeshire, 85, the Rev. Robt. McCulloch, D.D. minister of that parish.—At Blair, in Athol, Lieut. Col. Johnson, late of the 4th regt.

At a late meeting at Glasgow, at which the Duke of Hamilton presided, it was resolved to form a Joint-Stock Company, with a capital of not less than 20,000*l.* to be raised in shares of 50*l.* for the improvement of the Clyde above Glasgow, and to the formation of rail-ways, branching therefrom in various directions.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, have recently passed a resolution in favour of examining medical candidates for future graduation in the English language.

IRELAND.

A meeting of Bankers and Merchants was lately held at Dublin, to consider the propriety of establishing Steam-Packets between Dublin and London. The design was resolved upon. The original capital of 30,000*l.* has been nearly subscribed, in shares of 50*l.* These Packets will touch at Portsmouth and Falmouth.

Married.] Robert Verschoyl, esq. son of the Bishop of Killala, to Miss Curtis, daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Mountown, county of Meath.

Died.] At Dublin, the Rev. Robt. Pierce Gamble, inspector of gaols in that city.

At Mullingar, John Wright, esq. of the 2d regt. Lancashire militia.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 402.]

NOVEMBER 1, 1824.

[Price 2s.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE now before me the last report made to Parliament from the Select Committee on Poor Rate Returns, "Ordered by the Honourable House of Commons to be printed, 18th June 1824, paper No. 420." It contains an exhibition of the amount of parochial assessments, and the proportion thereof expended for the relief of paupers, in each year since 1811, down to Easter 1823, corresponding, I perceive, down to Easter 1822, with the statement exhibited at page 641 of the 56th volume of your magazine: it will be, therefore, with the amount from Easter 1822 to Easter 1823, to which the observations I shall hereafter offer, will more particularly apply. "The total sum levied in the latter year was 6,898,153*l.*, being 863,287*l.* less than in the preceding year; and the proportion expended for the relief of paupers was 5,773,096*l.*, being 585,745*l.* less than in the preceding year." The report commences by expressing the satisfaction of the Committee in having to report a progressive diminution of amount in the parochial rates; and exhibits a statement which shews that the proportion expended for the relief of paupers in the latter year is less by 350,220*l.* than the annual average of

The three years ending March 1815, which	£.
was	6,123,178
Ditto ditto 1818	6,844,290
Ditto ditto 1821	7,273,229
And in the year ending Easter 1822,	6,358,703
Ditto ditto 1823	5,773,096

"This last," says the committee, "is lower than any of the periodical averages, and also lower than any year of the preceding six." They, however, afterwards observe, "with reference to all these instances of diminution, they think it right to mention the comparative prices of wheat, which was in 1817-18, according to the legal averages, 90-7 per quarter; in 1821-22, 53; 1822-23, 41-11." "The degree," says the committee, "on which the amount of the poors' rate is affected by the variation of the price of wheat, will be more correctly ascertained when the ex-

penditure of 1823-4 is known; because in that year wheat rose again to an average of 56-6."

The committee, however, omit to shew what the result is, supposing the rates to be affected by the price of wheat. If the pressure of the rate be in proportion to the quantity of wheat or commodity which the money would obtain, then so far from the result being a subject for gratulation, it is one rather for lamentation: because the quantity of wheat required in

1817-18 would be 1,742,000 qrs.

1821-22 2,400,000 do.

1822-23 2,750,000 do.

And, certainly, as far as the occupier of land is concerned (and it will be seen by a statement I herewith send you, that upwards of two-thirds of the total sum levied is levied on the soil) the pressure of the rate in 1822-23 is greater than that of any previous year; whilst on the other hand, as regards the pressure of the remaining portion of the rate, especially where contributed out of fixed money incomes; the assessed have not only been relieved by a diminution of the assessment, but their means of payment have been increased in a ratio corresponding with the increased pressure on the cultivators of the soil; a result which has led me to conclude that the system of parochial assessments is as erroneous in principle as it is odious in character, a conclusion which has led me further to reflect, that there is probably something erroneous in the system of British taxation in general.

A sober consideration of the statements I herewith send you, although limited in their nature, when considered in comparison with the aggregate affairs of the nation, detract considerably from that unparalleled, elevated, glorious distinction of this great country, which has of late been so lavishly bestowed upon it.

In the first place, they exhibit the amount of the parochial assessments in each county of England, in the years ending March 25th 1823; the latest period to which the accounts have been returned to parliament.

This statement, for the *first* time, shews the proportion levied on lands distinct from that levied on houses, &c.; and I have arranged the counties in order of total population, with numbers of reference to the numerical order of the number of families returned as employed in agriculture in each county; this order of arrangement will be seen to exhibit the total amount of the assessment in a more striking and interesting point of view, than when the counties are arranged in alphabetical order; the same statement also exhibits the number of inhabited houses in each county, and the proportion thereof, in each, assessed for house-tax, at from 50% to 400% per annum, according to a return made to parliament, and ordered to be printed on the 3d of June last; this exhibition will be seen to be in-

teresting, not only as a matter of fact, of the number of houses assessed at the rates specified, but as shewing again the great partiality, or inequality, and incompatibility of the system of taxing in general in this great country. I have appended a note to the statement, which shews that in the year ending April 5th, 1822, out of 2,088,156 houses inhabited, the occupiers of 1,446,002, (nearly three-fourths of the whole) were too impoverished to contribute to direct taxation; and that of 437,626 that were assessed, the total assessment amounting to 1,180,250% ; 43,845 rated at 50% per annum and upwards, contribute nearly one-half the amount, and the metropolis alone considerably more than one-third, as will be seen by the following statement, viz.

Total Number assessed, At an Average of		Proportion in the Metropolis.	In all other Parts of England & Wales.	Total Amount of Assessment.
£.55 per Annum	12,829	8,395	4,434	£.99,793
65	8,748	5,955	2,793	80,554
75	4,710	3,121	1,689	50,043
85	4,158	2,821	1,327	51,203
95	1,652	1,139	513	22,133
105	3,611	2,666	945	54,103
115	812	617	195	13,230
125	1,490	1,187	303	26,372
135	746	575	171	14,267
145	487	398	89	10,002
155	1,075	932	143	23,604
165	352	311	41	8,214
175	233	203	30	5,775
185	319	281	38	9,193
195	100	92	8	2,762
210	909	816	93	27,243
230	210	199	11	6,846
250	355	329	26	12,570
270	107	97	10	4,092
290	80	72	8	3,287
325	330	310	20	15,193
350	158	146	12	8,393
400	374	360	14	21,194
	43,845	31,022	12,823	£570,061
All others	393,781	averaging 31 shillings each.		610,189
Total Number assessed... 437,626		Total Assessment.. £1,180,250		

On a careful examination of this subject, it will be seen that in the whole county of Norfolk there is no house returned as assessed, exceeding 160% per annum, and in the whole of the counties of Suffolk and Durham, none exceeding 110% per annum. Thus Holkham, one of the finest residences in the British dominions, although occupied by a *whig*; and Lambton-hall, in Durham, another *whig* residence, do not contribute equal to the residence of a

common shopkeeper in the metropolis; and again, there are numerous houses in the metropolis which yield a rental of two, three, or 400% per annum, let out into chambers or counting-houses which do not contribute at all, whilst the anxious shopkeeper next door is compelled to contribute 10, 15, or 20% per annum, and in numerous instances at the expense of privation and distress: there are other reflexions also grow out of an attention to this return. It seems incredible;

incredible, when the individual pressure of the house-tax is considered, that the aggregate assessment should be so little, and in whatever point of view it is considered, the house tax is obviously incompatible with fairness and justice, discreditable, if not to the personal, to the intellectual attributes of the rulers of this great country, calls loudly for inquiry and further investigation into the past, and instant and unqualified revocation.

I am not aware of any farther observations which I can offer, that will render the statement of the parochial assessments and house tax more easily

intelligible. I have noticed, however, by repeated communications of your correspondents, inserted in your magazine, the general and egregious mistake which prevails, respecting the application of that portion of the parochial assessments expended for other purposes than the relief of paupers, it being very generally considered as exclusively expended in removals, and law suits attending removals, than which nothing can be more erroneous. In the amplified return made to parliament in 1818, the application of the assessments on each of the three years ending easter 1815, is represented as follows; *viz.*

	1812-13.	1813-14.	1814-15.
Maintenance, and Relief of Paupers.....	6,679,658	6,297,331	5,421,168
Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, Expenses of Overseers or other Officers	325,107	332,966	324,665
Maintenance of the Wives and Children of Militia	157,093	145,406	91,168
All other Militia Charges	89,109	43,170	14,225
Expended for all other Purposes:—Church Rate, County Rate, Highway Rate, &c.....	1,614,871	1,692,990	1,657,627
Total expended..... £	8,865,838	8,511,863	7,508,854

By the above it is seen, that although the law expenses form a very considerable item, abstractedly viewed, it is very inconsiderable when compared with the aggregate of the assessments. The militia expenditure has now ceased, except to a very trifling extent, which is included in the county rate, a detailed statement of which, under twelve several heads, for the year 1823 I now send you; the statement appears somewhat complicated in the extent of its detail, but I hope that you will not think it too much so for insertion in your Magazine, being the only one worthy of giving it a place; and when your readers are informed, that the return made to parliament comprises twenty-two folio pages, they will reflect, that what they lose in clearness they gain in fulness. Where no item appears in column No. 5, (expenses of houses of correction) in those counties opposite the blanks, the accounts have not been kept distinct from those of the expenses of the gaols. Where blanks occur in other places, no expenses have been incurred under those respective heads: the statement at large will be seen to be a subject for comparative observation, rather than general; the most striking feature of the whole statement will, on inspection, be seen to be the expense of the county of the town of Nottingham, the total of which very considerably exceeds the ratio of ex-

pense on any other county; the inferences deducible from the circumstance are, either an extreme profligacy of expenditure, or a lamentable extent of crime. The next most striking item, and the only one upon which I shall offer any observation, is, the enormous expense for the conveyance of offenders in the county of Lancaster. It has been the boast of some, of that great county, that the ratio of their poors' rate, was less than in any other county; omitting to add, "that the crime was greater," and apparently forgetful also, that various other inferences were deducible from the same fact; the total amount of the parochial expenditure in that great county for the last year, say 1822-3, was 361,250*l.*; 219,411*l.* of which only was expended for the relief of privation, and 131,839*l.* for other purposes, considerably exceeding one-third of the whole, whilst the average of England and Wales is only one-fifth; the following inference is therefore fairly deducible from the comparison, *viz.* that in Lancashire the standard of privation or starvation, call it which you please, is depressed to a lower mark than in any other county, and that no small portion of the means which ought to be applied in relieving it, are applied to its still further (if possible) depression. I shall be happy if it can be proved to be otherways.

292 *Statement of Parochial Assessments and House Tax, 1822-3.* [Nov. 1,
STATEMENT shewing the Amount of the **PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS**, in each
County of **ENGLAND & WALES** in the Year ending March 25th, 1823, distinguishing,
in Col. No. 1. The Proportion levied on **LANDS** No. 6. The No. of Inhabited Houses
in each County
2. Do. on Dwelling Houses
3. Do. on Mills & Factories
4. Do. on Manorial Profits &c.
5. **TOTAL**
7. The No. of Do. Assessed at
£ 50 but under £110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ann.
8. 110, but Do. 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ Do.
9. 160 and all above

COUNTIES in Order of Total Population.		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	4	No. 5	No. 6	7	8	9
		£	£	£	£	£				
LONDON										
1 Middlesex	38	38,116	512,903	38,769	503	590,291	117,170	4111	822	671
WESTMINSTER										
2 Lancaster	12	157,791	107,738	49,375	11,574	326,478	176,449	2125	142	41
3 York, W. Rid.	5	185,658	65,887	21,826	8,597	281,969	154,314	752	20	9
4 Devon	1	175,412	47,461	2,624	1,927	227,425	71,416	414	4	1
5 Kent	7	257,917	106,452	8,258	1,159	373,787	70,507	814	30	35
6 Surrey	25	83,585	148,026	19,672	1,355	252,639	64,790	3105	338	175
7 Somerset	6	136,841	32,398	1,993	3,356	174,582	61,852	2201	390	106
8 Norfolk	2	224,977	50,248	4,205	2,728	282,158	62,274	80	2	—
9 Stafford	17	99,715	27,145	6,024	7,376	140,257	63,319	107	8	3
10 Gloucester	11	95,286	51,786	5,538	1,288	153,897	60,881	819	119	32
11 Essex	4	225,493	44,080	6,205	1,235	277,013	49,978	358	41	11
12 Southampton	10	145,278	42,926	2,529	293	191,026	49,516	479	19	10
13 Lincoln	5	166,761	21,874	4,067	418	193,118	53,818	83	1	—
14 Warwick	19	89,726	37,923	9,618	2,399	189,667	53,012	324	8	12
15 Suffolk	8	214,667	38,965	5,286	829	259,748	42,773	58	—	—
16 Chester	18	89,797	20,660	5,219	1,537	117,213	47,094	154	5	2
17 Cornwall	14	87,235	16,787	2,196	6,318	112,537	43,873	38	1	—
18 Sussex	13	217,246	37,049	4,269	692	259,256	36,283	646	25	14
19 Wilts	9	132,358	22,323	2,682	1,390	158,753	41,702	95	3	1
20 Derby	29	75,068	12,220	1,727	1,320	90,336	40,054	78	4	6
21 Durham	37	7,914	20,114	6,332	12,530	106,900	32,973	51	—	—
22 Salop	16	75,619	13,497	1,167	2,590	92,873	38,863	79	2	—
23 Northumberland	34	54,022	17,998	8,128	4,038	84,187	31,526	276	7	4
24 York, East R.	24	70,537	33,260	2,602	610	107,009	34,930	—	—	—
25 Nottingham	30	57,613	20,215	2,863	630	81,321	35,022	117	1	5
26 Worcester	26	65,031	13,379	3,384	1,820	83,615	34,734	190	7	2
27 York, N. Rid.	20	76,105	8,623	1,177	360	86,266	35,765	—	—	—
28 Leicester	33	91,200	18,415	373	313	110,306	34,775	95	2	3
29 Northampton	15	132,002	11,667	581	1,266	145,516	32,503	54	2	—
30 Cumberland	35	43,508	12,625	894	1,518	58,540	27,246	56	4	—
31 Dorset	27	70,744	14,572	1,353	1,513	88,182	25,926	91	5	1
32 Oxford	22	90,714	18,657	869	393	118,634	25,594	74	3	3
33 Buckingham	21	102,610	13,738	1,659	379	118,387	24,786	87	—	3
34 Berks	28	76,705	18,593	2,145	715	93,158	24,705	185	10	2
35 Hertford	32	73,608	19,553	2,455	318	95,935	23,178	162	7	2
36 Cambridge	23	78,285	13,826	1,464	592	94,167	20,869	92	3	1
37 Hereford	31	57,024	6,436	208	98	63,767	20,061	17	—	—
38 Bedford	36	66,264	6,387	644	142	73,437	15,412	9	1	2
39 Monmouth	40	23,210	4,723	669	1,330	29,932	13,211	12	—	—
40 Westmoreland	41	24,529	3,156	607	155	28,447	9,243	32	2	—
41 Huntingdon	39	35,703	4,832	438	137	44,110	8,878	24	—	—
42 Rutland	42	11,353	1,016	50	5	12,425	3,589	5	1	—
ENGLAND		4,351,227	1,740,139	242,153	87,748	6,421,267	1,951,973	35,631	4608	3526
WALES		251,025	22,811	5,237	3,161	282,234	136,183	77	2	1
TOTAL		4,602,252	1,762,950	247,390	90,909	6,703,501	2,088,156	35,708	4610	3527

•• The Population Return of 1821, represents 2,088,156 Houses, in ENGLAND & WALES as being inhabited in that Year, another return made to Parliament in the Session of 1823, represents 437,626 out of that No. charged with Duty, on the Assessed Taxes, in the Year ending April 5th, 1822, the Total Value Assessed being £10,168,374 and the Amt. of the Assessment £1,180,250, about half of which Amount is contributed by the 43,845 Houses enumerated in the above Statement. 202,628 Farm Houses occupied by Tenants, and used bona fide for Husbandry, — exempt leaving the occupiers of 1,416,002 out of the 2,088,156 Houses inhabited in 1821 to be too impoverished to contribute to direct TAXATION.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the COUNTY RATE, in each County of ENGLAND, distinguishing the Proportion Expended in the Year 1823, under each of the several following heads, Viz. in Column —

- No. 1 Building & Repair of BRIDGES
2 Clerk of the PEACE
3 Expences, &c. of Coroners
4 Do. of GAOLS
5 Do. of Houses of Correction
6 Do. of County Hall
7 Expences of MILITIA

- No. 8 Do. of Conveyance of Offenders
9 Do. of Prosecution of Do.
10 Do. of Vagrants
11 Incidental Expences
12 Salary of Treasurer
13 TOTAL. £ 561,453.

* Debt paid off. † Lunatic Asylums.

	No.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Bedford	383	482	58	2,608		221		102	491	180	53	60	4,638
Berks	757	430	85	2,690	1,520			137	714	425	143	200	7,101
Buckingham	108	445	121	3,069			31	304	861	342	1252	80	6,595
Cambridge	163	319	121	1,746		898	162	193	1123	162	1240	110	6,587
Chester * 10,296	3696	339	283	3,410	3,775	4051		701	2753	471	694	200	30,666
Do. CITY					560			42	112		35	21	769
Cornwall † 1,427	514	151	169	1,327	2,612		62	315	295	393	312	87	7,065
Cumberland † 4,514	4493	236	191	5,823	155	141	34	14	480	95	298	103	16,579
Derby	723	683	164	800	533	350	20		793	253	1365	20	5,706
Devon	3405	397	309	1,898	3,034	327	14	2008	3070	733	1086	250	16,532
Dorset	1868	490	56	3,556		32	51	508	089	47	277	40	7,617
Durham	1400	622		888	2,537		39	209	1272	173	697	100	7,930
Essex	407	1108	259	1,678	4,851	210	2	966	3143	277	1284	160	14,386
Gloucester	92	391	309	5,564	2,606	203	89	588	1344	611	373	25	12,193
Do. CITY † 1,067		60	16	596	103			112	99	38	150	10	2,252
Hereford	1089	106	149	1,466		1391		229	697	2	1154	50	6,335
Hertford	30	164	105	1,542	308	524	25	185	518	132	7	414	3,955
Huntingdon	200	219	58	490	528	106		57	197	153	518	50	2,377
Kent	585	849	589	7,696		16	88	1600	3378	52	1127	200	16,181
Lancaster	1957	692	1723	4,406			86	2809	12461	806	3135	600	31,485
Leicester	805	159	107	1,320	1,002	178	19	107	1259	115	3256	100	8,439
Lincoln	1258	1036	321	2,163	5,960	7709	56	1053	2252	260	1413	128	23,619
Do. CITY		23	12	189				9	50	7	193		962
Middlesex	1950	332	1028	6,209	15,083	1674	307	859	5906	788	3298	750	38,258
Monmouth	127	532	84	1,094	194	132	57	72	455	7	121	53	2,928
Norfolk	780	446	270	1,913	5,253	42	23	375	1865	30	581	150	11,827
CITY of Norwich		117	92	957	469	498	77	82	315	18	477	50	3,154
Northampton ..	663		135	1,851	59	35	89	186	916	249	1174	60	3,417
Northumberland	1611	596	98	623	1,288	99	274	76	626	157	256	120	5,825
Newcastle		148	41	842	637		40	11	331	76	95	43	2,264
Nottingham	62	405	140	983	4,314	200	7	527	1050	239	1014	101	9,042
Do. TOWN	195	234	112	941	1,847	360	71	688	1133	7	444	26	6,150
Oxford	1134	481	137	2,814			31	99	685	26	189	70	5,668
Rutland	130	60	15	576		8	4	26	72	31	15		957
Salop	2879	180	177	2,289		255	172	263	678	26	607	120	7,662
Somerset	1063	885	509	2,738	6,121	16	89	877	2267	36	1330	200	16,132
Southampton	1235	531	201	1,348	4,642	53	151	612	1111	118	1706	100	11,808
Do. TOWN		78	20	221	329	21		9	54	66	89	3	1,090
Stafford † 4,844	6170	298	452	4,709		219	39	518	1495	455	1050	42	19,929
Suffolk	1367	207	225	6,652	1,654	87	58	737	1431	142	689	115	13,759
Surrey	1070	725	336	2,902	20,280	782	99	453	1993	80	1149	161	30,030
Sussex	107	531	215	1,141	3,450	292	145	761	1895	190	154	40	8,920
Warwick	244	308	187	5,020		158	8	678	3963	278	356	150	11,379
CITY of COVENTRY	24	134	15	802	339			52	262	25	513	30	2,197
Westmoreland ..	1009	115	53	490	166	78	14	23	222	64	257	68	2,555
Wilts	665	387	159	1,959	2,981			547	1542	452	4654	150	13,508
Worcester	329	118	134	3,600		231	84	213	1208	149	238	50	6,415
York, E. Riding	233	290	174	1,045	1,358		37	50	930	108	2601	100	6,954
— North Do.	2865	559	255	1,580	1,414			334	1219	302	1039	200	9,796
— West Do. †	5282	829	762	1,722	3,482		171	792	7674	1600	9614	400	33,688
City of YORK	16	76	32	470	636	11	2	113	272		432	100	1,179
Town of HULL		1	83	604	276			91	258	33	239	20	2,605
WALES	3383	1474	871	6,825	1,407	1229	295	605	2698	409	2268	552	26,886

For the Monthly Magazine.

DISEASES OF TREES.

I HAVE often been surprised that so little attention should have been given to the subject of diseased vegetation, for in the absence of any facts or experiments on the origin or progress of vegetable life and action, analogy alone would warrant us in the conclusion, that the diseases of plants, like those of animals, allow, in the great majority of cases, of mitigation, if not of actual cure. We are principally indebted to that eminently scientific horticulturist Mr. Knight, of Herefordshire, for having called the attention of the natural philosopher of the last thirty years to the principal phenomena of vegetable life and vegetable disease. The sagacity of that gentleman has shewn not only that many of our indigenous plants were rapidly degenerating, but that if attention were not soon paid to the subject (so as to produce or raise new varieties) several of the best kinds of the apple and pear bid fair to become quite extinct in England ere another generation.

The value of such inquiry is fully obvious to every reader of the *Monthly Magazine*; I shall, therefore, offer no apology for calling his attention to an able report recently made by Mr. Macleay, at the request of the ranger, Lord Sidney, "On the state of the elm trees in St. James's and Hyde Parks." The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the cause of the rapid and increasing decay of those venerable elms, and as far as possible to suggest some remedy for its prevention.

Mr. M. justly remarks,

That few persons attribute the cause of disease in trees to any other origin than one entirely vegetable, or, in other words, to the constitution of the plant itself. Yet in every case, perhaps, where the disease is infectious, and particularly where it is confined in a plantation or forest to the individuals of one species of tree, we may reckon with certainty on its proceeding from the attacks of some insect. Every tree, and every plant seem to have one or more species of insect destined by nature to feed on it; and when from the combination of various causes (as the weakness of vegetation in a particular air or soil, or inattention to the evil at the proper time for effectually checking it) the number of insects which attack trees, become increased beyond certain limits, we must either apply the axe without scruple to the seat of the disease, or make up our minds to submit to the utter destruction of our plantations.

Almost all the timber-eating insects are

comprised in three orders, viz. *coloptera*, or beetles; *lepidoptera*, or moths and butterflies; and *hymenoptera*, or bees, wasps, &c. All these insects, in their early state, are worms or larvæ: and it is while in this stage of their life they commit the greatest injury to the trees, either by gnawing off the bark or devouring the wood. The communication of the disease to other trees is periodical; for when those worms arrive at their perfect and winged state, the mischief committed by them *directly* is comparatively trifling, and results not so much from their voracity as from their attempts to extricate themselves and arrive at the external air, or else from their endeavour to commit their eggs to a proper nidus.

But as they are now winged, and capable of depositing myriads of eggs, the genus of as many devouring larvæ, the disease is thus dispersed throughout all the neighbourhood of the tree originally infected. If, however, it be in this their perfect state that these insects are most formidable, having attained the power of propagating the disease; it is also from an accurate knowledge of them while in this state, that we can derive any hope of counteracting the mischief they produce.

Mr. Macleay, after suggesting the necessity of studying natural history sufficiently to make us acquainted with these predatory insects in their various stages of existence, and the period of the year which favours their production and dissemination from tree to tree, farther remarks:

Of the evil which is mentioned above, in general terms, St. James's and Hyde Parks afford us too many examples. The elm trees in both, especially in St. James's are rapidly disappearing, and unless decisive measures be soon taken to resist the progress of the contagion, we must not only expect every tree of this species to be destroyed in the Parks, but may have to regret the dissemination of the evil throughout all the vicinity of the metropolis.

In St. James's Park, which has been more particularly under my examination, there are several species of beetle to be found attacking the elms. That species, however, which occasions all the havoc which we have now to lament, in the Mall and Bird Cage Walk, is the *hylesinus destructor* of Fabricius, or the *scolytus destructor* of Latreille, an insect, of which the history is briefly as follows: "A small beetle, with its head rather covered with hair, having a polished black thorax, and brown wing-cases; it may be seen in great numbers running over the trunks of the elms, from the end of March to the beginning of July, but chiefly about the end of May or commencement of June. It may be seen entering into holes in the bark, which have the appearance of being perforated with a gimblet. It insinuates itself into the crevices

vices of the bark for the purpose of depositing its eggs; and on stripping off a piece of the loose bark, we may, at any season, understand how the barking of trees is effected by these minute animals, for the surface of the wood thus exposed presents innumerable impressions of worms, which may be compared to casts of broad scolopendriæ. The middle of these impressions marks the path of the perfect female insect while employed in laying her eggs, which operation, as in most other insects, is the immediate precursor of death. The larvæ, or worms, remain throughout the winter feeding on the tree between the bark and wood. During the early part of the spring they acquire the pupa state, when the bark of a diseased tree has the interstices filled with a sort of fine saw-dust. After which, the animal attains its winged state, and pierces the holes before-mentioned, in order to obtain its liberation, and to escape and migrate to other trees for the purpose of propagating its species. In the first instance, the voracity of the larvæ, and next the perfect insect endeavouring to liberate itself from the wood, when these animals exist in immense numbers, soon occasions the bark to fall in pieces. The consequence is, that new leaves only make their appearance, they wither in a short period, and the tree perishes."

Mr. M. advises those persons who have any elm-trees in the state before-mentioned, to have them inspected every half year—in the summer, when the perfect insect is formed; and in the winter, when those trees are most infected ought to be cut down. And it is not sufficient that the trees be cut, for if they are allowed to remain in the ground till the spring, the formation of these insects will still go on and infect other trees in its vicinity. If the timber cannot be removed, the surface ought to be scorched, or at least fumigated, so as to destroy the nidus of these animals. This kind of beetle is peculiar to the elm, for the other species of trees in the parks are free from their depredations. And Mr. M. very justly remarks, that

In planting, especially in ornamental plantations, it should be borne in mind, that indigenous trees are much more subject to the attacks of our indigenous insects, than those which are not natives of this country.

With regard to the remedy to be applied in these cases, it must obviously depend on the extent of the disease. If the branches of a tree are only affected, they should be lopped off without delay and burnt. But if the trunk be attacked, Mr. M. recommends a mixture of tar and train oil to be applied over the bark to a certain extent from the ground, for the purpose of arresting

the further progress of these destructive animalculæ.* The subject appears to me to demand serious attention, and I could have wished. Mr. Macleay, or some other able naturalist, would give a brief description of all the parasitical insects and plants which commit such havoc in our orchards, gardens, and shrubberies. A work of that kind would be infinitely valuable, not only to individuals, but in a national point of view. Many of the diseases of plants, especially of the more delicate species, must be considered as local, and arising from the great vicissitudes of our climate. But an essay or popular treatise on the production of the various kinds of *fungi*, and the connection that appears to exist between the formation of this parasitical class of vegetation, and the peculiar soil on which it is more or less prevalent, could not fail to prove highly valuable to all who have the smallest taste for the beautiful pursuits of horticulture.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.
ON *AËROSTATION*.

WHEN we consider the extreme liability to accident which attends the ascent and descent of a balloon, even under the most skilful management, it seems truly astonishing that any individual should undertake so perilous an excursion for the mere gratification of a gaping multitude; for it is extremely doubtful whether, as a pecuniary speculation, it has answered the expectations of the aeronauts in one case out of ten. The present summer having produced two instances of fatal results, Mr. Harris and Mr. Sadler; and several failures having occurred to other aeronauts, it is presumed we shall hear no more of these worse than useless excursions. If any objects connected

* The writer of this article, from his own experience, begs to recommend the addition of caustic, or recent lime, to the tar or oil, as it kills the insects, while it fills up the cavities of a diseased tree. The coal-tar and ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works would be far the cheapest commodity for this purpose, and probably be more effective than vegetable tar. Its disagreeable odour may form some objection to its adoption in close plantations adjacent to dwellings; but it possesses the additional property of keeping off cattle from the bark of young timber or other trees, as well as checking the formation and progress of insects. It is therefore well worthy of trial in all young plantations where any diseased trees make their appearance.

needed with the pursuits of science or civil economy were attained by these aerial trips, it would afford some grounds for their justification: but scarcely any of the atmospheric phenomena which admit of examination or observation in the car of a balloon, that might not be observed with more accuracy, on the side of a mountain.

The climate of this country is perhaps more uncongenial to this pursuit than that of any other country in Europe. From our insular situation, and other local causes, we are peculiarly liable not only to contrary currents of wind, but the formation of clouds by these opposing currents of air, at different temperatures, is a natural consequence, by the condensation of aqueous vapour: and in passing through a dense cloud of considerable thickness, the *aéronaut* is not only subject to great inconvenience, but he is also disqualified from paying attention to any other object but his personal safety. It is also well known that dense clouds are usually accompanied by a great accumulation of the electric fluid; and as the balloon and its appendages may be considered as a conductor between a cloud and the surface of the earth, there must be considerable hazard to the *aéronaut* from this source, and which will obviously be increased by the metallic substances adjacent to his person. There is every reason to believe that the late Mr. Harris met his death by a discharge of the electric fluid; for the appearance of the body, according to the evidence adduced on the coroner's inquest, was such as could be only explained by violent concussion on the head and neck. The female who accompanied him was also found at the bottom of the car when the balloon fell near Croydon, in a state of insensibility, similar to what is observed in persons struck down with lightning. But the sickness and vertigo always attendant on an *aéronaut* making an ascent to any considerable altitude, and the continual liability of the balloon to expand by the decreased density of the ambient air, as well as by the direct rays of the sun on emerging from a cloud, must render it exceedingly difficult to regulate the buoyancy of the machine by the valves on one hand, and the ballast on the other.

As to the question of directing a balloon to any given point, it appears absurd; for it should be considered that the whole machine forms, as it were, an atom of the atmosphere, in which it floats, and is carried

along with that particular stratum of air, whatever may be its motion, or the velocity of the wind at the time. Hence we may account for the distressing whirling motion often complained of by aerial travellers, which is produced by the eddy wind of two opposing currents. The descent of a balloon is also attended with great hazard, in even the most favourable cases: it is liable to come in contact with trees, buildings, or other obstacles, for which there seems to be no adequate remedy. The grapple will sometimes succeed; to this a long rope might also be appended, so as to enable an assistant below to prevent the balloon being dragged along the surface, to the imminent danger of the traveller: or if a small line, with a light weight attached, formed part of the apparatus of an *aéronaut*, it might perhaps be found useful when approaching the earth, both by lessening his momentum, and in gaining the assistance of persons below. Every friend of humanity must, however, wish these childish amusements to be abolished.

Brighton, I am, &c.

14th Oct. 1814. W. P. P.

For the Monthly Magazine:

CHARACTER of the TURKISH GOVERNMENT, by AALI EFFENDI, a celebrated Turkish Historian.*

IT is in his chapter of the twenty-third event of the reign of Mohammed II. that he gives this striking sentence, to which every one acquainted with the history of the Osmanlis; will readily subscribe. He there relates the unjust enterprize of that monarch against the prince of *Alayé*, the last of the dynasty of the Seljukides, whose ancestors had invested Osman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty, with a castle. And after having enumerated the motives of gratitude which ought to have restrained Mohammed from destroying the last prince of a house to whom his owed all its greatness, he concludes, "It is a proverb well known in the world, that the Osmanlis do not know the right of truth, and that benefits are of no avail to him who attaches himself to that house." It is upon this maxim that the above affair was founded, viz. the usurpation of the country of *Alayé*.

The innate generosity of the Osmanlis consists in not recognizing the services of their devoted viziers, and in having them executed under the slightest pretence with tyranny and obstinacy.

Y.Z.

* Furnished by Mr. Von Hammer in the Journal Asiatique.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS IN LONDON.

THE MONUMENT.

SURROUNDED by objects magnificent or interesting in themselves, the generality of London pedestrians are content with the gratification afforded by the present state of the city; but let us not, absorbed in the grandeur and the opulence, which are so broadly displayed in every point, forget the former inhabitants. It is not only amid tombs and charnel-houses that we should allow the dead to engross a portion of our attention; the places wherein our ancestors flourished, the scenes of their triumphs, their trials, or their afflictions, ought not to be passed with indifference. It is true that the silent walls bear no record of those who now are dust, save a disregarded, or perchance corrupted, name; but if we are imbued with that spirit which prompts us to search for the wrecks and remnants of mortality, and to exclaim with the Prophet, in his vision, "Let these dry bones live!" princes and senators, warriors and martyrs will arise, and we shall find ourselves surrounded by much that is great and venerable: though we may recoil from the crimes and sufferings of the darker ages, yet, in the struggles for power, in the rebellions, the treasons, and the tyranny of those times, we may trace the germ of much that constitutes our present happiness and pride. The passions of men controuled by the restraint of civilization, exhaust themselves upon paper; gauntleted gloves are no longer flung down in proud defiance on the floor of the House of Lords, nor do the retainers of rival barons combat with each other in the streets; and though this change in manners must be estimated as one of the greatest blessings we possess, yet it has driven us to seek for all that is pictorial and imposing in less polished times, when power was with the strong, and lawless force trampled upon the rights both of the subject and the king; when greedy vassals lived upon the rude hospitality of their masters, and were thus kept in a state of servile dependance, and even a gentleman of birth preferred the badge of a nobleman, a livery and a sword, to the cultivation of those useful arts which, in our days, by raising the middle ranks to importance, have curbed the insolence of the nobility and the licentiousness of the rabble. Scenes of riot, contention, and

bloodshed, formerly of almost every day occurrence, are fast fading away from the memories of men, for history disdains to enter into those minute details of individuals the most active in producing usurpations and revolutions, which can alone give a lively interest to events so long gone by. In the chivalrous age of our remote ancestors, the history of every statesman and of every commander was a romance, and seldom has the pen of fiction ventured to relate such strange vicissitudes as have in reality befallen the great, the valiant, and the rich. It is in the city, now the exclusive possession of commerce, that we shall find the greatest number of records of those who have distinguished themselves in the olden time. Not a single name which the tongue or the pen of Fame has enblazoned, but may be discovered by diligent search in remote alleys, forsaken lanes, and narrow courts. London, from time immemorial, has been the resort of all the rank and talent of England; and whilst we are perambulating the most squalid avenue, or surrounded by the ensigns of vulgar trade, we have only to recur to the past to feast the mental vision with scenes of grandeur and magnificence.

The monument is now growing out of fashion as one of the sights of London, yet it does not deserve to be neglected, for highly interesting in itself, as a work of art commemorating a signal catastrophe, it is surrounded by sacred ground, the scites of houses once tenanted by the best blood in Britain's Isle.* This beautiful pillar, one of the most noble works of Sir Christopher Wren, was disgraced by the rage of party; the uncharitable and intolerant spirit of the professors of the reformed faith, unmindful of the mild precepts of their religion, stigmatized their unhappy brethren of the Roman persuasion as the occasion of the late calamity which had ravaged the city; the most frightful and improbable calamities were heaped upon the papists, and even the king, notwithstanding his extraordinary efforts in staying the progress of the flames, was included in the accusation. Pope has justly vented his indignation at the malevolent inscription, which taught

* It is scarcely necessary to mention that the monument was erected as a memorial of the great fire in 1666.

taught so large a portion of the community to gaze upon one of the finest ornaments of the capital with horror and disgust, as it perpetuated a vile slander, emanating from a brutal faction.

"Where London's column pointing at the skies,

Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies,"

exclaims the incensed poet. The witty Duke of Buckingham, more desirous to excite ridicule than to condemn injustice, is said to have written the following distich on the Monument in chalk.

"Here stand I,
The Lord knows why;
But if I fall,
Have at ye all."

A piece of doggerel only worthy of record as the extempore effusion of a nobleman,* so ready and frequently so powerful in his sallies.* Nearly opposite to this fast-decaying trophy of hatred, stood a large stone house, the habitation of our famous Black Prince, the white-plumed hero of Crecy and Poitiers!—He who, by the judicious disposition of his troops, first taught the art of war; and by the courtesy and magnanimity of his disposition, divested defeat of its most poignant sting, and obliged the vanquished to honour their conqueror. The graceful feathers which he wrested from the helm of a king, and the garter which he wore on his knee, are still the brightest ornaments of the heir apparent and the peers of England. The most illustrious of the orders of knighthood,—that which has only been bestowed upon one commoner, Sir Robert Walpole, and which, in the days of Camden, had been worn by twenty-two kings beside those who sat on the British throne,—was instituted by his gallant father; one of our erudite historians observes, there is no good reason for rejecting the picturesque tale of the order's origin. Edward, we are told, having at a dance

picked up a garter, which the beautiful Countess of Salisbury had dropped, and observing a sarcastic smile on the faces of the company, swore loudly, "that the greatest amongst the spectators should be proud of wearing such a garter," and straightway founded the order, the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

"Shame to the man who thinks amiss."

It must not, however, be concealed, that Bastelle, in his chronicle, speaking of this institution says, "Howbeit some do afferme that this order beganne fyrst by King Richard Cure de Lyon, at the sege of the cyttee of Acres, where in his greate necessitye there were but 25 knyghte that fyrmly and surelye abode by him, where he caused all them to weare thonges of blue leg there aboute their legges, and afterwards they were called the knyghtes of the blue thonge." It would be needless to expatiate upon the deeds of the Black Prince, since the bare mention of his name is sufficient to recal his exploits to the mind, but those who are curious respecting the domestic ornaments of the thirteenth century, may be gratified by an extract from the will of the Princess Joan, widow of the warlike Edward, who bequeathed to King Richard II. "her new bed of red velvet, embroidered in ostrich feathers of silver, and leopards' heads of gold; also to her son Thomas, Earl of Kent, her bed of red camak, paled with red and rays of gold; and to John Holland, her other son, one bed of red camak," a description which implies magnificence, scarcely to be surpassed by the luxury of any succeeding age. At this period, the invitations given by Edward III. to foreign artificers, occasioned the general use of clocks throughout England; and though the wars in France drained the kingdom both of men and money, the English acquired many conveniences, before unknown to them, by their intercourse with their continental neighbours. In Stow's time, the residence of the Conqueror of France had become a common hostellerie, having a black bell for the sign. Near this spot stood a mansion, called Poultney's Inn, the usual title given to the habitations of great persons; it took its name from its founder, Sir John Poultney, four times Lord Mayor of London, and was afterwards tenanted by the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, a potent but most unfortunate race. Pennant remarks upon the tomb of John Holland, in St. Catherine's Church, East Smithfield, that "he died in his bed in 1447, a

* We are told that the Duke occasioned the utter condemnation of a play of Dryden's by a witty impromptu. One of the characters exclaimed—

"My wound is great because it is so small."

And Buckingham instantly replied—

"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all."

His own drama, however, did not escape criticism. We are informed, by Evelyn in his diary, that he went to see the rehearsal: then follows his opinion, "A ridiculous farce and rhapsody, buffooning all plays, yet profane enough."

wonderful thing in his family, not fewer than four of this great house, in little more than a century, having fallen by violent deaths." The first of the men, John Holland, Duke of Exeter, half brother to Richard II., was beheaded by Henry IV. for a conspiracy to replace that ill-fated monarch on the throne, and after his execution, barbarously performed at Bristol, by a bungling executioner, the king granted Poultney Inn to the mad wag, his son, Henry Prince of Wales,* whose cellars he also stocked with the red wine of Gascony, duty free; and here, perchance, as well as at his favourite haunt, the tavern in Eastcheap, he abandoned himself to those wild frolics, which, so happily commemorated by our divine Shakespeare, form an untiring subject of amusement to every reader possessing the slightest relish for wit. The house afterwards returned to its former owners, the Dukes of Exeter; and during the civil wars of the Roses, its master sometimes advanced to the highest point of splendour, lived as became the princely line from which he had descended, and, at others, roamed in foreign lands a wretched mendicant. Philip de Comines affirms, that he has seen Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, when obliged, by the defeat of the Lancastrians, to seek for safety in flight barefoot, begging from door to door, and running after the Duke of Burgundy's carriage in the same ragged condition for a trifling alms: at length this wealthy prince granted to him, and an equally illustrious and indigent exile, the Duke of Somerset, small pensions, on which they were enabled to subsist without imploring the aid of casual charity. But soon came the restoration of Henry VI. In his turn Edward Plantagenet was compelled to fly from his kingdom in such haste, that he had no time to provide himself with money for his journey, and

* In speaking of this prince, we are called upon to record his literary taste, a feature not always noticed by historians. Andrews, in his chronology, says, "That Henry V. loved books beyond the power of purchasing them, we know from Rymer's *Foedera*, where we find, in 1424, a petition from the Lady Westmoreland, that the Chronicles of Jerusalem, and the Expedition of Godfrey of Bouillon, which the late king had borrowed of her might be restored. The prior of Christ Church, Canterbury, had also lent the king the works of St. Gregory, and complains of the prior of Shene for detaining the book."

was obliged to give his ermine cloak in payment to the master of the vessel for his passage to Holland; and the Duke of Exeter returned to England, to enjoy those advantages befitting his high rank and wealth, having been accounted, in the early part of Henry's reign, the richest subject in the realm. But shifting as the scene of a pantomime was the fortune of this luckless nobleman. On the total overthrow of the House of Lancaster, the utter blight of the red rose, after fighting with ineffectual bravery at the battle of Barnet, he escaped to the sanctuary at Westminster, where he remained for some time in the vain hope that his wife, who was "sister every way to the vindictive Edward," would procure his pardon from that triumphant monarch; but equally infelicitous in wedlock as in war, this hard-hearted woman was wholly bent upon breaking the tie which bound them together, and, neglectful of his interests, employed herself in bringing about a divorce. Tired of being immured in the sanctuary, and disgusted with the unfeeling conduct of the Duchess, he withdrew privately from London; and reduced again to the most abject state, with no other prospect than that of subsisting by the bounty of others, he attempted to cross the sea in a small boat, but the waves, equally unfriendly as his enemies on shore, wrecked the frail vessel in which he had embarked, and his lifeless body was cast upon the coast of Kent, a circumstance which, even in the distressed condition of the Duke of Exeter, was considered fortunate by the prosperous Edward, who had been taught to fear this unwavering partizan of the rival house as a powerful opponent. Nearly four hundred years have elapsed since the death of this valiant but ill-starred gentleman, and never has any tragedy, brought forward upon the stage during so long a period, presented so affecting a picture of grandeur in distress as that of the Duke of Exeter, reduced to beg his bread of the proud nobles of Burgundy; the reality of suffering has exceeded the fiction of the dramatist, and an incident too painful for representation, nobility in rags, craving a morsel from the hand of charity, is to be found only in the veritable page of the historian. Passing through several hands, Poultney-Inn, granted by Edward VI. to the Earl of Shrewsbury, changed its name to that of Shrewsbury-house. The noble family of the Talbots, wheresoever we shall

meet them, claim the reverence due to a long line of ancestry, unsullied by those crimes which too frequently stain the annals of contemporaneous houses, fortunate also in their political career, though the male line has survived in baronial rank for upwards of seven centuries. Neither treasons nor attainders have ever clouded their splendour, nor have they bedewed the boards of a scaffold with their blood; yet by no means exempt from those miseries which flesh is heir to, calamities of a domestic nature were the portion of the individuals who escaped violent death upon the battle field; the honourable yet untimely end which laid many of the Talbots prostrate. The title of Earl was granted in the reign of Henry VI. to the gallant commander in the French wars, who with his brave son fell before the walls of Bourdeaux. We are told that the herald of the glorious veteran sought out the body amongst heaps of slain; wept over it, and embraced it with these pathetic words: "Alas! my Lord, and is it you?—I pray God, pardon all your misdoings! I have been your officer at arms forty years and more; it is time that I should surrender to you the ensigns of my office." With these words, and with the tears gushing from his eyes, he threw his coat of arms over the corpse: thus performing one of the ancient rites of sepulchre. The sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who received Poultney-Inn from the hands of the youthful monarch Edward, was so singularly unfortunate in his matrimonial connexion with the widow of three husbands, Robert Bewly, Sir William St. So, and Sir William Cavendish,* that the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, writing to the Earl, in 1590, comforts him with this

remark: "It is a common jeste, yet trewe in some sence, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde; and everee man hath her." This nobleman was one of the most upright, as well as the most able, statesmen of his age; he was of the council of Queen Mary, and exhibited an instance, remarkable in those days of jealousy and distrust, of equal favour from her successor, who chose him to fill the same station, and afterwards appointed him to the dangerous office of holding Mary of Scotland in custody. Though he may thus be said to have guided three females, nay, three queens, he was unequal to the government of a fourth, and he to whom the proud daughters and the niece of Henry VIII. submitted their judgment at least, was subject to the intolerable caprice of an ambitious and self-willed woman, who not content with having induced him to settle vast property on the children of her third husband, the Cavendishes, to the prejudice of his own, meddled with state affairs, and boldly released him from his superintendence of the captive princess, by a real or feigned complaint of jealousy, a measure which might have cost the Earl his head. But the history of the Talbots, during successive reigns, presents only a struggle of jarring interests between husband and wife. The life of the seventh Earl was embittered by the interference of his Countess in the affairs of the unfortunate Arabella Stuart. The son of the tenth Earl was killed by the King's side at the battle of Marston Moor; and Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Charles II., whilst vindicating his insulted honour, fell in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, a meeting attended with so many shameful circumstances on the part of the licentious favourite and the equally abandoned woman, whose conduct brought her husband to the grave, that delicacy recoils from the narrative. The contemplation of misery hiding its wrinkled front under the embroidered robe, the certainty that no rank nor station will shield us from the visitation of evil, may well reconcile us to the petty troubles which we encounter in our pilgrimage on earth. Even while we gaze on the record of frail mortality, the spot once inhabited by princes and by nobles, time steals away a portion of our existence, and whilst the dead appear to be sinking into deeper oblivion, the distance which separates us is shortened.

* This lady, surviving the Earl of Shrewsbury, became a fourth time a widow. In early life she had been very beautiful, and accustomed to adulation, which her riches purchased for her after her charms had fled. She was most unwilling to leave her vast possessions in this world for an uncertain portion in the next; and clinging with fruitless tenacity to life, she consulted soothsayers respecting the term of her existence. They assured her that she should not die whilst she continued to build; and we are informed that Chatsworth owes its origin to this prediction: "The juggling fiend, who keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the mind," played his usual trick; the lady resigned her breath during a hard frost, in which the masons were prevented from working; at least, so says the tradition.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the Necessity of applying Mathematical Principles in the Construction of FOUR-WHEEL CARRIAGES.

THOUGH none of the operative arts have received more encouragement from the opulent classes of society than coach-building, it must be evident that there is yet ample room for improving that art; the Greeks and Romans, were acquainted with a better principle than those now in use for giving action to four-wheel carriages, though their mode of using that principle has not been transmitted to us, and must have been lost, like the art of making malleable glass, and other practical processes.

The chief defects of the four-wheel carriages now in use are, first, *their inability to turn as quick as the horses*; 2d. *their liability to overset*; 3d. *their heaviness in draft*. The first-mentioned defect is the chief cause of the second, and both of them originate from two errors of construction, which shall be demonstrated presently; one is, that the centre of action is in a wrong place, *viz.*, at the perch bolt of the fore carriage, and not where it ought to be, *viz.*, half way between the two axles, at or under the centre of gravity, when the carriage is in a horizontal position; and the other error is, that the hind axle or wheels have no lateral or spinning action like the fore axle and wheels, the hind axle being fixed at right angles with the perch or longitudinal section of the body, and with the axis of both the hind wheels in the same right line. Here it is necessary, though unseasonable, to interrupt this statement, in order to anticipate an exception which might be made to the plan above assigned for the centre of action, because, when a carriage is turned short, without any progressive motion, the centre of action then appears to be in the hind axle, as one of the hind wheels then revolves backwards and the other forwards, at which time the centre of action appears to be in the middle of the hind axle, or else the hind wheel of the side to which the carriage turns spins without revolving on the lowest part of its circumference, and the other hind wheel encircles the former which is idle, until it obtains rotatory motion by getting into the line of draft: during which suspension of its rotatory motion, the centre of action appears to be in that arm of the hind axle which is the axis

of the idle wheel. But it should be considered, that the centre of action alluded to in this exception is the centre of the action or movement of the whole carriage relatively to surrounding objects, but is not the centre of that action or movement which enables the carriage so to change its position without progressive motion, for the latter is certainly the true action of the carriage itself, and is at the perch bolt, and therefore it can at most be asserted, that the action of the carriage is thus divided between the fore and hind carriage. But even if the exception be valid to the extent above stated, it only proves that the centre of action is occasionally in the hind axle, and consequently not at or under the centre of gravity, which is the right place.

All the before-mentioned causes concur in oversetting a common carriage when it makes a rapid turn on a descending road; and the danger is not a little increased by the disproportionate lowness of the fore-wheels, because the centre of gravity is by the descent thrown towards or over the fore-carriage, at the very moment when, by the turning of the fore axle and wheels, the slope of the road, and the change of the line of draft, the centre of gravity is left without adequate support; and when the impetus which it acquired from the descent, sways the body of the carriage in the original direction, at that moment the hind wheels, instead of supplying the support which is wanted, are too slow in getting into the line of draft, and therefore contribute to make the catastrophe certain.

The cause of another defect, *viz.* heaviness in draft, remains to be explained; but the disproportionately small or low fore-wheels of common carriages has been so fully proved to be the chief cause of their heaviness in draft by writers upon the subject, that it is needless here to enlarge further upon their solid arguments, than to say, that the smallness or lowness of the fore-wheels is a direct and immediate consequence of misplacing the centre of action at the perch-bolt of the fore-carriage, because with that centre of action the fore-wheels must be small or low, to lock in near enough to the perch, and under the body of the carriage, to allow the fore axle to attain to an angle of at least 45° with the fore transom.

There are, however, several other causes of heaviness in draft inherent in common carriages; one is the necessity
of

of making the middle or shank of the fore-axle in the form of an arch, in order to combine a high fore-carriage with a low fore-wheel, to support the fore-transom and fore end of the perch on a level with the hind transom and the hinder end of the perch; but as the fore axle thus arched is out of line, the arms of it are thereby deprived of a part of their power to resist shocks from stones and other obstacles in the road, and are proportionably subject to a drag or heaviness in draft. A frequent cause of heaviness in draft is the use of very short perches, so prevalent in stage coaches, from an erroneous opinion, that, because the tardy movement of the hind wheels is less evident to the coachman with a short perch, that therefore such a carriage "follows well," in the coachman's phrase; but it is obvious that the end of a short perch must be raised to a higher angle from the road than the end of a long perch, to enable either the fore or hind wheels to get over a stone or other obstacle, and requires a greater power so to raise the end of a short perch, and with it one-half the weight of the carriage, which is equivalent to heaviness in draft; the perch should be fully as long as is required by the use and superstructure of the carriage, there being no limit to the length of the perch but that of superfluous weight, or the excess of the arch that must be described by one or both ends of the perch in turning the carriage. Heaviness in draft is also frequently caused by the use of modern elliptic and grasshopper springs, especially the former, between the axles and the axle beds, because those springs separate the centres of the wheels so far from the axle beds and main frame of the carriage, that the power of the wheels to resist shocks is lessened, and the springs are subject to a drag, which is very distressing to horses in soft or deep roads, though it eludes observation upon pavement, where such a carriage appears to run light; besides which, the use of such springs has occasioned the size of the fore wheels, which were before too small, to be further reduced of late years, in order to gain room for the play of these springs, but to the great distress of the horses. And, lastly, heaviness in draft is caused by the too frequent use of iron in modern carriages, in order to indulge fancy of design; but much of that heavy and non-elastic material might be dispensed with, if coach-makers would prefer iron clamps to

screw bolts, as less wood and iron would then have as much strength.

Having shewn that the chief defects of common carriages originate from the centre of action being in a wrong place, *viz.* at the perch-bolt of the fore-carriage, and from the want of lateral or spinning action in the hind wheels, it remains to be shewn that the centre of action ought to be half way between the two axles, at or under the centre of gravity, and that the fore and hind wheels, or the two axles on which they turn, should have an alternate equal and simultaneous action. Now as the power of a carriage to turn more or less suddenly, or in a greater or lesser space, is in proportion to the inclination of the axis of each pair of wheels to the axis of the other pair, if one or two axles be turned obliquely; it follows, that by dividing the above-mentioned obliquity of the fore axle of common carriages, which is equal to an angle of 45° , or but little more, between the fore and hind axles, through the means of an alternate equal and simultaneous action to be given to both axles, it would be unnecessary for the fore axle to turn more than to an angle of $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or very little more, which obliquity would admit of the fore wheels being as large as the hind wheels.

Professor Gregory has recommended wheels of equal sizes as a most desirable property, but he has not given any hint or hope that it could be attained by any method applicable to carriages for travelling and recreation; and here it should be observed, that some gentlemen of practical authority, who were examined before a Committee of the House of Commons upon this subject, concurred in stating, that wheels of four feet six inches diameter are the most eligible, which size is perfectly adapted to all the wheels of a carriage with the proposed alternate action. The writer conceives, however, that wheels four feet four inches diameter, are large enough for ease in draft, and for elegance.

To illustrate the mathematical propriety of placing the centre of action at or under the centre of gravity, by giving an alternate equal and simultaneous action to the two axles, or two pair of wheels. Let us suppose a carriage made on a principle directly the contrary of that which is in common use, *viz.* with the fore axle fixed, and the hind axle to turn on a perch-bolt like a common fore axle: it will be found that such

such a carriage (by dividing the action between the fore and hind wheels, when turning, in a manner which is directly the reverse of the movement of a common carriage stated in the above exception), will go direct to a turn, and keep the line of draft in turning, without requiring the preparatory movement which a common carriage is obliged to make to clear an obstacle; and that it will perform this with a peculiar action, which is the opposite extreme, and greatly superior to that of a common carriage, because the hind wheels will move rapidly into the new line of draft through an arch of a circle, of which the perch is the radius. But as the moveable hind wheels of such a carriage must be not only smaller than the fore wheels, but smaller in a greater proportion, and with a greater power of turning than the fore wheels of common carriages, such a carriage would be subject to very unequal motions at its extremities, which would render it unfit for rapid travelling and uneasy to passengers, though it is not liable to overset in turning on a descent like a common carriage, because its fore-wheel would not withdraw its support. Hence appears the expediency of adopting a principle of action which is a medium between those two extremes, by placing the centre of action at or under the centre of gravity, and dividing the action between the two axles, or between the two pair of wheels, as either method would combine the good properties of the common action with those of a superior principle.

The effect of dividing the angle requisite for turning between the two axles, in reducing the obliquity of each axle to one-half the present obliquity of the fore axle of a common carriage, has been overlooked by Edgeworth in his work upon wheel carriages: he says that a carriage with an alternate action, produced by intersecting chains, would not have sufficient base or stability when turned; but he forgot that it is not necessary for the axles of either of them to turn near so obliquely as the fore axle of a common carriage, and that though the circumferences of the converging wheels, *if large*, may approach near to the perch, the axles and wheels would still give support to the carriage in precisely the same degree as the *average* of the support given by the two axles and the wheels of a common carriage, with this great improvement, that in turning the fore axle and wheels would give one-half more support than

they now do in a common carriage, and that the obliquity of the hind axle and wheels would place them directly in opposition to the tendency that a common carriage then has to upset, and would enable the hind wheels to obey the impulse they would receive by conforming to the new line of draft without scraping the ground, so as to give uniform support, which the hind wheels of a common carriage, at that very time when support is most wanted, in consequence of the excessive obliquity of the fore-axle and the impetus of the carriage, not only fail to give, but even tend to destroy the small support that then remains. Besides which securities against upsetting, a carriage with an alternate action would turn the corners of streets, or in a circle but little more in diameter than the length of the carriage, without any preparatory movement at all deviating from the line of draft.

It being possible that Edgeworth's remark might have alluded to the invention by which Stewart, about fifty years ago produced an alternate action, by means of an endless and intersecting chain moved by horizontal wheels fixed on the perch bolts, and turning with their respective axles, it is right to mention, that although Stewart's method does not exhibit, upon a trial by a model, any palpable loss of tension in the chains, yet it is obvious that a chain, or any loose or flexible substance, suspended between widely separated give and take wheels, and subject to a great strain and violent action, will not long preserve its tension, and that a chain in particular will, from the number of its links, become intolerably noisy to passengers: besides, a chain, or any flexible substance, cannot have more than half the power that it ought to have, because such a material has only the power of pulling and not of pushing the alternate axles, and the impulse being given by the horses to the fore axle, it cannot re-act from the hind axle: hence it appears that Stewart's method had not sufficient power; and it is remarkable that he made his fore wheels smaller than his hind wheels, but whether in conformity to custom, or from any supposed necessity, it is difficult to determine, as he must have been too intelligent to be blinded by the former, or not to perceive that there is no such necessity for small fore wheels with an alternate action.

The necessity of endeavouring to remedy,

medy the defects of carriages, will appear, from a few brief remarks upon the other attempts that have been made for this purpose, *viz.* the old crane-necked perch, the lock under waggon, and Elliot's patent carriage without a perch, all which reduced the points of support from four to three, when the carriage is making a short turn, and though each of them will turn shorter and in a narrower space than other common carriages, yet they still require either the same preparatory movement as a common carriage, or else that they should not turn until the hind axle has nearly reached the corner or other obstacle to be turned, which is a material drawback from the only advantage they possess, for they are subject to all the other defects of common carriages, and to some of them, such as heaviness in draft, from having low fore-wheels and fixed hind axle, even in a still greater degree. Ackermann's patent moveable crank fore axle is an ingenious improvement; but as its hind wheels are in the same defective state as those of a common carriage, it must be subject to most of the same inconveniences and dangers. The London coal-waggon principle is a considerable improvement in carriages of that kind, as it gives large fore-wheels the power of turning with sufficient obliquity, by having the main bolt placed about a foot behind the fore-axle, which is connected with the bolt by an offset; but this improved waggon has the hind wheels and axle paralyzed; and the improvement is not suitable for carriages on springs, that move with rapidity, and carry light weights. Lastly, the Swiss principle, which has been tried in stage-coaches on the Margate and Brighton roads, is not a remedy, but a compromise with the original defect, as it makes room for larger fore-wheels, by dividing the body into two parts, or the coach bar and boot from the body, which makes it a lumbering and heavy machine. These remarks may show that carriages will never possess the properties they ought to have, until an alternate, equal, and simultaneous action shall be given to them, upon a simple, effective, and scientific principle.

The demonstration of the principle of action, that the writer has discovered, is too long and dry to be here given; and a plate could not verify the action here proposed to be applied to a real carriage.

London, J. MILLER.
9, Southampton-Buildings, Holborn,
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SUMMARY of the HIEROGLYPHICAL SYSTEM of the ANCIENT EGYPTIANS, as established by the result of M. Champollion's recent Researches.

THE graphical system of the Egyptians was composed of three species of writings.

- A. The hieroglyphical, or sacred writing.
- B. The hieratic, or sacerdotal.
- C. The demotic, or vulgar.

A. 1. The hieroglyphic, or sacred writing, consisted in the simultaneous employment of signs of three very distinct kinds:

- a. Pictorial signs, imitating the object which they served to express.
- b. Symbolic, or tropical signs, expressing an idea by an image of a physical object, which possessed some analogy, true or false, direct or indirect, obvious or far-fetched, with the idea to be represented.
- c. Phonetic characters, expressing sounds by means of the images of physical objects.

A. 2. The pictorial and symbolical characters are employed in all texts in much smaller proportion than the Phonetic characters.

A. 3. The Phonetic characters are true alphabetic signs, which express the sounds of the words employed in the Egyptian spoken language.

A. 4. Each Phonetic hieroglyphic is the image of a physical object, the name of which, in the Egyptian spoken tongue, began by the sound or articulation, which the image itself is employed to express.

A. 5. The Phonetic characters mutually combine to form words, like the letters of all other alphabets, but are often grouped in an uncertain manner, according to the disposition of the text, whether in perpendicular or horizontal lines.

A. 6. The medial vowels of words, written in Phonetic hieroglyphics, are often dropped after the manner of the Hebrew, Phenician, and modern Arabic writing.

A. 7. Each sound and each articulation may, in consequence of the rule laid down (A. 4.), be represented by many different phonetic signs, though being homophonous.

A. 8. The use of any given Phonetic character in preference to another homophonous in respect to it (or having the same sound in the spoken language), is often regulated by considerations resulting from the material form of the sign employed, and by the nature of the idea expressed by the word about to be written in phonetic characters.

A. 9.

A. 9. The different phonetic hieroglyphics, employed to represent the vowel signs, do not possess a more invariable and definite sound than the *aleph*, the *lod*, and *van* of the Hebrews.

A. 10. The hieroglyphic texts very often exhibit abbreviations of phonetic groups.

A. 11. The phonetic characters, as necessary and inseparable elements of the Egyptian sacred writing, exist in Egyptian texts appertaining to the most ancient as well as the most recent epochs.

A. 12. The value of a hundred phonetic characters has already been ascertained, among which are found those which exhibit themselves most frequently in the texts of all ages.

A. 13. All the hieroglyphical inscriptions, traced upon monuments of the Egyptian style, refer to a single system of writing; composed, as has been stated, of three orders of signs simultaneously employed.

A. 14. It is demonstrated by a series of public monuments that the sacred writing, at once pictural, symbolic, and phonetic, was in uninterrupted use in Egypt from the nineteenth century before the vulgar era to the total conversion of the Egyptians to Christianity when under the Roman empire, at which epoch all the Egyptian styles of writing were superseded by the Coptic; that is to say the Greek alphabet, augmented by a certain number of signs for sounds observed from the ancient demotic writing of the Egyptians.

A. 15. Certain ideas are occasionally represented in the same hieroglyphic text, sometimes by a pictural character, sometimes by a symbolic, sometimes in fine by a group of phonetic signs, expressing the representative word of that same idea in the vulgar tongue.

A. 16. Other ideas are designated either by a group formed of a pictural and symbolic sign, or by the combination of a pictural or symbolic sign with phonetic characters.

A. 17. Some Egyptian bas-reliefs, or paintings composed of the images of physical beings, and especially of monstrous figures grouped and combined, do not appertain to the hieroglyphical writing: these are scenes purely *allegorical* or symbolic, which the ancients have designated by the name *anaglyphs*—a name which we ought to preserve.

A. 18. A certain number of images were common to the *hieroglyphical writing*, properly so called, and the system of sacred painting, or rather to the

system of writing, which produced the *anaglyphs*.

A. 19. These *anaglyphs* appear to be pages of that sacred writing which the ancient Greek and Roman authors inform us were solely known to the priests and such as were initiated in their mysteries. As to the hieroglyphic writing, it was never secret, and all persons of any education in Egypt understood it.

A. 20. Two new systems of writing originated in process of time from the hieroglyphic writing, and were invented to render the art of writing more rapid and common.

B. 21. The hieratic, or sacerdotal writing, is only a mere tachygraphy of the sacred writing, and immediately derived from it; and in this secondary system, the form of the signs is considerably abridged.

B. 22. In its strictest form it is like the other, composed of pictural, symbolic, and phonetic signs; but the two former orders of characters are often superseded, either by groups of phonetic characters or by arbitrary characters, no longer preserving the form of their correspondent sign in the hieroglyphical system.

B. 23. All the extant hieratic manuscripts (and we possess some appertaining to the epoch of the Pharaohs, the Greeks, and the Romans), belong to a single system, whatever difference may be distinguished, at a first glance, in the tracing of the different characters.

B. 24. The use of the hieratic writing appears to have been limited to the transcription of texts referring to sacred matters and to a particular class of inscriptions, but always of a religious nature.

C. 25. The demotic writing, epistolographic or enchorial, is a writing distinct from the hieroglyphic, as well as the hieratic, whence it is immediately derived.

C. 26. The signs employed in the demotic writing are simple characters borrowed from the hieratic.

C. 27. The demotic writing nearly excludes all pictural characters.

C. 28. It, however, admits a certain number of symbolic characters, but only for the purpose of expressing ideas essentially connected with the religious system.

C. 29. The greater part of each demotic text consists of phonetic characters, or signs of sound.

C. 30. The characters used in the demotic writing are considerably more numerous than those of the other systems.

C. 31. In the demotic character; the medial vowels of words, whether foreign or Egyptian, are very often suppressed, as indeed it often occurs in the hieratic and hieroglyphic texts.

C. 32. As the writings whence it originates, the demotic can express each consonant and each vowel by several signs, distinct in form; but strictly homophonous in regard to sound. However, the number of demotic homophones is far from being so great in the sacred as in the sacerdotal writing.

C. 33. The demotic, the hieratic, and the hieroglyphic writing were in simultaneous use, during a long series of ages, throughout the whole extent of Egypt.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

No. I.

THE rapid progress, which the United States are making in wealth, population, and power, is an event altogether unparalleled in history. In no country is property more secure, rights more protected, laws more equally dispensed. Surely then, "the system works well" which produces such results! But we are told to wait a little; "when the population becomes denser, we shall see the opposite interests of distant parts of the union producing a separation; force will be required, and a successful general will easily employ his soldiers to subvert the liberty he was called to defend." To this it may be answered, that the security of the Americans consists in the general equality of rank and fortune; in their general intelligence; in the excellence of their constitution; in the want of a landed aristocracy; and lastly, in the distance of foreign rivals. The absence of *entail laws* checks the accumulation of great wealth in the hands of a few individuals; or where wealth is accumulated for a time, it is speedily divided by the prevalent practice of leaving an equal inheritance to every member of a family. The lawyers, it is true, have a paramount influence in political affairs; but the salaries of office are too small to tempt them to abandon their forensic labours. The counsellors who represent their country in Congress, or as ambassadors to foreign courts, are almost always men who have acquired independent fortunes before their appointment to public office. This is a very great source of security to the government, and one altogether

peculiar to America. Nor is there any people extended over so wide a surface, that possess so many habits and feelings in common. The *backwoodsman* of Missouri or Indiana is equally well acquainted with his rights as a citizen, and equally disposed to defend them, with the wealthy merchant of Boston or Philadelphia. The immense emigration which constantly flows to the westward of the Alleghanies assimilates distant settlers still more with each other, and removes to an indefinite period the chances of disunion. Not many years have elapsed since the Alleghany mountains formed the boundary of settlement; and beyond them *now* lives in ease and abundance a greater population than the *thirteen original states* contained during the war of independence! While other nations waste their resources in wars of ambition, the Americans have peaceably acquired Florida and Louisiana, an extent of country nearly equal to the continent of Europe. As for the policy of the government, it has in general been wise and liberal; certainly more wise and liberal than in Europe. An extent of *settled* territory seventeen hundred miles in length, and six hundred miles of a medium breadth, proves the astonishing progress of the present population; while the fertile, but yet unpeopled, regions beyond the Mississippi present an unbounded scope for the industry of *future* generations.

The *thirteen states*, which formed the confederacy at the revolution, are all situated on the *sea coast*; and may be considered under *three divisions*, arising from the diversity of soil, climate, and inhabitants. The first division is formed by the *eastern* or *New England States*, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. From the two last the States of Vermont and Maine have been created since the revolution. The *soil* is in general very thin, poor, and stony; and in spite of the advantages of being well-watered, and enjoying a powerful sun for five months of the year, it is much better fitted for pasture than tillage. Immense herds of cattle are reared for exportation; cheese and butter are made in great quantities, and of excellent quality; agriculture is well understood; the farmers are easy and comfortable, and the speculative genius of the people has found amends for the sterility of the soil in the fisheries of the coast, or in exchanging foreign and domestic products with the Southern States, the

West-

West-Indies and South America. This may be called the cold *climate* of the United States, as it greatly resembles that of Canada. During four months the winter is very severe, the thermometer falling often to 20° below zero; the snow falls two or three feet deep, and lies long on the ground, during which time the people travel in *sleighs*, as in Canada, Russia, and Germany. The summer for a short time is nearly as hot as in the Southern States; but in general, the climate is extremely healthy and pleasant. The *inhabitants* are principally descended from English puritans, who finding themselves aggrieved by the intolerance of the government of Charles the First, crossed the Atlantic in search of freedom. The present race have abandoned much of their original austerity; they are hospitable, kind, polite, and are the most intelligent, the best educated, and the most enterprising of the Americans. Such is the progress of population that the New England States are annually sending thousands of their citizens over the Alleghanies to settle in the fertile regions along the mighty rivers of the west. The Yankees are the most persevering of emigrants; wherever success is possible, they succeed; where others fail, they make their fortunes. During the last thirty years few foreigners have ventured to compete with them on their native soil; and now that the country is more thickly settled, and every profession filled, the chances of success are almost desperate. New England is the only part of America where *old English* customs prevail—where *national feeling* most predominates, and where the remnants of puritanic strictness and religious discipline still present themselves.

The second division consists of the *Middle States*, or New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; containing more than two millions and a-half of inhabitants. Except in the lower parts of New York, and the sandy plains of Long Island and New Jersey, the *soil* is in general excellent, particularly in Pennsylvania. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh (a distance of 300 miles), the soil, with the exception of the mountainous region, is equal to any in Europe. It is a clayey loam; in rainy seasons rather difficult to till, but producing a most abundant harvest. Tillage prevails over pasture, though great quantities of cattle are raised in the western counties, and fattened in the rich mea-

dows along the Delaware. The horses are the best in America, great pains having been taken to improve them of late years by judicious crossings with English and Arabian breeds. The *climate* is extremely healthy through the greater part of the Middle States, with the exception of some marshy districts near the banks of the Delaware, where the inhabitants are subject to fevers in autumn. The summer is nearly as hot here as in the West-Indies, the thermometer often rising to 92°, and remaining at that temperature for many days. July and August are very sultry, but September and October are truly delightful. Winter begins in November; snow falls in December, and disappears in January, when some warm weather often gives the appearance of spring; a succession of cold, snowy, or rainy weather takes place in February and March, and the warm weather returns by the middle of April. Spring there is none, for the interval between the cold of Canada and the heat of the West-Indies is not more than a few days. Hence the heat at the beginning of summer is very oppressive. The *population* is a mixture of Dutch, English, Irish, and German emigrants. The richest lands in the Middle States are in the hands of Dutchmen and Germans; but they have not made so much progress in the comforts and elegancies of domestic life as they have done in fertilizing the fields. Many of the farmers within sixty miles of Philadelphia, who are principally of English descent, live in considerable style; almost every man keeps his carriage, has a piano for his daughters, and sends his sons to the university. Both here and in the Eastern States, the merchants are the wealthiest and most influential men in the community. Many of the merchants of New York and Philadelphia have princely fortunes, and live in great splendour.

The third division, that of the *Southern States*, consists of the country south of the Susquehannah, with a population of three millions and a-half. These States are Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and the new states that have been formed from the territory of Louisiana. From the Delaware to the Mississippi the *soil* is sandy for 50, and sometimes 100, miles from the sea, and produces nothing but pines, except on the alluvial banks of rivers, where it is exceedingly fertile. Between the sandy track and the mountains, the land is fer-

tile and well adapted to most kinds of produce. *Tobacco* is much cultivated in Maryland and Virginia; *cotton* in North Carolina; *cotton and rice* in South Carolina and Georgia; *sugar and cotton* in the banks of the Mississippi. Cotton grows as far north as latitude 37° ; but sugar not higher than 33° , and does not succeed well beyond $31\frac{1}{2}$. This is *par excellence* the hot climate of the United States. The heat in Maryland and Virginia little exceeds that of Pennsylvania; but in all the states south of the Potomac winter is almost unknown; and the summer heat is equal to that of the coasts of Syria and Egypt. Florida and Louisiana participate in the plagues, as they do in the productions, of a tropical climate. Except in Louisiana, the *free* inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. They are wealthy, well educated, proud, indolent, hospitable, fond of amusement and gaming, and have all the peculiarities of slave-owners. It is only in the Southern States that we meet with landholders, resembling in wealth and influence the landed aristocracy of Europe. Some of the planters have 80,000 dollars a year; many from twelve to 20,000, but the greater part from four to 6,000 dollars. The most important class in the Eastern and Middle States is that of the merchants; the agricultural interest prevails in the western country, and the planters are the lords of the south.

We now come to the *Western Country*, which is separated from the Atlantic States by a ridge of mountains, called the Alleghanies: these traverse the United States in a north-east and south-west direction, from the 42d to the 34th degree of latitude. They preserve an average distance of about 250 miles from the sea coast, a medium breadth of 110 miles, and a height of 3,000 feet. Roads traverse them in all directions, connecting the *new* with the old states; and two of these roads, one from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh (300 miles), and the *National Road*, from Washington to Wheeling in the Ohio, are equal to the finest turnpikes in Europe. The angle of ascent is not more than three degrees and a half, and the road is exceedingly smooth and pleasant. Round some of the ridges the road winds seven miles before it reaches the top, and from the rocks cut through, and other difficulties, must have cost enormous sums. These

mountains long presented an almost insurmountable barrier to the progress of emigration; and till the end of the revolutionary war, they were considered as the limits of the Indian tribes. But the restless natives of New England cut a path through the woods, and, with all their baggage on pack-horses, descended the western slope of the mountains to found settlements on the Monongahela. The western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia became settled as far as the Ohio about thirty years ago; once the banks of that majestic river were laid open to enterprise, the tide of emigration rolled down to the Muskingum, the Scioto, and the Miami; in less than twenty years *three new states* (with a million of inhabitants) have been formed on the western bank alone; and the pioneers of civilization have already made "clearings," and founded towns in the vast wilderness beyond the Missouri. Such is the astonishing rapidity of change in these new settlements, that the accounts of four or five years' antiquity give no adequate idea of their present state. The soil of such an extensive region (more than a thousand miles long) must possess considerable variety, but it is only a variety of excellence. The level (*or bottom*) lands on the banks of streams, are for some years too rich to produce wheat till reduced by repeated croppings, of maize, which annually produce from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre. The richness of the soil is evident to the merest stranger from the luxuriance of vegetation, particularly from the height and diameter of the trees, along the banks of rivers. From the Muskingum to the mouth of the Ohio, the traveller will constantly see *white pine, plane, tulip*, and *sycamore* trees from 100 to 130 feet high, and from seven to fifteen feet in diameter! The strength of vegetation is, if possible, still greater on the banks of the Mississippi. The inconvenience of remoteness from the coast is greatly lessened by the innumerable streams that fall into the northern lakes, or into the Ohio and Mississippi. An almost level *portage*, of two or three hundred yards, connects the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois River; and in rainy seasons this interval is overflowed, allowing the Canadian to descend with his bark to New Orleans or the Louisianian, to enter the lakes, and proceed 2,000 miles to Quebec. The great

Western Canal, in the State of New York, from Albany to Lake Erie, has been nearly completed in six years from its commencement, and is now open for nearly 300 miles! The inland trade with the lakes is thus surprisingly augmented, and the produce of the immense regions between New Orleans and the rocky mountains, can thus be cheaply and safely transmitted to the harbour of New York. The principal source of the Ohio, the Alleghany River, is navigable for 200 miles above Pittsburgh to within fifteen miles of *Erie*, on the lake of that name; the Wabash, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers, all tributaries of the Ohio, are each of them navigable for several hundred miles, and the Ohio itself rolls on its placid waters for more than 1,000 miles before they are lost in the Mississippi. The main branch of the Mississippi; the *Missouri*, is navigable 3,000 miles before it joins that river near St. Louis, a distance of 1,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, thus presenting a navigation of 4,500 miles! Steamboats ascend the Missouri to a distance of 3,000 miles from the sea; and on all the western rivers this rapid medium of communication is bringing distant regions into contact.

The *climate* is not so hot as in the south, nor so cold as in the eastern states. The thermometer is often as high as 90° in June and July, sometimes as high as 97°, but more generally below 90°. The end of September, and the *Indian summer* (part of October and November), are as delightful as any seasons in the globe. The heat is not oppressive; the roads are excellent (previous to the wet season); and the aspect of the fields and woods are beautiful in the extreme. This is the harvest season for maize, for *corn frolics*, *quitting frolics*, and the other amusements that distinguish the *Carnival* of the western country. In some parts of Ohio and Illinois, intermittent fevers prevail in September; but the western country, with the exception of the low lands at the mouth of the Ohio and at the head of Lake Erie, may be considered as very salubrious. English emigrants, of careful and sober habits, who do not expose themselves to the night air, will generally preserve their health as well as in England; or if attacked by fevers, will speedily recover. Gentle emetics, and *total abstinence from food* for one or two days,

almost always succeed in removing every symptom of dysentery, fever, or other inflammatory disease.

The *population* is derived from every state in America, and from every country in Europe. Irishmen and New Englanders form the majority west of the Ohio river; Kentucky and Tennessee are slave states, and have been settled by Virginians and Carolinians. The planters live in great abundance, but little comfort—at least what is called comfort in England. Their fields, whether of maize, cotton, or tobacco are cultivated solely by negro slaves; the master occupies himself in horse-racing, whipping his negroes, or in travelling to New Orleans or Philadelphia. But though the general aspect of manners here is not of an amicable kind, there are many hundreds of families in Kentucky as accomplished and refined as any in America, and no where will you meet more agreeable society than in Lexington. But the western, or Yankee, side of the Ohio, presents the fairest prospect to a stranger: here no slaving prevails. The farmers are generally in easy circumstances, but very few of them possessed of wealth; they are a hardy industrious race, with neat houses, fine fields, good orchards, and the external appearance of prosperity. The small *squatters* (who settle without leave on government lands) are in general a lazy unsettled race, with large families half naked, crowded into one solitary hut in the woods. They have plenty to eat; and for external appearances, they are as profoundly indifferent as the Indian hunter. The towns on the banks of the Ohio, Wheeling, Steubenville, Marietta, Maysville, and Cincinnati are inhabited by an enterprising people, and present a scene of commercial activity which, considering the recent settlement of the country, is astonishing.

The general aspect of the United States is that of a *boundless forest*. Even travelling between the populous cities on the coast, you pass through uncleared tracks for nearly three-fourths of your way; and in the most populous and well settled states (as those of Massachusetts and Connecticut) more than half of the surface is uncultivated. In some of the various states, the produce of almost every climate is raised, from corn of the north to the sugar of the south. *Maize*, or Indian corn, is cultivated in all the states from Maine to Georgia,

Georgia, but succeeds best in the middle or western divisions. *Sugar* from the maple is made, principally in the western country, to an amount of more than 10,000,000 of pounds; *wheat* in immense quantities is raised in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Western States, and nearly a million of bushels are annually exported; *tobacco* grows in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, and the quantity exported has been in some years as high as 80,000 hogsheads *raw*, and 1,000,000 of pounds manufactured. *Cotton* is cultivated from North Carolina to Tennessee, and is the principal export of the United States. About 100,000,000 of pounds are annually sent to foreign countries. The *sugar* cane grows in Georgia and Louisiana; about 20,000,000 of pounds of raw sugar are annually raised, and the cultivation of this tropical production is yearly extending. Almost all the productions of Europe (including wine and olives) succeed well in some of the states.

Of the *minerals* of America, *iron*, *coal*, *lime*, and *salt*, exist in great abundance, particularly in the middle and western states. The manufactures of iron amount to about a million sterling in value; *coal* is found in the Lehigh in considerable quantities, and forms immense beds near Richmond in Virginia, where steam-engines are employed to work the mines. But the grand region of coal is beyond the Alleghanies, almost every hill abounds in it from Pittsburgh to the Miami, a distance of 500 miles, and traces of it are found from the Ohio to the rocky mountains. *Salt* is manufactured from saline springs all over the western country, and coal is generally employed for this purpose. At the depth of 300 feet, strong lime is found in all the track of country from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. *Lead* is found in almost all the states, but is principally wrought on the Merrimac River near St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, where several millions of pounds are annually extracted from the ore. Constant lead blossoms, or traces of the ore, appear for 200 miles above St. Louis, and the Indian tribes bring down quantities of the metal from places still more remote.

Of the *wild animals*, few are now found in the settled parts of America, and scarcely any that are dangerous. The *raccoon* is found in many states, but abounds most in the Alleghany mountains; it is an animal larger than a fox, much resembling the bear, and is

very good eating. The *martin*, *mink*, (a kind of otter) and *weasel*, have nothing peculiar in their habits; the *skunk* (polecat) is about eighteen inches long, with a fox-like tail, and is particularly obnoxious on account of the horrid smell it produces when irritated; the French Canadians call it the *devil's boy* (*l'enfant du diable*.) The *wolves* and *foxes* resemble those of Europe. The *panther*, *painter*, or *jaguar*, has much resemblance to a cat, and is sometimes of the weight of one hundred pounds. The *Virginian opossum* is a very small species, eaten by the Indians. *Squirrels* of various kinds abound in the western states. They sometimes emigrate from Illinois to the Alleghanies, particularly when the nuts are plentiful in the mountains; and in crossing over the rivers on their way, thousands of them are killed by the farmers, who reckon them delicious food. There are many other wild animals in the unsettled regions beyond the Mississippi; the above are those most common throughout the states.

PENITENTIARY PRISON, MILBANK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

AS the columns of your valuable miscellany are usually devoted to subjects connected with civil economy and general police, I consider it a proper vehicle for a few observations that have occurred to me on the construction and management of the metropolitan prisons. I shall at present confine myself to that called the Penitentiary at Milbank, which was, I believe, the first of its kind. For although Howard contributed to the improvement of many of our provincial prisons; yet, that important object, *constant employment*, was not duly considered by him.

The design of the Milbank prison comprehended all the most essential objects, but like most of our public works, it degenerated in its execution. The arrangement of the buildings for the various purposes of security, vigilant-inspection, cleanliness and salubrity, employment, and even exercise and recreation, are all admirable. But why place such an edifice in a quagmire! It would perhaps be impossible, within ten miles of town, to find a place in every respect more unfit for such an object, with the single exception of contiguity to the metropolis; but it is not only in the selection of the ground that this public job claims

claims our attention. Being a national edifice, the architect, builder, and subordinates, took care to render it well worthy of the country, by the most complete, munificent, and even elegant arrangements for the internal economy of the inmates: the cost of it has been estimated at from 700% to 90% per head, supposing the prison to be occupied with the full complement of the establishment!

This, it must be confessed, is truly characteristic of our national generosity. For the unfortunate culprits who are destined to "keep their terms" in one of the 700% halls of this elegant college have, in most cases, emerged from the half-crown attics of St. Giles or St. Lukes, previous to the probationary examination in a certain hall in the Old Bailey. There is however one drawback on the enjoyments of the inmates of this mansion, a fatal one in some cases, and that is the chance of not surviving the period of confinement. This fact was discovered before twelve months had elapsed from the first occupation of the building; and from that time to the present, medical consultations have been held, and various measures devised, to obtain a remedy for that which is in its nature an irremediable evil—the constant exhalations of stagnant water, or marsh miasmata. In order to obviate, as far as possible, the insalubrity of the air, Mr. Faraday, the able chemical assistant at the Royal Institution, was deputed some months back to superintend the ventilation, or rather the fumigation of the apartments with chlorine gas. That this gas possesses the property of destroying, or uniting with the gaseous matter, which produces contagion, has been long known and successfully practised by the French chemists. And as a temporary remedy for purifying the air of any apartments in hospitals, prisons, or ships, it merits attention. But then its effect can only be transient: the carbonaceous, alkaline, or whatever other substance exists in a depraved atmosphere, may be supposed to be readily condensable by so powerful an agent as chlorine gas; but after the fumigating process is over, and the atmospheric air re-admitted to such apartments, it is evident that any miasma held in suspension in such an atmosphere will again prevail; and will most assuredly not diminish in its deleterious agency, by remaining enclosed in the apartments of any building.

The real nature of marsh miasmata, or aerial poison is indeed but little understood: * its action is not susceptible either of chemical examination, or pathological demonstration. And as this morbid matter, or *mal-aria* is uniformly most prevalent in low or marshy districts, where a large quantity of vegetable substances and stagnant water exist, in conjunction, it is quite natural to ascribe the origin of the evil to the locality of the surface, by disengaging a large portion of noxious gases.

Yet it would be absurd to imagine that the purification of a mite of apartments by chemical means would have anything more than a temporary effect.

It must be admitted that many marshy districts are capable of having the atmosphere somewhat ameliorated by draining; or in other words, by dividing the surface between actual water-drains and dry-land, instead of allowing it to remain in a state of quagmire, half wet, half dry; but it is equally obvious, that nothing short of absolute folly, or something less excusable, could induce any individual or board of individuals, to select such a spot for the erection of a permanent building, which building should cost the country above half a million sterling, and be destined for the permanent residence of above a thousand human beings. The site of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, is far from being desirable, owing to the filthy rivulet adjacent, called the Fleetbrook, or ditch; but the site on which the Penitentiary is erected is infinitely worse. It is below the general level of the adjacent district, and consequently can never admit of draining effectually. It is probable that eventually it will be found advisable to abandon the building altogether, at least for its present purposes;

* The best observations the writer has met with on this interesting subject was in a work where it could have been least expected, a late article headed "*Mal-aria*," in the Quarterly Review!—If the learned writer of that article, in referring to the Pontine marshes, the swamps of Holland, the marshes of Essex and Lincoln, &c., had extended his views to the swamps of Milbank and its vicinity, he would have brought the subject more home to the comprehension of many of his readers. The well known principles of that work, however, not being favourable to *home researches*, may perhaps account for the author having left us quite in the dark with regard to the *mal-aria* of the home department.

poses; for although the enterprising spirit of speculation may induce them to erect buildings in the neighbourhood, and consequently to construct sewers and partial drains to carry off the surface water, yet it may be assumed as a matter quite impossible to render the air of such a district even moderately salubrious.

Though the exhalations arising from the putrefaction of vegetable matter would in some degree be diminished by covering one-third or one-fourth of the surface with buildings; yet atmospheric air, saturated with moisture and confined, even for a short period, within the walls of a building, is well known to be unfit for respiration, more especially by those persons who have not the advantage of robust health, or who are devoted to sedentary employments.

Mr. Faraday having, in the last number of the *Journal of Science*, given an account of the method pursued under his direction for fumigating this prison, I shall conclude my present remarks by quoting a few of his observations.

After deciding upon fumigating the prison (says Mr. Faraday) by chlorine (gas), the next mode was to ascertain the most favourable mode of applying it; and I was desirous, for many reasons, of obtaining a gradual and successive development of the disinfecting agent, rather than a sudden and short one. The latter mode, though it would have filled the building at once, and probably very effectually, yet would seriously have incommoded the operators, and would also soon have disappeared in consequence of absorption by the limed walls, and from dissipation through apertures that would inevitably remain unclosed in different parts of the building; whilst the former mode, by continually supplying the disinfecting agent to the atmosphere of the place for a length of time, would enable it better to act on the bedding, clothing, and other articles left in the cells, and allow it also to penetrate more perfectly to every part of the building itself.

The materials used were those usually employed for the purpose, namely, common salt, oxide of manganese in powder, and oil of vitriol. On making experiments with these substances as furnished by the dealer for the fumigation, I found that mixture of one part by weight of common salt, and one part of manganese, when acted upon by two parts of oil of vitriol previously diluted with half its weight of water, and left until cold, gave the best results. Such a mixture made at the temperature 60° Fahrenheit, liberated no muriatic acid, but in a few minutes began to evolve chlorine vapour, and continued to do so for the space of four days subsequent. When ex-

amined on the fifth day, and urged by heat so as to make the liquid evolve all the chlorine it contained, very little additional was procured. Such a mixture may, therefore, be considered as having liberated its chlorine gradually, but perfectly without the application of any extraneous heat, and is therefore very proper for extensive fumigation.

The vessels in which the mixture is to be made should be flat, and such as are least liable to be acted on by the chlorine or the acid mixture. Common red pans were used in the Penitentiary, for, a considerable number being required, better earthenware would have been too expensive. Each pan contained about four quarts.

The salt being pulverized by a wooden mallet, an equal quantity of the oxide of manganese was added and well mixed together. The acid and water were mixed in a separate wooden tub; the water being poured in first, and the acid added, gradually stirring it at the time, the heat produced being considerable, it will be necessary to allow a few hours for it to subside previous to adding the whole of the acid, when it is to be well stirred and left to cool. The diluted acid was mixed with the salt and manganese, in the proportion of $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the former to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the latter, and the mixture well stirred. This was done without any inconvenience to the operator, except when the acid was applied too warm: there was sufficient time to go from pan to pan, and to close the various galleries in succession. In half an hour it was almost impossible to enter, and in looking along the gallery (150 feet in length), the yellow tint of the atmosphere could be easily perceived; and up to the fifth day the peculiar odour of the chlorine gas could be distinguished throughout the building. After the sixth day the pans were removed (though in some cases with difficulty), to be emptied and used elsewhere; after which the doors and windows of the cells, which had been carefully stopped previously, were thrown open. It was estimated that the contents of each pan would yield about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, or one pound weight of chlorine gas. The whole quantity of materials used was 700 lb. of salt, 700 lb. of manganese, and 1,400 lb. of oil of vitriol. The space requiring fumigation amounting to nearly 2,000,000 cubic feet; and the surface of the walls, inclusive of the furniture, &c., about 1,200,000 square feet. This surface was principally stone and brick, most of which had been lime washed. The number of cells and other apartments was nearly 1,200.

It was desirable for many reasons that the Penitentiary should be fumigated in the most unexceptionable manner; and the means employed were therefore probably to a far greater extent than might have been necessary for the destruction of any mias-

mata throughout the entire building. The proportions here employed may be therefore considered as sufficient for the most extreme case. And although the limits are rather guessed at than judged of by any well-founded rule; yet I should consider that from one-half to one-fourth of the chlorine here employed is quite sufficient for any of the usual cases where fumigation may be required.

PUBLICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON HYDROPHOBIA.

By John Fosbroke, Esq., Resident Surgeon at Cheltenham.

FOR the last year or more, reports of cases of hydrophobia have been very general. To me, however, the assertion of the actual existence of hydrophobia in most of these cases is much more confident than the difficulty of distinguishing the disease would seem to warrant. Indeed, it would appear that detail was thought unnecessary; that the cases were so obvious, that to have known of the indisposition of a dog, and to have given it the appellation of hydrophobia was sufficient. The same complacent mode of settling the existence of hydrophobia occurs also where scientific and close discrimination would be looked for. I allude to the Parisian cases. There it seems that blood was abstracted from the veins, and water injected into them, in a case of hydrophobia so called, which evidently was neither more nor less than phrenitis. This experiment was unsuccessful, and the probability seems to be that it always will be so. The aqueous injections* were first tried upon dogs, and, if my memory is not treacherous, they died in consequence of the process.

Such is the loose and doubtful manner in which cases of hydrophobia are generally reported. Yet one English author has described the disease with singular accuracy; and it seems not a little surprising that his information should have been so entirely overlooked. The late Dr. Parry of Bath,† and Dr. Parry alone, has given such an account of the order and quality of the true symptoms of that disease as would enable any body to dis-

tinguish it accurately. It seems desirable to recall public attention to this subject now more particularly, when, though Dr. Parry could find only thirty-six well authenticated cases of genuine hydrophobia, as many occur almost every month, if newspapers are to be credited. A tabular view of the leading discriminations, circulated in a public journal, would be of much use, both towards preventing those vague rumours and descriptions which lead to a barbarous carnage among animals, and oftentimes to a disease altogether illusory, viz. mental hydrophobia. In another point of view, it is no less necessary that some tests should be applied, that the new experiments may be confined to real cases of hydrophobia: for in any other disease confounded with it, if these experiments do not directly tend to the destruction of the patient, which is not quite clear, they may do so indirectly, by superseding other more availing processes.

Dr. Parry first shews the great resemblance and yet essential difference between the effects of terror and the genuine hydrophobia. In the cases of true rabies, which illustrate this difference, the patients were indifferent and unconcerned about the accident which gave rise to it.

The characteristics of genuine rabies are:

1. The part which is primarily affected, so as to give occasion to the symptom called hydrophobia, is not the pharynx, œsophagus, or stomach; but the upper portion of the trachea, together with other parts of the apparatus concerned in the functions of respiration. The truth of this position is evident from the following circumstances:—*First*, At certain periods of the disease, the capability of swallowing solids without difficulty or any tendency to the production of convulsion.—*Secondly*, The local convulsions being brought on not only by swallowing, but by a quick impulse of air.—*Thirdly*, Spontaneous attacks of the convulsions begin with a violent sobbing inspiration, in which the shoulders are generally preternaturally elevated, as in asthma, and the abdomen strongly protruded by the forcible depression of the diaphragm.—*Fourthly*, This state is still more strongly marked when the convulsion is brought on by the attempt to swallow liquids,—by the mere contact of them with the fauces, before any attempt to swallow them,—by the apprehension of them; or by the strong impulse of air; in either of which cases the power of respiration seems suspended, or very irregularly performed; and the patient experiences a sense of strangulation, which

* See an account of these experiments by Mr. Majendie, in Brande's Journal of Science and Arts, about two years ago.

† Cases of tetanus and rabies contagiosa, by Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. 1814.

shews itself by an apparent constriction of the rima glottidis, and in the corresponding gestures of the patient. In these attacks, it appears that that important part of the system of respiration, the diaphragm, is preternaturally affected.

2. Another circumstance, characteristic of this disease, is an inordinate action of the voluntary muscles. The muscles seem always to overact, the intention of the mind.

3. A third characteristic circumstance is the peculiar nature of the delirium. The patient shall go on talking with vehemence, and for many successive hours, of past events, as if they were actually present; shall fancy objects to be different from what they really are, and shall even act on those delusions; and yet no sooner is his attention exerted by questions put to him by his friends, than he shall answer them, and continue for a considerable time to converse with a calmness of manner, and coherency of ideas, precisely similar to those of a person in perfect health.

4. In the *rabies canina* the convulsions do not take place till long after the dread of liquids has been distinctly marked, and till the disease is nearly terminated.

5. Of persons bitten by dogs really mad, it is probable that only a small proportion become hydrophobous. Bites on the face are most certain of infecting: bites through clothes generally fail to injure.

6. The duration of the disease is different in different patients. In a great majority of cases, the disease terminates in death within four days from the first affection of the organs of respiration.

7. Some pain, if not in the part itself, at least in the course of the nerves supplying it, has usually attended the commencement, and a considerable part of the course of the constitutional malady.

8. There cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose, either that the fever of hydrophobia is of the inflammatory kind, or that its peculiar symptom arises from local inflammation of the fauces, or any other part. Dissection has shewed no disease of an inflammatory kind, either in the organs of respiration, or the alimentary canal; appearances about the bilious coat of the œsophagus, trachea, &c., are merely coincidences or effects; for it is evident that they are not essential to canine hydrophobia, either as causes or adjuncts, since in many cases in dissection no such appearances have existed. The symptoms of inflammation in these parts bear no real resemblance to the phenomena of canine hydrophobia.

9. The dread of drinking in canine hydrophobia is far from arising from an aversion to liquids, as such. There is in reality a strong desire to drink, and the dread appears to originate solely from the recollection of the great sufferings produced by the attempt.—It cannot be denied, that dogs will often

lap while under this disease; besides which, it should continually be borne in mind, that what is called hydrophobia, or the dread of water, is not the disease itself, but only one symptom of the disease, which differs in degree in different patients, and without the existence of which the patient would as certainly, and probably as soon, die, as when it exists in the greatest degree. A patient has swallowed liquids in quantities fully sufficient to preserve life, were that concoction alone adequate to the purpose.

10. In order to ascertain the existence of the disease in question, the distinguishing effect of the attempt to swallow liquids, or their contact with the mouth, must be not mere dread, or resistance, or agitation, or even general spasms or convulsions, the last of which never occur in the *rabies canina* till a very short time before death,—but that peculiar strangulation, or affection of the respiratory organs, which has been before fully described. Unless this occurs, the characteristic symptom of hydrophobia *canina* is absolutely wanting.

11. First, Patients do not rave at the beginning of injury from animals,—and never, at any period, either in connexion with the sight of water or without it, except from recollection of a bite, and apprehension of its consequences. — Secondly, The disease for the most part, if not always, begins with a hot skin, and certain other symptoms of fever, which are anterior by several hours to the dread of liquids. — Thirdly, Patients sometimes sleep after the commencement of hydrophobia. — Fourthly, There are rarely in that disease any savage contortions of countenance, except temporarily, during the local spasms of respiration, or till the last general convulsions take place. — Fourthly, Sometimes the general convulsions do not occur at all; but when they do exist, they have usually perfect intermissions of longer or shorter duration. — Lastly, The characteristic of canine hydrophobia in man is a local spasm of the respiratory organs alone, very short as to duration, and having long and perfect intervals, but, while it lasts, threatening suffocation,—occurring sometimes spontaneously, whether during sleep or watching, and always from the contact of liquids with the inside of the fauces.

Among the equivocal symptoms that are not characteristic of hydrophobia, are, difficulty of swallowing, with a rising up of the whole larynx and pharynx, as in hysteria; loss of voice; horror of liquids remaining after the difficulty of swallowing has ceased; the production of convulsions from the horror of liquids and noises; difficulty of swallowing, and convulsions about the throat without disordered respiration; general agitation and horror from the attempt to swallow liquids or solids without convulsions, local or general, or delirium.

As

As in various diseases, dogs are disposed to each other, that circumstance is not characteristic. So also, "characteristic howls;" aversion from water; the disposition to bite; "lapping eagerly;" the lapping of their own urine; "putting the face into water, and not swallowing; a bark mixed with a howl; no howl at all; a natural bark without a howl; a departure from his usual habits; picking up straws, rags," &c.; conceiving antipathies to other animals, especially cats, are with regard to animals, none of the signs diagnostic of rabies. "If there be any signs by which the rabies contagiosa is capable of being ascertained in man, the same pathognomies also exist under, certain modifications, in brute animals.*" Dr. Parry found a close coincidence betwixt the characterizing symptoms and morbid appearances of rabies contagiosa, as described in man and animals. When pigs and other animals are bitten about the ears by dogs, they are rendered liable to tetanic and phrenetic affections, with general or local convulsions, which symptoms are generally ascribed to hydrophobia. Dr. Parry cites many instances of false conclusions on this head.

Among the plans which at different times have been recommended, and "have duped mankind," may be reckoned,

Bleeding from the arm, jugulars, temporal artery, and by leeches, purging, emollient glysters, scarification and blistering of the cicatrices, blisters to the throat and other parts, oil by the mouth, glysters by unction and by bathing, cajaput-oil, warm and cold bathing; the latter, so far as to produce a temporary suspension of the senses; galvanism, electricity, vinegar, ammonia, pure and subcarbonated; cinchona, snake-root, ipecacuanha, camphor, musk, assafoetida, tobacco externally, and in glysters; hellebore, opium to an astonishing extent, mercury in all forms, antimony, copper, zinc, iron, and arsenic. Several of these seem to have aggravated the disease, or combined with it their own specific noxious effects; but no one has gone any way towards producing a cure.

There is nothing in the vague relations which water bears to the rabies, that can induce any expectation on philosophical principles of its success by

injection into the veins after bleeding. Of its reported effects in one case, there are none which would not follow large bleeding, or that may not either sometimes occur on a certain stage of hydrophobia, or of general convulsions, spontaneously.

Among the vaunted prophylactics of hydrophobia, none have gained any credit with professional men, except excision. Nevertheless I consider the reputed preventive powers of bathing in salt-water to be entitled to more consideration than medical men have felt inclined to bestow. The practice has existed from time immemorial, on the banks of the Severn, and the casual observation of many years suggests to me no one instance of hydrophobia having occurred to any person who had had recourse to bathing after being bitten. Moreover, the information of very old persons, as far as I have entered into the investigation, does not tend at all to invalidate the popular confidence in this mode of defence against hydrophobia.

Dr. Jenner, who was born and died on the banks of the Severn, favoured the popular opinion. The late Mr. Charles B. Trye is said to have been credulous of the preventive powers of bathing.

On the banks of this river there are many dipping posts, usually signified by a board with "*Men and animals is dipt here.*" The mode is rather rude; a girdle with a rope is passed about the middle, and the patient is ducked till the vital functions are almost suspended. It would be needless to hint what impressions are necessarily made on the nervous system, what forcible re-actions of the heart and internal system are excited. Nor is this method limited to cases of hydrophobia; it is practised in several forms of scrofula, glandular enlargements, swelling of joints, local suppurations, &c., as also in many cutaneous diseases, accompanied with redundancies on the surface, as, for example, the varieties of lepra and psoriasis. The period occupied in a course of bathing lasts during seven spring tides. The place usually chosen is a dyke, into which the Severn flows at high water. Several instances have been related to me of the success of this extraordinary and lengthened process of bathing, and of the vehement re-actions excited by an agency so sudden and powerful. Probably the same principle would be applied on a more extensive scale with much advantage in diseases of

* "The resemblance of the chief characteristic symptom in man and dogs is, therefore, perhaps as great as the nature and construction of the two animals will admit."—Dr. P., p. 199.

the skin, and those graver local diseases connected with feeble powers of the constitution, and of the circulating and absorbent systems. I question much whether the partial utility of sea bathing is not owing to a degree of the same influences that are excited by the powerful methods of bathing practised on the banks of the Severn.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THERE is an universal bemoaning in London, on account of the supposed failure of the crop of apples this autumn, and which I see is reiterated at the close of the meteorological report in the Monthly Magazine for the past month. I think, therefore, it may be useful to say, that I returned from a trip through Herefordshire a few weeks ago, and the crop of apples is so abundant, that I saw the loaded branches absolutely propped with poles, to prevent the weight of fruit from breaking them off.

Happening to find myself seated next a wholesale fruit dealer on the top of the Ludlow mail, I inquired respecting the disposal of this immense crop, and was surprised to hear that large quantities are packed in hogsheads, and forwarded by water conveyance from Worcester to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh.

How is it, Mr. Editor, we have not yet had our share of these Herefordshire apples? Surely, with the facilities of water conveyance to the metropolis, we shall have no longer occasion to regret a scarcity of that valuable, useful, and saleable fruit—the apple.

Your old subscriber,

London, October 2, 1824.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of an OFFICER residing in COLUMBIA, from MARACAIBO to MERIDA.

LEAVING Maracaibo early in the morning we proceeded by the lake until we arrived at Puebla Laguna, a small village about six leagues from Maracaibo, consisting of about forty houses or huts, on the margin of the lake: here we proposed breakfasting. Having sent one of our gondoliers, or bargemen, to announce our arrival to the villagers, the chief person came to the beach to invite us; and we accompanied him to his habitation, through a long pathway, intersected with cocoa-nut trees of an amazing height, and bending with the weight of the nuts;

this damp situation being favourable to the growth of them. As we entered his house,—an open house to the world, having neither door nor window—his daughters, six in number, were employed in making tippets, or handkerchiefs, of the down of the golden heron,—myriads of which resort to this lake. These tippets, made in alternate lines, were tinged with the beautiful tints which the plumage of those tropical birds display, especially when exposed to the rays of the sun. Even in Europe they would be considered rich and beautiful. I wished to purchase one, but was told the sale of them was prohibited, until the state officers' ladies were first supplied. This branch of feather-manufacture was confined to the nuns of St. Clara, until the revolution caused a schism amongst them, and some of them left the convent; among which was Leona, our host's daughter, a fat, pleasant woman, about forty, who communicated her knowledge to her sisters. This radical nun informed me that the knowledge of their handicraft was obtained by the sisterhood from an Englishwoman, the wife of a deserter from Buenos Ayres, who left General Whitelocke's division, and died at the hospital at Merida; to her the nuns were also indebted for many recipes in cookery as well as millinery. A large basket of wild-fowls' eggs having been brought in by an Indian boy, Leona began to prepare breakfast. As I had some curiosity respecting the mode of dressing plantains, I watched her culinary preparations, which consisted of lard, seasoned with Chili pepper and lime-juice, in which the plantains were fried, being garnished with pomegranate-seed and some red berries. In like manner were fried the eggs, and a species of fish not unlike trout, except the head, which resembled a mullet, of very delicate flavour. Our breakfast consisted of those, with the addition of cocoa-nut milk and coffee; and never did I breakfast with so much gusto; while Leona's pleasant sallies made me forget I was in company with one of the holy sisterhood of Santa Clara. I asked her whether she meant to return to the convent, now that her party were successful: she said, not until her poor father left this world, as she was his principal support since he lost his sons in the Caraccas struggle. I told her, I thought she was more laudably employed in this way than in working out her own salvation in a corner of a cell; and added, the

the pious duties of a wife would do her more honour in the next world, than mortification would in this. She burst into a fit of laughter, and told me that the English always endeavoured to lead poor women astray,—and that the *soldados sangras*, who remained after Whitelocke, played the devil in the country. Having remarked a little coral cross which I wore, she said I was a Christian. “Yes,” I said, and wished to make her a present of it; but she received it reluctantly. I now took my leave of my kind host, and wanted to force two dollars on him; but he refused, adding that Leona would be very angry, after receiving my handsome present. But judge of my surprise at seeing a small wicker-basket, crammed with three days’ cooked provisions, sent off to the boat by Leona’s orders. I now shook hands with this good-natured nun: shewing her a ring, I told her jocosely I meant that should bind us. She smiled, and looking up, said her husband was in heaven; but should she marry on earth, she would choose me; at the same time, giving me one of those tippets, she requested I would let no person see it until I arrived in Europe, when I should sometimes think on her.

The sun shone in full splendour over the lake, adding beauty and dignity to rocks, trees, and precipices that overlooked it, and were reflected in the crystal waters. On the right, the country appeared more open, with very little cultivation. Although the bottom appeared thirteen or fourteen fathoms in depth, a person would suppose it within a fathom, and that its innumerable finny inhabitants of every hue were within grasp; such was the clearness and transparency of the gravelly bottom, impregnated with gold and other minerals, with a quantity of crystalline gravel and shells. About three leagues distant we betook ourselves to our mules, which had made a circuit of the lake in order to join us, and proceeded up the country by the river Chama, that rolled beneath the rugged and painful track we had ascended, with great velocity and astounding murmurs, along a bed of rocks, sometimes forming a smooth sheet of water, at other times, an irregular cascade. After a painful journey we arrived at a bleak eminence or table-land, on which was built a small hut, where we halted. But judge of our astonishment at finding here the wretched habitation of an English deserter, in the last stage of a consump-

tion; he had undergone a severe castigation by order of Morales, for refusing to fight against the British legion at Boyaca: he was tied up, and got four hundred lashes on the soles of his feet with a *peterculo*, added to the *mal-ditas* or ulcers, caused by the musquitoes in prison, of the most painful description, discharging a fetid ichor. He informed me, that being disgusted with Whitelocke’s treachery, he, with a number of others, deserted from Monte Video, allured by the promises of the treacherous Spaniards; that after living a debauched life, most of them died unpitied; that disgusted with this sort of life, he took up with a native woman, who remained constant to him even to that moment, and aided his escape from the dungeon of Maracaibo. He regretted that he had ever left his brave regiment, and placed confidence in the faithless Spaniards. Having recommended him to the care of Dr. Murphy, the surgeon-general at Valencia, whose countryman he was, we continued our route to Merida, along a beautiful and picturesque country, abounding in haciendas, or plantations of sugar: here the vine and olive are cultivated. Merida appeared in view, situated in the most fertile spot in the world, with an equality of climate seldom known, only from forty-four to sixty-four degrees. Here a man can choose his own temperature, as he may live in the valley in sixty-four degrees in the shade, and walk in two hours to where the thermometer will get down to forty, or even lower, as he ascends the lofty Paramo; or he may live mid-ways, and have his haciendas in the valley; he may combine, too, interest with all those advantages, as the haciendas yield incredible crops of wheat, pease, pulse, beans, potatoes, Indian corn, even indigo, cotton; and, in a word, the products of India, as well as Europe, may be the property of one man on the same estate.

The town of Merida is the second largest in the province of Venezuela, but, like its rival the Carraccas, has suffered by the earthquakes. Two-thirds of the buildings are in ruins, and some very fine houses are uninhabited, although tastefully ornamented with gilded pillars and handsome verandas; also green-houses and kitchen gardens. This town exhibits more of European taste than any in South America, and is better adapted for an European settlement than any other, from

from the equality of its climate, fertility of its soil, and proximity to the port of Maracaibo, being only five days' journey from Merida. A little trouble would make the Chama, which washes the town, navigable to the lake of Maracaibo: this is the entrepôt for the commerce of the Lanos. Perhaps there is not in the world a happier spot, as the clergy knew, having immense haciendas here: there were three Dominican friars and two convents,—verifying the remark of the learned gentleman who said,

No jesuit ever took in hand

To build a church in barren land.

And, indeed, the holy fathers were so well aware of the delights of this little paradise, that they very charitably excluded every person who was not a well-known benefactor to their community. But there are at present but a few radical monks in our convent, and a few nuns of the same denomination. Here are a greater number of flowers and exotics than are to be found in any collection; and I am persuaded, that the place will become an European settlement, combining all those advantages to the quantity of neglected estate in its vicinity, and the mildness of the laws.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE long been of opinion, that the general treatment of cutaneous diseases in this country is founded on irrational principles—an opinion not so much deduced from physiological speculations, as from observation of the general mode of treating this class of diseases practised by the continental physicians. But I have been deterred from communicating my ideas on the subject to any of the medical publications of the day, under the impression, that as it might possibly be construed into an indirect censure on the usual practice of the regular practitioners, it would not probably have gained insertion.

As your pages however appear to be open to all parties, if you think the following remarks sufficiently important for your miscellany, they are much at your service.

The climate of Great Britain is proverbially said to be more subject to vicissitudes than that of any other country in Europe, which is doubtless owing to our insular situation. But it is not only the rapid change of temperature (amounting frequently to 30° or 40°

between the day and night, and often 15° or 20° between two successive days), which is alone injurious to health; the hygrometric changes, which so rapidly succeed each other, more especially during the autumnal months, are perhaps no less instrumental in producing derangement in the animal functions, more particularly by means of the biliary secretions. And as the effect of either a humid or a dry atmosphere, must be exerted principally, if not wholly, through the medium of the skin, we shall find, on a slight examination, sufficient data to account for the origin and prevalence of most of the disorders called cutaneous; and probably of many others, more deeply seated in the system, classed under the heads of glandular and chronic.

It has been justly observed, that the discharge of feculent matter by the emunctories of the skin, is of more importance in the preservation of health than any, or all the other excretions of the body united. And, it may be added, whenever the action of the skin ceases or becomes obstructed—if the other excretory functions be not stimulated in an equal proportion,—the system invariably feels its effects within twenty-four hours.

But will stimuli, applied *internally* in all cases (or even in the majority of cases), operate as a compensation for the *external* obstruction of the skin? Both observation and analogy would make us decide in the negative; yet the general practice of this country is to resort to *internal* application, by means of the stomach and its auxiliaries, in order to get rid of *external* or local obstruction. It would perhaps savour too much of empiricism to say, that *all* cutaneous disease arose from injudicious treatment of obstructed perspiration. But when it is considered that this copious excretion is not merely aqueous vapour, but the feculent residuum of the vessels of the skin also in a state of solution; it is easy to conceive that if such morbid matter be locked up in the pores through any external impediment, instead of being expelled, that it must have a rapid tendency to putrefaction, or the formation of pus, which will be in proportion to the animal heat of the patient, and to the vitiated state of the fluids generally.

The late researches of a few accurate observers* respecting the actual nature of

* Plumbe, and others, on diseases of the skin.

of cutaneous diseases, having shewn the existence of animalculæ in *psora*, and many other varieties of cuticular disease, seems rather to favour than militate against the supposition, that most of these disorders owe their origin to the feculent matter, called perspiration, being shut up in the interstices of the skin, and subsequently putrifying and giving existence to myriads of animalculæ.

The most simple as well as most effectual means of relieving the skin appears to be by the use of the warm bath, either in the form of fresh or saline water, or, which is far preferable, in the vaporific or gaseous form. Notwithstanding all the great cities of the continent are provided with baths (both public and private, cold and warm), which are generally resorted to by the inhabitants, not only as an article of luxury and cleanliness, but as a restorative after fatigue or exposure to inclement weather; yet the English have in general a disinclination to the enjoyment of this genuine though temperate luxury.

It seems extraordinary that so valuable a domestic medicine as a warm bath should not form an appendage to every opulent mansion in the kingdom. There appears to be a very mistaken notion among our countrymen, that the occasional use of a warm-bath renders the body more liable to cold. This, however, is so far from being the case, that the inhabitants of Petersburg, Moscow, &c. are accustomed to the frequent use of the warm bath, and immediately after to throw themselves into cold water, even in the winter season; both for the purpose of recreation and to render themselves hardier, and *less liable to colds*.

Custom is every thing. And as the human skin may be almost compared to a sponge with its pores filled with water, when the warm bath has produced a copious discharge of the perspirable vapour, and thus carried off the feculent, or carbonaceous and alkaline matter from the vessels of the skin, the sudden immersion in cold water, or in a shower bath, instantly closes the minute pores of the epidermis, thus preventing the liability to "take cold," and at the same time bracing the muscles of the whole body.

With regard to the use of the warm bath in general, some discretion is undoubtedly necessary. It is neither desirable to have the temperature too

high (especially on first entering) nor to remain too long in the bath. Any medical adviser will, however, be capable of deciding on these points, according to the general habits or health of the patient.

But for persons of a delicate frame, the fumigating vapour-bath possesses very decided advantages over a water-bath. The weight or pressure of the water is very oppressive, and almost painful to persons labouring under asthmatic or liver complaints; while vapour acts insensibly on the skin, or rather it affords an agreeable sensation almost immediately, by releasing the constriction of the pores, and allowing them to discharge their morbid contents.

But it has been proved that medicated vapour baths have much greater influence than mere water-vapour, by acting *chemically* on the patient, and thus, while it dissolves and carries off the feculent matter, it brings on a healthy action of the skin, by promoting a freer circulation of the blood through its minute vessels.

In cases where the skin is turgid and insensible, the chlorine gas (oxymuriatic) has been found most efficacious, and chlorine vapour has been used with the most decided success by Mr. Wallace in the Dublin hospitals.

But where the patient is in a considerable state of irritability, or a general debility from chronic disease prevails, the sulphurous vapour baths are certainly the most advantageous. I speak from experience, having lately tried those of Mr. Green, in Bury Street. But the action of sulphur in the state of vapour has a more powerful effect on the system generally, than would be inferred *à priori*. Numerous cases of obstinate chronic diseases, as rheumatism, gout, and visceral obstructions of long standing, are stated by Mr. Green to have yielded to a judicious use of the sulphurous, or fumigating bath.

It was my intention to have gone into a brief inquiry concerning the reputed efficacy of salt-water bathing, as a remedy for scrophulous disease; but I am apprehensive I have already trespassed too much on your valuable columns.

T. W. W.

Mary-le-bone, 10th Oct. 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANCIENT SCLAVONIAN LANGUAGE.

OF this comparatively ancient language little or nothing is known in the west of Europe: it is however well

well worthy of the attention of the learned philologist, although its literature be very limited, as being to this day the sacred or church language of all the people of the Slavonian race belonging to the Greek church, and amounting to no less than thirty-six millions; and even that of the Roman Catholics, called Glagolites, in Dalmatia and Istria. This language is a dialect of the South-Danube, which during the ninth century, from among all the Slavonian dialects, was first fixed in writing by the brothers Cyrillus and Methodius, of Salonica, in Macedonia. As a living language, however, it is now extinct, and only studied by the priests as the language of their worship.

Of the present three South Slavonian dialects, the Bulgarian, the Servian, and Windian, the latter seems, both historically and *linguistically*, most directly to be descended from that dialect of the ninth century. We say *historically*, because Methodius was for a long period their archbishop; and *linguistically*, because it approaches the church language more nearly than either of the two other Slavonian dialects.

The sacred volumes translated by this Archbishop Methodius (or at least by some Slavonians under his direction), came a century after him, together with Christianity itself, to the Russians, to whom they were, in that dialect at least, not more unintelligible, than they appear now, the dialect having sprung from the same parent language as theirs. Suffice it to say, the archbishop's dialect was on the point of becoming the Tuscan or High German of the Slavonian nations. The Russians adopted it as their language of literature, and it was in this that their Hestor wrote his chronicle (commended by Schloezer), about A.D. 1100. It was in the same language that the Servian Daniel wrote his Chronicle of Servia, on Mount Athos. The Roman Catholics of Dalmatia (Glagolites) even re-wrote Methodius's translation in a different character, and passed it for a production of St. Jerome, their countryman; to say nothing of the Views in Bohemia, written by Glagolite Monks, under Charles IV., and similar productions. But it was decreed by fate, that there should not be one language of literature for all the Slavonians; but that, as in ancient Greece, every tribe should speak and write in its own peculiar dialect. Thence Bohemia, Poland, Russia, Illyria, Croa-

tia, and Carinthia, have each their own, more or less extensive, and more or less cultivated literature.

But during and before the development of these new literatures, the sacred literature, begun by the two Macedonians in the ancient Windian, was carried on; though for the most part in the hands of persons of whom it was not the native tongue, yet pretty closely following the type given in Methodius' translations. The whole literature of this church dialect, after being well sifted, and duplicates, of course, not being included, may be estimated at about 100 folio volumes; for the most part church-books, writings of the fathers, legends, but also law books and chronicles.

Whilst the Windian dialect was thus transplanted, the Windians themselves had to contend against the calamities caused by the subsequent eruptions of the Magyarians and Buorians. Their literary life only recovered under Ferdinand, about 1550; first in Crain, then in Croatia, and ultimately in Hungary. After the long vicissitudes of this people, Methodius's work, rites, and character were no longer applicable. The Slavonian was every where written in the Latin character, and, what is worse, by a different combination of it.

There existed some grammars of this ancient language among the Slavonians, but they were generally unsatisfactory, and moreover written in the language itself which they were to impart.

Peter Winogradow, a Russian, seems to have been the first (A.D. 1811) to publish a grammar of the ancient Slavonian in the Russian language; a work, moreover, distinguished for the general ability displayed in it by the intelligent author: and indeed it is from Russia alone, where numbers of the most ancient codices only seem to wait for an explorer, that the best works on this language must be looked for. Still, to other nations the access to this sacred dialect remained shut up; and yet whoever wishes to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Slavonian, ought to begin with this dialect, whose literature, at least, is the most ancient. It is therefore a joyful event for the literati of Europe, that this desideratum has at length been most satisfactorily supplied by a most complete grammar of this ancient dialect in Latin, from the pen of a man whose knowledge in the Slavonian dialects is most universally acknowledged, viz. the Abbé Dobrowsky. The title

title of the work is : " Jos. Dobrowsky, Presbyter, &c. Institutiones Linguae Slavicae dialecti veteris, quae quum apud Russas, Serbos, aliasque ritus graeci, tum apud Dalmatas, Glagolitas ritus latini Slavos, in libris sacris obtinet. Cum tabulis aere incis. quatuor. Vindobonae 1822." (8vo. pp. 720.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very extensive circulation of your scientific Miscellany, induces me to request I may be permitted to correct, through its medium, an error in the last number but one, respecting the chronometer, manufactured by Mr. Murray of Cornhill, which accompanies Captain Parry in his present expedition. I am fully aware, that any person who may be inclined to make a calculation, will easily discover the said error; yet as the number of your readers who would take such pains would be comparatively but small, I beg to state, that the mean daily rate of the chronometer, in the month of December, was not 1" 95, but only 0" 95, its greatest gain having at one time exceeded 1" 49.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

September 14, 1824.

L. M. L.

MODE OF HUNTING the BADGER, JAGUAR, and OTTER in SOUTH AMERICA.

The Badger.

HUNTING this useful animal forms a source of amusement and emolument to the Indians of Bocca Montana Albarregas, and most tribes that inhabit the higher regions of the Cordilleras, from Coro to Cumana. As there are no stated periods for taking it, although in the months of August, September, and October it is certainly fattest, they continue to search for it the whole year round, unless during the breeding season, when the flesh is rank and lean, and the lard or butter, *manteca*, rancid. In making their hunting dispositions, they form parties of seven or eight, or more: When the tribe is numerous, they will sometimes take five, six, or seven miles in a sweep over the country: and such is their dexterity and address in taking these animals, that they will nearly clear it for five or six years of badgers; notwithstanding all the obstruction of brushwood, cover, &c. &c. In these excursions they are accompanied by a number of women and boys, whose business it is to build temporary huts,

cook, collect fruits, and, lastly, to cure what badger hams and gammons the men catch: this is no sinecure, and although they rest during the night, the day ushers them in more labour than comes to the hunters' share. When they arrive at the badgers' haunts,—generally in high situations, contiguous to rocks, for the purpose of burrowing when hard pressed,—they soon discover his traces by the manner in which he scrapes for pistachios and other oblong nuts, the names of which I forget. They then search the rock until they find the burrow, and also under the projecting roots of large trees, the hollows of which afford them shelter. When the burrows are in trees, they seldom give themselves the trouble of erecting pitfalls for them, as their curs kill and drag them out, or else they dig them out. When the burrows are in the rocks, they set to work to erect pitfalls, or traps, in the building of which they display a regularity and system that would do credit to an European mason. As the falls are four feet by four in height and breadth, the flags with which they are built are so closely set, as to prevent the creature introducing his paw-nails between them, for his strength is such that he would raise a stone of two or three hundred weight. As the badger's family generally consists of seven or eight, the hunters set as many of those pitfalls in their way as will intercept them, one by one, in making their passage to their burrows, and frequently one in the mouth of the burrow, provided it is large enough, covering them with turf, earth, and leaves over little twigs. As soon as they have made a sufficient number, with incredible labour and perseverance, using no other implements than their hatchets and stone-hammers, the covering-flag is placed over; at the back of this they place a quantity of rubbish, so as to give weight to its fall, and plant bushes so artfully as to deceive a stranger, forming a lane, through which the creature must necessarily pass to his burrow. Then one or two ascend the trees or highest rock, to give notice of the badger's approach; while another is buried in sight of the traps in such a manner as to be covered with leaves, and in such a posture, as to observe the creatures coming toward the traps, and hurry them into them by missiles, but never attempts to shew himself until the badger passes him. In this manner, the remainder of the party advance into the brushwood and then

let loose their dogs, who, on scenting the badgers, set up a whining cry, accompanied by the rattles of the Indians, making the badger start, and betake himself to his burrow. Sometimes seven or eight will start together, the most of which are always caught; but should one escape, they again hunt the ground over. If their party is not numerous enough, the women join after the first chase, as the danger of coming in contact with tigers is over, the first noise having started them as well as most noxious creatures. Indeed, the badger is seldom found near the jungle, as he is not fond of such neighbours. Should one escape the traps, which is very seldom the case, they leave the traps set day and night, and a man to watch him, until hunger forces him to quit his subterranean abode. Sometimes the Indian curs will enter, and kill the creature, if his burrow is large enough to admit them; yet he often makes them retreat, provided they cannot surround him, although those curs are certainly superior to our European terriers in bite, and tenacity of their hold. Whenever a badger earths, the Indians cast lots, to know which shall watch until the badger breaks, leaving him two days' provisions in the mean time, supposing this to be the usual time until the animal bolts. But it is sometimes a toss-up which will hold out longest, especially if it be an old badger: but even here the Indian has decidedly the advantage, as he is known to endure four days' hunger, without any bad results. If it happens in harvest, he is pretty well off; for his cunning makes him an overmatch for the animal, and he always carries the image of a man of rude workmanship, which he sets before the earth, supported by twigs in a moving position: this prevents the badger stirring while the Indian goes in quest of food, a work of little time with him, as he is satisfied with the first thing he finds: he soon returns to await the coming out of his subterranean visitor, as the disgrace of returning without the badger is shocking to a hunter, and debars his ever being a *guapo* or warrior, until he can, by some very extraordinary feat, wipe this stain off his name. They also use the noose or snare to catch these creatures, which is placed across the pathways, like rabbit-wires, with this exception—that the Indian's snare is attached to a spring pole, that suspends and strangles the creature. The South-American badger is larger than those in

Europe, and much browner: he is also much easier killed.

Perhaps its habits are the most social of any quadruped in the universe; it is not known to quarrel with any other quadruped; even the fox, pole-cat, stinkard, the opossum, the land-crab and snake make it resign its abode, although it is much stronger than any of them. It also lives in the greatest harmony with its own species, subsisting principally on nuts, roots, and vegetables; and is cleanly in its habits, being observed to perform its ablution while the dew is on the ground. The Indians count two species of it, *viz.* the Marano, or pig-badger; and the Pero, or dog-badger. I am informed the former roots for its amusement like a pig; they bring forth two, three and four at a litter, and preserve them carefully. Badger hams are certainly delicious, and the sale of them, was prohibited but to the Viceroy, who generally shipped a quantity of them annually to Madrid, for the use of their august Majesties; now they are purchased for one-fourth the original value, as the Viceroy sometimes paid eight or ten dollars for a pair of gammons. The way of curing them perhaps contributed to their flavour, which was simply to rub them with coarse sugar and Chili pepper, each day, pressing them very hard until quite dry. This source of emolument would have been considerable to these hunting tribes were they not cheated and made tributary to the Viceroy, as they had to give him a dozen first, and afterwards take trinkets out of the stores at whatever price he chose to demand. The butter, or Manteca de Marano, as they call the lard, was also in great demand among the *grandees*, who fried most of their food in it. A party of eight would destroy two or three hundred badgers and a quantity of deer, on their return home, besides *guanaco*s. These hunting parties are so delightful, even to the women, that the hopes of being allowed to accompany the men will be a stimulus to conduct themselves properly the year round. On those excursions they live well, and seem more happy than during the rainy season: in their way home they travel day and night rapidly, in spite of all obstructions, carrying long poles between them, on which the animals are slung; the skins and lard the boys carry. The women are certainly the heaviest loaded, and must keep pace with those gentry; the dogs too are better

better fed during this period, and seem to return with regret. A cloud of vultures generally hover over them, and are seen by their clans a day or two before they arrive, who make every preparation to receive them: their return is greeted like that of victors. The rainy nights are passed in recounting their exploits one to another.

The Jaguar.

THE taking of this fierce creature forms a portion of the warlike features distinguishing the Indians of South America, particularly the Laneros, or men of the plains, though these creatures invariably avoid the haunts of men, and commit very little depredations on any property unless sheep and goats, as the forest affords them plenty of prey, and their sagacity is great in discovering the numerous herds of deer and mountain goats. Fierce in his habits, he will not attack man, unless he scents human blood; in this case his thirst gets the better of him, and he has been frequently known at night to leap over six or seven file of men, in attempting to reach a wounded man: of this the Laneros are so well convinced that they encompass the wounded. One inducement a Laneros has in pursuing the jaguar is the honour of the feat,—for the value of its skin, and the little depredations it commits on his flocks, would never, I apprehend, induce him to risk a single combat with such fierce animals; but there is a stronger stimulus, *viz.* that killing seven jaguars, or six tigers, will give him the title of *guapo*, or warrior, and entitle him to chuse the fattest virgin for his companion in the tribe; for with them the lady who is most *en bon point* is most beautiful. This alone is a sufficient inducement; and they endeavour to complete their task as early as the age of seventeen. On the approach of the breeding season, they watch with great assiduity the battles that take place between the male and female, as this is a sure indication of her littering, not wishing to have the male know where she deposits the cubs, as some naturalists assert that he eats them; others, that he hugs them to death. However this be, she never suffers him to approach the jungle, if I may be allowed to call it so, until they are able to run after her. During this period, he awaits her with the most tender solicitude, and even brings her a portion of his prey. He is seen hovering instinctively about the place

where she is couched at noon-tide. When the Laneros perceives this, he envelops himself in a jaguar's skin, and approaches him, taking good care to have the wind in his favour, as the jaguar's keen scent would soon discover the imposition. Even this sagacity and instinct they think they have got over, by burning plantain leaves so as to take away any human scent the body has for hours; though this is probably a mere fancy. As soon as the Laneros perceives the jaguar, he runs from him on all fours, and endeavours to mimic the whining cry of the beast, which by some is said to be like a cat, or like hogs crouching in a sty; the latter is what I would compare them to, as I have seen them mustering by night previous to hunting. As soon as the male perceives him, he bounds towards him; when the Laneros dexterously throws the noose over him, and soon strangles him. Sometimes he wounds him with his lance, and then a sanguinary conflict takes place. As the Laneros has his left arm well bound round with tanned horse-skin, impervious to the jaguar's tusks; he presents his left hand; as soon as the jaguar seizes it, he is stabbed with a long knife, which seldom misses the heart, as the principal excellence of a *guapo* is killing the beast with as few stabs as possible. As soon as he despatches the male, the female becomes an easy prey. Sometimes the Laneros, when their numbers are complete, will, to prove their dexterity and address, decoy the jaguar into a defile, when the man uncovers and shews himself; the jaguar endeavours to retreat, but is prevented by other Indians, who scare him with fire-brands, for they can produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together, as quick as if with tinder. In this manner they sometimes worry him with dogs, while they keep him at bay until the women arrive to witness their cruelty. As the jaguar gets frantic, he endeavours to bite at every thing near him; as often as the creature opens his mouth he is sure to have a burning torch rammed into his throat, until madness exhausts him, and he is no longer able to close his jaws; then the women and boys descend from their high positions, chop off his paws, hammer out his teeth, and often skin him alive, while the boys are smeared with the blood, in order to make them good warriors, and the mothers take delight in seeing the animosity they have to the creature;

even when no longer able to do any injury. As to the female jaguar, they have only to come near her couching-place to provoke a quarrel, as she will often attack them before they are within two hundred yards of it: in her they sometimes find a more formidable enemy than in the male, although much inferior in point of size and strength, but more subtle and crafty: their bite is difficult to heal, and the Laneros think a wound from a jaguar a great disgrace; so much so that a young aspirant for the title of *guapo*, who had the misfortune of being wounded in a rencontre, was so much ashamed of acknowledging it, that he suffered a mortification sooner than expose the wound, although he was well aware the women possessed a salve that would cure him.

The Otter.

Pero de Agua water-dog, and otter are synonymous terms in both languages. As hunting this species of otter in South America forms a recreation for the *grandees* or better sort of gentry for two or three months in the year, like our grouse or partridge shooting parties, an account of their aquatic excursions may prove interesting. In the month of May the parties assemble by previous arrangement, composed principally of the chief inhabitants of these districts and their relatives or clans and visitors, male slaves, mulattoes, &c. Having ascended the waterfalls, they encamp near those clear and transparent rivers in which otters abound in great numbers. After the business of physicking the blood-hounds and a species of bluish cur without any hair, they make their hunting dispositions, and appoint their land and water captains to head each party; the duty of the latter is to stand in the prow of the canoe and cheer the dogs to the prey. A huntsman, in fact, is mostly an Indian, as those dogs will not hunt to any other tongue; what this is owing to, whether custom or sagacity, I know not, but it is certainly the case; however, the young Spaniards and Creoles have latterly remedied this defect, and are now as well qualified to hunt a bloodhound in the Indian tongue as an Indian himself. Both parties having armed themselves with otter spears, barbed like the harpoons, and with long handles made of rough light wood about ten feet or more, they cheer on the blood-hounds, who no sooner wind the prey than they join chorus with their huntsmen, until they arrive near the Calle

Pero, or otter city, when the land party divide into three; one watch; another ascend the ford; while the others poke the banks, in order to eject the creature. As soon as he is started, the hounds are again in full cry, and the curs are loosed to dive after him, and will relieve each other in this task: as soon as one is up down goes the other, while the hounds keep up the cry in the water at a slow pace, until they eventually force the creature to the head of the stream into shallow water, where these curs either snap him up or he is speared by the hunters; after this, the hounds are allowed the gratification of mouthing him until satisfied, when they again return to depopulate this little commonwealth of otters. After all the old otters have fled, the young ones betake themselves to the uppermost recesses of their burrows, and defend themselves with great obstinacy when they are dug out of their dirty habitation; a slight blow on the forehead will soon despatch them, as that seems their most vulnerable part. In their abode the head, fins, tails and fragments of several species of fish are to be seen, for the otter is, like most aquatic monsters, a glutton; as he seldom eats more than a mouthful of each fish, he must cause frightful destruction among the finny race, and his depredation causes his haunts to be found out at low water, when the hounds would pass him: Abbé Ricardo, who wrote a little treatise on the history of this animal, about a century ago, (in good preservation in the cathedral of Carraccas) relates, that while the parent otters are in existence, they do not suffer the young gentry to attempt propagating the specie, but that the young are two or three years under their parents' guardianship: one thing is very certain,—in the same community are to be met three or four different generations of those creatures under the guidance of their patriarch. The alligator is the only aquatic enemy of this creature, with the exception of the shark, with whom he has very little intercourse. It seems Father Ricardo caused a cage-pond to be erected in his garden, in order to study their natural history. His little legend teems with amusing anecdotes of the aboriginal hunters, of whose club he was a member; those gentry, he said, during such excursions, lived well. Certainly, the echoing cry of hounds and hunters is the most delightful I ever heard. It vibrates through every

every glen at the distance of five or six miles.

The colour of the South American otter is different from that of the European; the latter is much darker; and the male is still darker than the female, who generally gets brown while suckling her puppies; Abbé Ricardo says that they change coats. The skin is now more valuable than formerly, as General Parr's cavalry use them for pistol-covers, and foraging regimental caps are made of them. They also use their skins for segar cases, and the Indians eat the flesh. In destroying fish, the otter rejects the head, and will not use it, although pressed by hunger. In Buenos Ayres there is one quite domesticated, which will invariably bring home what it gets in the river: but tame habits make it lazy and indolent; it is vicious during the breeding season, and is obliged to be chained.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of the Russian Nobleman, FEDOR PISSEMSKIJ, who, in 1582, was sent to England on an Embassy to Queen ELISABETH, in order to sue, in the name of his Sovereign the Czar, JOANN WASSILJEWITCH, for the hand of LADY MARY* HASTINGS, Niece of the Queen.

[In translating the following interesting document, the translator has thought it his duty to preserve, as much as possible, the character of the original, which would evidently have suffered by a more elegant paraphrase. It was for the same reason that he would not alter the orthography of the proper names.]

ON the 18th day of the month of January (1583) the queen ordered *Fedor* and *Neuditscha* to be with her in Krimond (Richmond), to hear their secret embassy. When they arrived at the queen's court, they were received in her name by princes and *boyars*; and when they entered into the palace, the queen commanded *Fedor* to be in her secret cabinet, and said to him, "Thou hast given me to understand, through the interpreter, *Jelisar*, and thou thyself hast told me, at the embassy (public audience), that thou hast a secret order of thy master; and then I could not hear thee, for there were many people. Now, I have called thee alone; tell me, therefore, what orders thou hast from thy master." And *Fedor* said, "Our lord and czar and great prince has commanded me to tell thee, his beloved sis-

ter, Elisabeth, queen, 'We have questioned Dr. *Romanus*,* who was sent to me by thee, if thou hast a princess, either widow of a prince, or a virgin of princely blood; and Dr. *Romanus* deposed, that there is with thee the daughter of thy vassal, the Chuntintinskian prince,† thy (the queen's) niece, whose name was Maria Chastins.‡ Wouldst thou, our beloved sister Elisabeth, queen, shew this virgin to our ambassador, *Fedor*, and command her person to be described,§ and send it to us, through *Fedor*? In case that she is agreeable to our princely station, we shall speak to thee about this matter, such as is most becoming.'"

And the Queen Elisabeth replied, "I love my brother, master, and am happy to enter with him in a family alliance; but I have heard that your master loveth handsome women. My niece, now, is not handsome, and I suspect that she will not please your master; nevertheless, I am very grateful to your master, for wishing to enter in a family alliance from an affection to me; but to have her likeness painted, and send it to your master, I am ashamed; for she is not handsome, and cannot please: she has been sick of the small-pox, and her face is red and full of scars."

And *Fedor* said, "Our lord, czar and great prince, hath sent me, his ambassador, to thee, his beloved sister, confiding in thy love; and his love to thee he keepeth faithfully and firmly. Mayest thou, oh queen! command this virgin to be shewn to me, and her person be described, such as it is!"

And the queen said, "In the first place, my child, the virgin, is yet ill; and in this condition it is impossible to describe her person, though thou gavest me the riches of the whole world."

And *Fedor* said, "It would be, oh queen! a great proof of thy love for my master,

* Robert Jacobi, sent by the queen to Moscow in 1581, accompanied by a letter, of which the Russian chronicle gives the following passage: "I yield to thee my only brother, the cleverest man in the cure of diseases; not because I do not want him, but because thou wantest him: thou mayest safely entrust thy health to him. Along with him I send, to please thee, apothecaries and surgeons, voluntary and compelled, although we are ourselves in want of such people."

† Earl of Huntingdon.

‡ Mary Hastings.

§ That is, her portrait to be taken.

* Anne, according to Hume.

master, if thou wouldst command her person to be described, such as it is."

And the queen said, "If it is so, I will, as soon as she is perfectly recovered, shew her to thee, and command her person to be described." Then said the queen to *Fedor*, "Hast thou yet any further command how this great affair is to be?"

And *Fedor* said, "I have many commands of my master respecting that which he hath charged me to speak; yet to settle this affair hath not been ordered to me, only to speak about it: but if, please God, thy ambassadors, oh lady! shall be with my master, and thy niece please him, he will also command an agreement to be formed on this matter, and confirm it duly."

And the queen said, "But I shall, without an exact agreement and confirmation, not only refuse my niece to go, but would not even allow a younger person than her to go without a proper settlement; tell me, therefore, then, whether thou hast any more to say to me, how my niece is to be married to thy master."

At last *Fedor* consents to be more explicit.

"Our lord," he said, "lady! hath commanded me to say, how by divine direction thy niece is to be betrothed to him; and thy niece shall be with him in the Christian faith, in one faith with our master; and those who shall come with her, *boyars* of both sexes, who wish to live at the master's court, they shall also be in the Christian faith with her; and those that wish to return to the English country may go home freely, with great presents from our master; and the road shall be clear to them, after the settlement by which the whole will be concluded: and, in future, the road shall be clear for such ambassadors as thou, Queen Elisabeth, shalt send to our master, or to thy niece to go there and back freely, and with great presents from our master."

And the queen said, "If now your master shall have children with my niece?" And *Fedor* said, "God grant to our master long life! Our master's son, the *Garewitch* prince, *Fedor*, will follow him in his dominion; but the children which God shall give to our master with thy niece, these children shall receive estates according to their princely stations, such as hath ever been the custom with our rulers; and the master will grant them estates equal in degree with the *Garewitch Fedor*."

And the queen said, "If your master were to have a daughter, how would it be then?" And *Fedor* said, "Our masters give their daughters to princes, or children of princes." And the queen said, "To whom, then, hath your master given a daughter—to what prince?" And *Fedor* said, "Our master hath had daughters, who died in infancy. His father, the *Czar Wassili*, had no daughter; but his grandfather, *Czar Iwan*, had a daughter, *Czarine Olena*, (Helen), who was married to *Alexander*, King of Poland."

And on the 5th day of April there came to *Fedor*, *Tomas* (Thomas) Randolph, and spoke in the name of the queen to *Fedor*: "Thou hast spoken in the name of thy master to the queen, that the daughter of the Chantintine prince, her niece, *Maria Chastins*, might be shewn to thee, and her person be described, and sent with thee to thy master; and she said to thee, that she was ill, but that, if she were well, she would order her to be shewn to thee, and command her person to be described; and my niece is now ill, and to shew her to thee, and describe her person, is impossible."

And *Fedor* said, "Our master wished with the queen friendship and relationship, in order that henceforth the friendship between our master and the queen might be immoveable: and if Queen Elisabeth desires the love of our master, to her, and relationship and friendship, the queen may do in this as my master has commanded in this matter; and in case she will not do so, let the queen command me to go back to my master." And *Tomas Randolph* said, "I shall refer thy speech to the queen: the will of God and the queen be done!"

And the following day, *Tomas Randolph* sent for *Jelisar*, and said to him, "How does *Fedor* insist on seeing the queen's niece? When you set off, your master had a son; now, a second one has been born to him.* But these

speeches

* About this time a son was born to the *Czar*, by the *Zariza Maria Fedorowna*, of the family *Nagije*. But *Pissemsskiy* had been commanded in his secret instructions, if he should be questioned respecting the *czar's* consort, to say, "Our master hath sent in many countries, in order to select a bride for him, the great lord; but this not having succeeded, the master hath taken a *boyar's* daughter, but she is not after his mind; and since the queen's niece is so handsome, and worthy of so great a thing, the *czar* will, leaving his consort, be betrothed to the queen's niece."

speeches he addressed to *Jelisar* in private. And *Jelisar* said to him, "These speeches are of a disturbing nature: I must tell them to *Fedor*." And when *Jelisar* had come to *Fedor*, he said this; and *Fedor* sent *Jelisar* to the counsellors, and commanded him to say, that "the king should not believe mischievous speeches. Wicked people slander, as they do not wish to see good fellowship between our master and the queen; but the queen should trust the credentials of our master, and me, his ambassador: and all this *Jelisar*, the interpreter, has seen; for in his presence our master has dispatched me, and charged me with this matter." And the counsellors replied, "The queen doth not believe these speeches, and every thing shall be as your master hath commanded through *Fedor* to the queen."

On the 17th day of May, *Tomas Randolph* came from the queen, and said to *Fedor*, "I have referred thy speeches to the queen; and the queen hath commanded me to tell thee, that her niece is, by the help of God, easier, and hath commanded me to shew her to thee; and thou shalt see her here in *Lund*, (London), at her counsellor and chancellor's, the Prince *Thomas Brumlew*, (Bromley); and the queen hath commanded thee to take *Jelisar* alone with thee, and no one else; and there will be no one besides Prince *Thomas*, and her brother, the *Chuntintinskian* prince, and their families."

And *Tomas* took *Fedor* with him, and they drove to the boat, and in this went to the chancellor; and when they arrived in the chancellor's yard, the chancellor met him, and with him the *Chuntintinskian* prince, and led *Fedor* into the garden; and in the garden was a ledge dressed up, and in this stood two arm-chairs lined with gold and velvet. And when *Fedor* entered the room, Prince *Thomas* commanded him to sit in the arm-chair, and he himself sat in the other; but the *Chuntintinskian* prince he ordered to sit down on the bench. And Prince *Thomas* said to *Fedor*, "Thou hast spoken in the name of thy master to our mistress, the queen, *Elisabeth*, that she would command the daughter of the *Chuntintinskian* prince, *Maria Chastins*, to be shewn to thee, and it was not possible for the queen (to do so); and as the queen did not wish to be unkind to your master, on account of his great affection for her, she has commanded her to be shewn to thee, and her person to be described; and

the young princess *Chastins* will presently be here with my princess." And after they had waited a little, came the Princess of *Tomos* and the other princess of the *Chuntintinskian* prince, and led between them, the young *Chuntintinskian* princess, *Maria Chastins*, and with them came many female *boyars* and maidens; and when they came opposite Prince *Tomas*, he and *Fedor* rose and bowed to them: they bowed in return. And Prince *Tomas* said to *Fedor*, "Look attentively! the queen hath commanded her niece to be shewn to thee,—not in a dark place,—not in a chamber,—not in a house,—but by daylight." Thereupon they took a walk through the garden; and Prince *Tomas* rose, also walked in the garden, and *Fedor* with him; and they met each other again, that *Fedor* might have a better opportunity of seeing her. And Prince *Tomas* said to *Fedor*, "Hast thou seen enough now?" And *Fedor* said, "According to the command of my master and the order of the queen, I have seen enough." Prince *Tomas* now again took *Fedor* into the lodge, and ordered fruit, and wine in goblets, to be brought, and entertained *Fedor*. And after *Fedor* had staid a little, he returned home, after he had looked at the *Chuntintinskian* prince's daughter; and Prince *Tomas* and the *Chuntintinskian* prince accompanied *Fedor* to the boat, and *Tomas Randolph* accompanied *Fedor* to his house.

And the young princess, *Maria Chastins*, is tall in make, slender, fair countenance, hath grey eyes, light brown hair, straight nose; the fingers of her hand are thin and long. And the queen said to *Fedor*, on his taking leave, "Hast thou seen my niece?" And *Fedor* said, "According to my master's command and thy order, I have seen thy niece; but her person hath not yet been given to me." And the queen said to *Fedor*, "I have not yet ordered her person to be shewn to thee, but will send thee her person through *Tomas Randolph*. Few with me know any thing about it, and with thee no one is to know it; either, till thou art returned to thy master, and I act faithfully with my brother, but not with deception; such as thou hast seen her, such I shall send thee her person." And *Fedor* said, in this God and thyself may provide; and what I have seen, of that I will inform my master." And the queen said, "I believe your master will not love my niece, and not only thy master

master, for I believe she has not pleased thee either." And Fedor said, "To me it seems thy niece is beautiful; but this I leave to the divine disposition, and God will decide whether thy niece is to be my master's, and whether she is to please him. What am I to tell my master in this affair from thee?" And the queen said, "I have given orders about it to my ambassador." The queen added, "Take my words to thy master, my brother, that I am not to be turned aside from his love, and he is to trust me; for I am glad to serve him in all things. Though some days hence my counsellors might dissuade me, I shall not listen to them, but shall do what is pleasing to my brother, thy master. But respecting all matters, and respecting the secret matter, and respecting the termination, I send my ambassador, and have charged him with every thing."

On the 13th day of the month of June, Tomas Randolph came to Fedor at Ushly, and said, "The queen sends the person of the Chuntintinskian princess, her niece, and commands thee to take it to your master, her brother."

Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE Edinburgh Journal contains an abstract of a report (on the point of being published by the Highland Society) on the important subject of friendly societies. I have always been friendly towards the motives on which these institutions have been founded, but not equally so towards the principles on which they are calculated, or the manner in which they are usually conducted. It is obvious to every philanthropist, that in every large town in the kingdom these "benefit societies," instead of proving beneficial to the working classes, have, in almost every case, proved the reverse. This, I conceive, has arisen from three different causes, all conspiring to the same end: 1st. False data for the calculations, by which the contingencies of sickness or death are underrated; 2d. The incompetent or interested persons who undertake the management of these societies, by which they favour their own interests and that of their friends; and last, not least, the meetings of these societies being always convened at public-houses or taverns.

With regard to the first objection, it is clear that nothing but the result of long experience, and a comparison of

registers minutely and accurately kept by a large number of societies during several years, can afford any thing like a sound basis for the calculation of contingencies as to health or sickness, or the probable duration of life. This problem, however, forms the principal object in the benevolent intentions of the Highland Society. And well knowing the disinclination of private or local institutions to give any thing like detailed information respecting their own proceedings, the society very judiciously offered premiums for the most distinct and satisfactory returns, the prospectus of which was circulated throughout Scotland during the years 1820-21. The results were so far satisfactory, that at the commencement of 1823 they had obtained detailed information from upwards of seventy societies, of one hundred members each at an average, by which the experience of at least 7,000 persons during fourteen years was recorded. These returns have been digested and arranged by a gentleman well qualified for the task, who computes the annual average sickness to which an individual is liable at the different periods of life, as follows:—

Age.	Sickness in weeks, with decimals.
Under 20.....	0.3797
20 to 30.....	0.5916
30 to 40.....	0.6865
40 to 50.....	1.0274
50 to 60.....	1.8806
60 to 70.....	5.6637
Above 70.....	16.5417

The total average sickness experienced by a person who attains to the age of 70, during the 50 years from 20 to 70 is 98½ weeks. But the quantum of sickness alone does not afford sufficient data for the formation of proper tables, without taking mortality into the calculation. The Northampton tables giving the contingency of mortality too high (hence the calculations on which the older insurance companies are formed were not sufficiently advantageous to the public); the Highland report takes the average of three tables; the Northampton, the Carlisle, and the Swedish, in order to collate with their own returns in calculating the contingencies of survivorship and sickness. Allowance is made for the interest of money at 4 per cent.

The Highland tables are calculated for four separate schemes: 1st. Sickness from 21 to 70; 2d. Superannuated allowance, or life annuity, above 70; 3d. Funeral money, payable on the death of

of a member; 4th. Annuity to widows, of the first marriage only.

The annual contribution to each scheme is one pound from each member, from the date of entry to the age of 70, if he lives so long. The standard age of entry is held to be 21; and every entrant beyond that age must either pay down, on entry, a sum equal to the individual stock of the members of his own age, who entered at 21, or an increased annual contribution in lieu thereof. Each of these points occupy a separate column in the new tables. It is found that a contribution of £1 per annum to each of these schemes, will afford to the first, a weekly allowance, from the age of 21 to 70, of £1. 0s. 7d.; to the second, a life annuity to the members who survive 70 years, of £58. 0s. 2½d.; to the third class, a funeral allowance of £59. 19s. 2d.; and to the fourth class of subscribers, a life annuity to widows (of the first marriage) of £5. 12s. 6½d.

The principal feature in the construction of these tables, as applicable to benefit societies, appears to be the subdivision of the different heads, or judicious and distinct classification. It has been the want of this arrangement that has proved fatal to many institutions, which in their origin promised favourably; and where the managing parties could not be suspected of want of integrity or ordinary capacity. It is indeed quite evident, that, blending into one mass five or six different contingencies, must serve to confuse any calculation whatever. It is, therefore, not surprising, that calculations as to sickness or mortality should in almost all cases have been made with reference rather to the interests of the immediate parties concerned, than with any view to that of a succeeding generation. The maxim upon which our financiers have almost invariably acted, of allowing posterity to look after their own interests, is too prevalent throughout society. Thus many of those benefit societies, though ostensibly good, or at least specious institutions, have in most cases contained the seeds of their own dissolution, even in the arrangements of their first formation.

The plan of the Highland Society (the details of which will shortly be published) bids fair to remedy two out of the three causes of evil I have enumerated above. But, with regard to the bad consequences resulting from holding meetings for these or any similar objects at public houses, I should have

offered a few remarks, had I not already trespassed, I fear, too long on your valuable columns. There cannot be a doubt that many hundreds, or rather thousands of our best artisans and mechanics, in the great manufacturing towns, owe their first introduction to the ale-house or liquor-shop to the necessity of attending their club-meetings at public-houses; and the pernicious temptation held out in the rules of the old "benefit societies," of allowing a certain sum out of the funds subscribed for "*spending money*!" Can any thing be more effectually devised by the ingenuity of man to promote the vice of drunkenness, than that of allowing sixteen or twenty men to expend a contribution of sixpence per head from one hundred or more; or from every absent member of the society. It is expecting too much from poor human nature to believe that the majority of labouring men could withstand such temptation. They seldom learn the wisdom of becoming absentees, until dearly bought experience, both to their own constitution and their families' welfare, proves its necessity. Many acquire this experience too late, whilst many others never acquire it! The temptation afforded to a man by drinking *gratis*, as it were, necessarily and unavoidably produces excess, debauchery, and idleness—and idleness, vice, misery, and disease.

Thus, Mr. Editor, it is evident that the older benefit societies furnish the seeds of their own destruction, not only in their false calculations of contingencies, but in the very mode upon which they are usually conducted. I therefore recommend the subject to their serious consideration through the medium of your popular and impartial miscellany.—A FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

10th July.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN giving publicity, in your last number, to that passage of Captain Cochrane's Journal, which comments on my design of penetrating into Siberia, I am convinced that you were actuated by a desire of presenting your readers with a feature of novelty.

As, however, I apprehend that this extensive diffusion of sentiments, which held me up as a Quixotic adventurer, and incapable of gaining correct information, may tend to excite an unfavourable impression, as to the motives

tives which led me to undertake and accomplish so arduous a journey, as well as of the fidelity of my descriptions of it, I feel myself called upon to endeavour to obviate any such tendency, and this the more especially, as the results of the journey in question are likely to be brought before the public; you will therefore oblige me by inserting in your Magazine the present reply to Captain C.'s observations.

In the first place, however, I beg to remark, that I cannot divine the state of feeling by which Captain C. was actuated while writing the passage in question, which appears to be composed of compliment and sarcasm, mixed up with an affectation of pity, and intimations that whatever I might collect must be of a spurious character.

Great as my affliction may be, Mr. Editor, I beg to assure you, that I neither seek for nor require the pity of any man; and although I by no means reject the sympathy of my friends, yet I feel that if it were not expressed with greater delicacy of sentiment than Captain C. appears to possess, it would be more chilling to my heart than the freezing blasts of a Siberian winter.

Captain C. cannot conceive my object "in going to Siberia." A question of similar import has frequently been put to me, with respect to the motives that induced that gentleman to undertake the same journey; and I must confess, I have been equally at a loss to account for them—a fact which might convince the Russian Government that we were not, as has been intimated, acting in concert. He adds, however, I suppose by way of a reverse explanation, that "he may go there as well as any where else, for he will see just as much, but there is so little to be seen by those who have even the use of their eyes, that I cannot divine what interest he can have to attempt it."

Now as Captain C. admits there is little to be seen, I think my prospects were likely to be nearly as good as his own.

Captain C. then proceeds as follows:

"If his journal, which may be made interesting, be composed of hearsay, as it certainly cannot be of ocular evidence, he will indeed have enough to do to record the information he may receive, and which can only proceed from exiles and criminals, and consequently is not implicitly to be relied on, particularly situated as he is, possessing hardly sufficient knowledge of the Russian language to duly appreciate the value of such hearsay information. This manu-

script must become voluminous, and of course too bulky to be sent by private hands; it can only, therefore, be sent by post, where, without doubt, it will be subject to the examination of those whose duty it is to inspect documents of such a nature as this is likely to be, and will be treated according to its merit. In every country, even in England, where find that foreigners should be careful of what they do, as well as of what they write; if they wish their packets a safe arrival at their destination, they should take care that nothing offensive to the government be inserted, for frequently, as in England, truth is a libel, and the greater the truth the greater the libel. Whether Mr. Holman has already learnt this useful, and to travellers necessary, lesson, time will develop; if so, he may go where he will, and be received by every person in the empire with open arms and warm hearts.

The barrenness of these observations every one will be sensible of; they are, however, so contradictory in their import, that I am at a loss to conceive what we are to understand from them. Captain C. asserts, for instance, that my information must be hearsay, when he has just accused me of not knowing the language in which this hearsay information is to be communicated; surely this is paradoxical! Besides, he adds, that "it can only proceed from exiles and criminals, and consequently is not implicitly to be relied on." Are we to infer that Captain Cochrane's own information was derived from such sources? And if so, what becomes of the veracity of his journal? I can only assure him, that the chief of my gleanings have been collected from the purest sources—the principal inhabitants of the countries I travelled through, as well as some of the most respectable officers, in his Imperial Majesty's service.

Captain Cochrane's speculations concerning the voluminous nature of my notes, and the necessity and difficulty of concealing them from the vigilant eye of the Russian Government, are equally futile, and show how improperly he estimates my judgment and experience in travelling, and also the method by which I preserve from such violations the materials I may happen to collect; the latter, it is true, I effect upon a principle which might not have entered into his contemplation, that of depositing them in a portable and invisible form, within the cavity of my cranium; a plan which, however, did not suggest itself from any sinister motive, but originated from the peculiarity of my situation precluding me from committing

ting them to paper in the ordinary way. Nor am I so young in the art of travelling, as to comment on the proceedings of a despotic government, and then trust my observations to its post. Probably I might have learnt this useful lesson as soon as Captain C. himself, being some years his senior, and having, I conceive, had almost as much experience.

In justice to Captain C., I cannot conclude without expressing my grateful obligations to him for the information and useful introductions he was kind enough to favour me with.

I remain, &c.

JAMES HOLMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of the EMPRESS
CATHERINE II. between the YEARS 1763
and 1768.

(Continued from page 315.)

COUNT Peter Alexandrowitch, — I have received your report of the 27th August. The descriptions which you give me of the former constitution of Little Russia, clearly prove the necessity of altering it; and I hope that the management of the present will, under your direction, place that government in a better condition than that which arose from the improvident donation of towns and villages, which had no legitimate owners; and as you have already reported to the senate on this subject, you shall be informed of my decision respecting it.

Concerning the foundation of new towns, and the employing of all the officers under your command in the government of New Russia, who might be engaged in the construction of plans and maps, I expect to see Lieutenant-General Brant, who has been ordered here for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution for that government; and I wish that you would, on his passing through it, explain yourself to him, so as to put him in possession of every requisite knowledge on the subject previous to his coming here. I approve of the application of all the cash you can obtain to the building of Gluchow, since, at all events, they must have been considered as lost; but respecting your ideas as to the uselessness of that town, which are to be referred to the consideration of the chancery of the government of Kew, I shall have a conversation with you on your coming here next winter. Concerning the regiments which are to be maintained at the expense of Little Russia, I have

given orders according to your report; and I expect, touching the excise, a memorial from the chamber of commerce to my former ukase, which shall be taken into consideration, together with your report. Respecting your first and second reports concerning the Saporogian and Turkish frontiers, I can only tell you that these matters are now in consideration here, and the conferences with the hetman continue; but the matter will be again discussed with you on your coming here. As to your attempts in the instruction of the youth of your government I wish you success.

22d September, 1765. CATHERINE.

COUNT Peter Alexandrowitch, — I have received your two letters of the 18th of April on the 22d; but the preparations for my departure from Moscow have prevented my replying to them till this day. I see from them that the well-known manifesto of the 14th December 1766, has experienced some opposition at your place. But I consider it as of little importance, being only the characteristics of former times, which will, undoubtedly, vanish; as neither you nor I will allow them to prevail, wherever they do not correspond with the common good; as indeed they do not deserve to do; but it is expected that like all other good subjects, those of your government will obey my orders; on which account I approve of the tone of authority which you were obliged to assume. The trouble which you take to regulate the elections, and to free the instructions from the whims of the minority, is necessarily connected with all great deeds of which glory is the result. As to these matters, however, I only wish to observe, that, although some circles, like that of Sarodub for instance, have introduced into their instructions requests foreign to the subject; their deputies will feel ashamed to insist in the assembly on matters which will be laughed at by the majority of deputies, especially when, with an instruction filled with nonsense, another of a moderate turn, like that of Tchernegow, be read. I am well pleased with the conduct of the Saporog Ssetcha.* Your annulling of the election for Nowogorod-Ssjewerka, as having been contrary to my ordonnance; and your

demand
Ssetcha, a town inhabited by Cossacs; in this sense, however, it means the assembly of all the deputies of the Cossacs. These are called Saporog Cossacs, because they live beyond the falls of the Dnieper.

demand upon the citizens to carry their complaints directly to you, will be a lesson to the other towns, and will lead them in the way of truth, if they learn to understand the manifesto in its true sense; I think, however, if you give them to understand that by following it they may gain much, whilst by doing otherwise they might perhaps lose, it may have the desired effect; for every one is afraid of losing, and this will also curb their foolish pride on their distinction, strength, and bravery, together with their criticising, which can only be suppressed by firmness. The point respecting the cossac instructions, which you mention, will break the pride of many. The instruction of the Priluzkian articles, respecting the removal of the new colony, does not seem to concern them at all, as we do not establish this colony on the territory of the nobles, but on that belonging to the crown. Your journey to Njeshin will, I think, stop the disorders much the soonest; but I consider the election and instruction of Gluchow as a pattern for others, and such as will shew you, in the ensuing commission, the affairs and wants of your district in their proper light. I am convinced of the necessity of your presence on the spot; for no one is better qualified to curb the long-rooted confusion, and you must intrust the affairs to some one in your absence. I should have long since formed a decisive resolution according to your views, if all Russia together did not require and expect a constitution which may as much as possible be uniform in all its parts; thus, after having provided for the general wants, we shall ultimately descend to particulars. Concerning the remaining unfortunate circumstances and defects in the administration of justice, the loss of many ordonnances, and other wants of your district, I trust that you will draw up the most complete reports for the legislative commission, in which you will hold an important post yourself. If I had not already too many engagements for this year, I should come to see you, as you wish me to do, and I am aware from your letters that such a journey would not be a useless one: but I delay it for a more opportune time, regretting that you are not with us. I left Twer yesterday, and write the present on board a galley, forty wersts from that city.

1767.

CATHERINE.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — If the funds for the monument are not yet col-

lected, be so good as to delay doing it; for such expenses to the people are useless; but you will thank them for their good intention. It is quite true what you write about Skoropadsky: he behaves here like a wolf, and does not choose to know any of our people. The Livonians, from whom we expected an example of civilization and politeness, have not answered to our expectations. At first they requested that their laws should be read *seriatim* with ours, according to their import; but when the reading of them was commenced, and the deputies began to speak about their laws and ordonnances, they accused the deputies, and indeed the whole commission, of assuming a right which they had not; in short, I expected that they would accuse the commission of treason. When they at last saw that many were offended at their conduct, all the Livonians in a body, put their opinions in writing, and presented them to the commission, stating that they neither wanted nor desired amendments or improvements to be made in their laws. Upon this, one of our people laid before the commission extracts from twelve or more Livonian petitions from towns as well as from the nobility, in which, at different periods, since the conquest in 1710, they request, in a body, that their laws might be amended, as they were very imperfect, and in some cases very oppressive to them. It was now demanded of them, whether the petitions or the opinions delivered by them should be believed. In this manner terminated the sessions of the commission at Moscow, but now they read here criminal laws. Thus we are yet ignorant how the Livonians will extricate themselves from their contradictions. You will soon see the use I shall make of your different reports; and if there is any one about you whom you think deserving of a reward, inform me of it, and your recommendation shall be attended to. I also wish to know your opinion respecting the Starodubowskian colonelship.

Enclosed with this I send you the supplement of the commission's instructions, with a sketch of the whole of its labours.

CATHERINE.

16th of April 1768.

Autograph.

In less than three weeks I have, by the help of God, been freed from the inoculated small-pox. The latest news is, that I have appointed you commander of the second corps of my army,

for

for the rest of which I refer to my orders to the war department.

5th of November.

Autograph.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — I reply with this to your three letters of the 31st October, and 15th and 27th November. To the first, that although I am perfectly aware of all the difficulties which you describe respecting the circumstances attending the part entrusted to you; I do not doubt but that your zeal and prudence will overcome them all, about which I fully rely on you. Respecting your coming here, to which you allude in your letter of the 15th November; I perceive now myself that, notwithstanding my desire of having a personal interview with you, circumstances will not admit your absentsing yourself at present from your post. I therefore delay the pleasure of seeing you to a more favourable opportunity. I thank you for the handsome dagger you sent me. The spoils of two hospodars is still better. I beg you to send me, if you have an opportunity, the vizier himself; and please God, even the sultan's majesty. It is said that he meant to take the field himself, and is only stopped by a trifling circumstance: he fears a rising. The certificate which you gave to the sub-lieutenant Chot-jainzow, I have ordered to be communicated to the regiment; I am very glad that my good opinion of him has not been belied. For the rest, I remain as ever, well-affected for you. May God grant success to all your undertakings, and enable us to hear much good news.

10th December, 1769. CATHERINE.

Autograph.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — By your letter to Count Nikita Iwanowitch* of the 8th of April, I perceive that travellers have told you of my illness, and have perhaps exaggerated it. I took a severe cold during the last days of carnival, by which I got a rheumatism, with fever and a violent cough. The latter has teased me for above a month, during which my bodily weakness was very great, but there was not an hour's danger in it; I am now recovered, and next week I shall go to Zarskoje Sselo. I congratulate you for the holy days. I shall shortly write you a formal reply to your letter respecting the insults offered to the inhabitants of your government by various detachments of soldiers; the present letter being written only for the purpose of relieving you from any un-

easiness you may feel respecting the state of my health. For the rest, may God grant you happiness and health, but I shall ever remain your well-affected,

CATHERINE.

12th April, 1769.

[In the year 1768 the Ottoman Porte declared war against Russia. The Duke de Choiseul, desirous of weakening the Russian influence in the affairs of Poland by occupying her forces elsewhere, instigated that power, at that period yet formidable, against the Empress Catherine. A cause for hostility was soon found: a party of Russians, pursuing some of the Polish confederates, burnt the Turkish town of Balta. In vain did the Court of St. Petersburg publicly disapprove of this proceeding; in vain did it offer to indemnify the Turks for the loss they had sustained; the Sultan, Mustapha, proud of his power, and bent upon war, rejected every proposal for accommodation. Obrjesskow, the Russian Ambassador then at Constantinople, was thrown into the castle of the Seven Towers, and swarms of Musselmans, who had assembled in the plains of Rumelia, rushed to the banks of the Danube. The Russians, on their side, collected two armies. The principal one, under the command of General Prince Golizun, was assembled on the banks of the Dniester, partly to cover Poland, partly for the purpose of acting offensively in case of a favourable opportunity; the other army, under Count Rumjanzow, was to cover the borders of Russia, and only proceed on the defensive. Golizun crossed the Dniester about the middle of April 1769, and after several battles succeeded in conquering Chotin. But want of provisions soon stopped his progress, and ultimately compelled him to recross that river. It was then that the command of the first army was transferred to Count Rumjanzow; on which occasion the empress wrote to him the following letter with her own hand.]

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — The circumstances under which I intrust you with the command of the first army, require some explanations from me. The army having been compelled, from want of provision, to recross the Dniester on the 2d of August, the arrogance of the enemy will unquestionably have increased, although without a cause. But I hope, from your ability and warlike skill, that you will not allow the enemy to profit long by this empty vanity, especially since you have

under

* Panin, minister from 1762 till 1783.

under your command an army, which in five months' time has actually six times reduced the innumerable enemy to a confused mass; but you will particularly endeavour, and in every possible manner, not only to regain the advantage which we have renounced, but will not omit acquiring new ones, by which you will fulfil my wish, acquire new glory, and increase the well-known esteem in which I already hold you.

27th of August, 1769. CATHERINE.

[Count R. having informed the empress by a report of the 18th of September, from the head-quarters at Tchertch, that on his arrival at the army, he had found the troops and horses exceedingly fatigued from the long and troublesome campaign; adding that he was engaged with distributing the army through their winter quarters, together with various measures for opening the campaign early in the ensuing season; he received the following autograph letter from her.]

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — I have received your report of the 18th of September through the hands of Count Iwan Grigorjewitch Orlov, and seen with pleasure that you have arrived with the army, if not quick, yet safe, as the proverb says. I regret your having found the troops so fatigued, and hope that, by your care, they will be soon again in their former condition. Since every thing is now in your hands, I do not doubt that you will take such measures as will supercede all difficulties, and place our affairs in a desirable posture. The plan for the next campaign will be soon transmitted to you, and I will just mention to you the ideas which are running about my head, without my having yet brought them into any order. The campaign is to be opened near the Danube, as the last was to be near the Dnieper. If this autumn could have put us in possession of Bender, half the business would possibly have been done. You probably know that Count P. Panin has despatched the Major-General Soritch to demand its surrender; then you will both have to concert measures for taking this city either now or the next campaign, according to the directions given to you in the last order. I beg you to give me your opinion candidly; but do not place your reports to me under another cover, as I sometimes receive the letters, myself from the hands of the couriers, but don't choose to open other people's letters, and especially as people are coming to me just when I am from home. For the

rest, be assured of my constant kindness for you.

3d of October, 1769. CATHERINE.
Autograph.

Count Peter Alexandrowitch, — I was informed yesterday that the Moldavians have complained to Prince A. M. Golizun against the Cossacs, who, they said, contrary to my manifesto (in which a promise of kindness and protection is held out to them as well as to all our brethren in faith) beat and plundered them, adding, "the Turks left us at least our clothes, but you even take them." Therefore you will give strict orders, and under the severest punishments, that no one is to presume to injure our brethren in faith. I hope this restriction will free us from many reproaches, and that you will not neglect to stop by your activity, disorders and robberies, wherever you perceive them; for I know too well how much you love justice, order, and discipline yourself. In the expectation of the happy intelligence of the taking of Jassy, I remain, as ever, your well-affected,

24th April, 1769. CATHERINE.

P. S. Our fleet has reached Copenhagen in safety. Prince Dolgorukow has arrived in Montenegro, where great preparations are making for attacking the Turks. Count Alexei Grigorjewitch Orlov assures us that he hopes to raise as many as 40,000 men, and that he purposely named less than he could have. Three harbours are open for us. I have sent to Ssinjawn, in order to enable him to do something sooner with his squadron. The Grusians (Georgians) are taking the field, Heraclius with 30,000, Solomon with 20,000 men. If, therefore, we succeed in all this, and God prospers you, as he has hitherto prospered our arms, we shall see great things in this age, and the Turkish power will suffer a blow. I am likewise informed that an Egyptian Bey has sent to Venice, in order to form a connection with us; he has revolted against the Turks for some time past, has the ports in his power, deals in corn, and rewards those who tell him that we are beating the Turks. I write you this in order to let you see the posture of our affairs, and in what manner people think of us, and to enable you to regulate the better the part assigned to you. The other parts are yet in the dark, they will however be soon brought to light, yet I hope that one of them will give facilities to the others, and assist them; therefore they can all of them not be indifferent to you.

[Letter

[Letter fifteen refers the count, who seems to have asked for leave to retire, to a decision of the council at war, and gives him a friendly invitation to come, if possible, to court, for the purpose of assisting in the formation of the plan for the ensuing campaign. It is dated from the 20th of October, and adds, in a postscript; the fleet has passed England. In the Levant all is on fire, nothing but the arrival of the fleet is expected.]

Letter sixteen requests a confidential report concerning the sailing barges, which his predecessor had rendered useless. The empress desires to know whether they can be repaired by the ensuing spring, and if they are to be replaced by new ones, whether he can procure them on the spot, or whether they are to be forwarded from Russia.]

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
Sir,

I HAVE noticed an article headed "COTTON MANUFACTURES," copied from the *Manchester Guardian* into the London papers. The substance of it is this, viz., since 1793, the cotton manufactures exported by Great Britain, have amounted to 365½ millions in value, whilst the raw material has cost only 128 millions, having 275½ millions profit to the *taxable capital* of the country since that period by the cotton manufactures alone; and that the total value of British produce and manufactures exported during the same period has been 880 millions, the raw material of which cost only 208 millions, consequently 672 millions, in the shape of profit, have been received from foreign countries, as reward for the ingenuity of the English artizan, and industry of the English labourer.

That British produce and manufactures have been exported to the extent and within the period stated cannot be denied; and the assumed cost of the raw material is sufficiently correct for the purpose of a general illustration; but so far from the ingenuity of the English artizan, and the industry of the English labourer having been rewarded with 672 millions value of any thing received from foreign countries, neither artizans, labourers, or the country, have in any shape received a single shilling beyond the value of the raw material, for the vast quantity of the products of ingenuity and labour which have been exported. In a summary of the report of a select committee of artizans, appointed in 1822-3, to inquire into the

causes which have led to the extensive depreciation, or reduction in the remuneration of labour, and the extreme privation and calamitous distress consequent thereupon, (a document which I think I have adverted to in some former communication); it is shewn to a demonstration, that the excess of export during the war was sustained entirely by the bills drawn on account of the external expenditure of the Government, which bills, or an amount equivalent thereto, were converted into an *ideal* capital, yclept "the national debt;" the interest on which, progressively increased as the excess of export increased; and that the remuneration for labour progressively decreased, as the taxes, to meet the interest of the debt increased; and that since the termination of the war, which instead of rewarding the British artizan and labourer for their ingenuity and industry, has abstracted from their earnings a fair reward for labour at the rate of twenty-six millions per annum. The bills, drawn on account of absentee expenditure and foreign loans, are now performing the same functions, producing the same effects, and leading to a more aggravated and grievous result than resulted from the bills drawn on account of the external expenditure of the government during the war. That such an article as the one which has given rise to this communication, should have appeared in a Manchester newspaper, is not to be wondered at, and had it extended no farther it would have been quite unworthy of notice; but that it should have been copied into the columns of the London newspapers without an exposure of its falsehood, is discreditable to the understandings or diligence of the superintendents of those papers, as the circumstance of extending the circulation of this statement and falsehood is deplorable. The statement which I sent you last month, should you insert it in your ensuing number, will throw much light on the subject of the cotton manufactures, near 1813; it is there shewn, that as the quantity or *official value* exported increases, the *real value* decreases. Let the cause of this be investigated, and it proves that the depreciation is effective at the expense of a reduction in the remuneration for labour, which the extending application of machinery tends in part to occasion; and that the aggregate interests of the country are diminished in a ratio corresponding with such reduction.

**EXHIBITION of the Rise, Progress, & Present State of the COTTON MANUFACTURE
in GREAT BRITAIN.**

From 1770 to 1780 the Importation of Cotton Wool, averaged 5,735,575 lb. 4th Ann.
1781 to 1790 about 18 Millions lb. wt. and from 1791 to 1801 about 32 Mill. do.
and the following is a STATEMENT of the Quantity Imported in each of the 22 Years
1802 — 1823. distinguishing the several Countries, from whence Imported and the
No. of Bags & Bales from each respective Country.

COTTON WOOL, IMPORTED from

Years	U. Stat. of America.	Brazil & Porugal	East Indies.	West Indies, &c	Total No. of Bags & Bales	Total in lbs. weight.	Quantity in lbs weight taken for Spinning in each of the 9 Years, 1815 — 1823.
1802	107,494	74,720	8,535	90,64	281,383	77,393,600	
3	106,831	76,297	10,296	45,474	238,898	59,921,990	
4	104,103	48,588	2,661	86,385	241,637	70,506,355	
5	124,279	51,242	1,983	73,116	252,620	72,229,537	
6	124,939	51,034	7,787	77,678	261,738	75,157,530	
7	171,267	18,981	11,409	81,010	282,667	86,206,870	
8	37,672	50,442	12,512	67,512	168,138	22,676,740	
9	135,000	166,107	35,764	103,511	442,382	117,775,530	
1810	240,516	149,535	79,382	92,186	561,173	136,570,735	
11	128,192	118,514	14,646	64,789	326,141	91,662,535	
12	95,331	98,714	2,617	64,563	261,215	63,027,570	
13	37,721	137,168	1,421	73,218	249,503	49,820,530	
14	48,000	151,500	13,500	74,500	287,500	59,745,373	
15	201,000	91,200	24,300	54,900	371,400	96,720,370	90,537,350
16	166,000	124,000	31,000	49,000	370,000	94,110,330	-90,350,230
17	195,560	114,490	117,955	49,155	477,160	125,132,230	110,332,210
18	219,950	160,200	247,300	57,850	680,300	177,257,375	112,235,750
19	212,250	125,450	178,300	31,070	545,070	153,735,728	110,235,570
1820	301,200	179,700	57,300	31,950	577,150	143,637,325	128,735,235
1	300,100	121,050	29,700	37,250	488,100	128,573,275	128,527,725
2	330,000	143,200	19,300	40,650	533,150	139,797,735	140,795,375
3	448,070	148,070	38,650	33,610	668,400	180,233,795	150,325,795

The following is an Account of the Official Value of the Cotton Wool Imported; the No. of Bags & Bales, and the Official Value thereof Re-exported; and the Official and Declared real Value of the Quantity of Cotton Yarn & of Cotton Manufactures Exported to all parts of the World, (except Ireland) in each of the 10 Years 1814 — 1823

⚡ The Official Values imply a fixed Value assigned by the Government, in 1694: and may or may not have a relation to the real Value of the present time; but they are important and interesting as denoting an increase or decrease of Quantity.

Years	Official Value of Raw IMPORTED	EXPORTED.					
		RAW		Value of YARN		Value of MANUFACTURES	
		Bags	Value	Official	Real	Official	Real
1814	2,030,862		366,270	1,119,850	2,791,248	16,690,366	17,393,796
15	3,335,564		397,664	808,853	1,674,021	21,699,505	19,124,061
16	3,160,075	30,000	343,768	1,380,486	2,628,448	16,335,124	13,072,738
17	4,161,824	22,700	721,430	1,125,257	2,014,181	20,357,147	14,178,021
18	5,767,547	60,000	1,245,781	1,296,776	2,385,305	21,627,936	16,643,579
19	4,871,513	63,800	1,085,336	1,385,753	2,516,783	16,876,206	12,388,833
1820	4,957,057	27,500	370,610	2,022,153	2,826,643	20,704,600	13,843,569
1	4,347,258	51,000	1,062,302	1,898,695	2,307,830	21,639,493	13,786,958
2	4,781,232	58,700	1,279,263	2,353,217	2,700,437	24,566,920	14,534,233
3	6,241,561	39,700	707,312	2,425,419	2,625,947	24,117,549	13,751,415

* * By the first of the above Statements it appears that the Total Quantity of Cotton Wool Imported, in the 9 Years 1814—1823 has Amounted to about 1,235 Millions of lbs. wt. and the Stock on hand at the close of the Year 1814 having been about 24 Millions lbs. it makes a Total Quantity of 1,260 Million lbs. wt. in the 9 Years to be accounted for: which has been disposed of in the following manner, viz. 1,062 Millions of lbs. wt. taken for Spinning: 105 Millions Do. Re-exported in a Raw State: and 92 Millions of lbs. remaining on hand at the close of the Year 1823.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE valuable discoveries of Professor Barlow, respecting the local influence of iron on the *magnetic needle*, have opened a wide and very interesting field. That very accurate experimentalist, M. Gay Lussac, has recently determined, that the mutual action of two magnetic particles depends on the matter with which they are incorporated. Thus, he found that a magnetic needle eight inches long, placed in the direction of the magnetic meridian, made ten horizontal vibrations in 131 seconds. A bar of soft iron, the same length, three-quarters of an inch wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, being placed below the middle about two inches, and parallel with the meridian, the rapidity of the oscillations were doubled, or about ten in sixty-five seconds. A similar bar of pure nickel was substituted for the iron bar; when the needle required seventy-eight seconds to make ten vibrations. On the bar of nickel being removed, the needle again returned to its original intensity, making ten vibrations in about 130 seconds. These experiments were made by M. Lussac at the suggestion of M. Poisson, who has recently drawn up a most elaborate memoir on the Theory of Magnetic Action. The present paper of M. Poisson is rather confined to the *natural* state of the magnetic property in bodies, than to the *artificial* or acquired state, as in the magnetic needle. In a second memoir he proposes to apply the principles here demonstrated in solution of the phenomena attendant on artificial magnetism. According to the theory of M. Poisson, a small cylindrical needle of soft iron contains the boreal and austral fluids in equal quantity throughout its whole length; so that their action becomes neutralized, and the bar exhibits no indication whatever of magnetism. But if a magnet be placed near the centre of the needle, and in the direction of the meridian, the two fluids of the iron needle will become decomposed, or separated from each other; and each particle of north or south polarity will be in a slight degree displaced from its previous station in the bar, or drawn towards the ends. From this doctrine of magnetic equilibrium, M. Poisson infers that, notwithstanding the boreal and austral fluids are disseminated throughout the whole mass of a magnetised body, yet the attraction and repulsion which it exercises are the same as if its surface were only covered by a thin stratum of the two fluids. He also shews that a small magnetic needle, placed in the centre of a hollow sphere, will not be subject to any magnetic action from other magnets, nor even from that of the earth's magnetism. The application of a ring or plate of soft iron, of any thickness, but of

some considerable extent, will, therefore, neutralize the local action of other bodies; as was shewn previously by the profound researches of Mr. Barlow, of the Woolwich Academy. Indeed, the inductions of M. Poisson, though somewhat different from those of Mr. Barlow, serve to establish more fully the theory suggested by that gentleman, and which he has already reduced to practice in a manner no less creditable to his ingenuity as an artist, than to his profound mathematical knowledge. The local influence exercised by the iron of a ship on her compasses have been known to be the immediate cause of many a valuable ship and crew being consigned to the deep; but it is not known, nor ever can be known, *how many* melancholy instances of the kind have arisen from this source. The deviation even of half a point in a ship's course is a serious matter, especially when in the vicinity of land. But independent of the guns and the iron in a ship having a certain influence on her compass-needles, the lading of many of our outward-bound merchant vessels contains a large portion of iron, either manufactured or in bars, which must greatly derange the magnetic needle, though it is usually disregarded.

Organic Remains.—The American naturalists are daily tracing a conformity in geological deposition between the Old Continents and what has been improperly called the *New*, or Western Continent of America. We have noticed many instances in our preceding numbers of the fossil remains of the mammoth, elephant, and other large quadrupeds being found in many different parts of America, more particularly in the vicinity of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. But the *Philadelphia Journ. Scien.* states, that two travellers, Messrs. Lewis and Clark, in a recent expedition up the Missouri river, have discovered some remains of amphibia, belonging to the genera *sauri*, which seem to differ in character from all the other species previously known. These remains were found in a cavern a few miles south of the Missouri river, near a creek; and from the conformation of the dental bone, Dr. Harlau proposes to give it the name of *saurocephalus lanciformis*. It is probable that future research will reward the labours of the American naturalists with a rich harvest in the very interesting field of organic remains, particularly in the genus *lacerta*: for as these animals are known to abound, at the present day, in the great rivers of both Americas, it is a fair presumption that fossil remains would be found to a much greater extent in America, than in any part of Europe, where this family of the animal creation must have been extinct for ages—their remains not being found in any

of the British series of posterior formation to the blue lias.

A considerable number of the bones of various wild animals, (among which can be traced those of the hyena, the fox, the wolf, and wild boar), have also been found in the limestone caves of Keat's Hole, near Plymouth: they were discovered by T. Northmore, Esq., during some geological researches. An early report on the subject from the Geological Society, as an investigation of their species, has been undertaken by Mr. Buckland, of Oxford, and other gentlemen.

Extract of Digitalis.—The essential matter of this powerful plant has been obtained in a very concentrated state by M. Royer, Bib. Univ., by digesting the dried plant in ether, then filtering and evaporating the solution, re-dissolving the residue in water, and treating the solution with oxyde of lead, again digested in ether, and evaporated. It presented a brown substance, intensely bitter, and very deliquescent, and difficult to crystallize. The sedative properties of this substance was so powerful, that a grain dissolved in 200 grains of water, and thrown into the abdomen of a rabbit, speedily diminished the circulation, and the animal died without evincing pain, or any spasmodic action, though the nerves of a rabbit are very easily excited. Half a grain, dissolved in water, was also injected into the veins of a cat, producing death in the short space of fifteen minutes. A grain and a half inserted into the jugular vein of a dog produced death in five minutes. The arterial blood of all the animals exhibited the deleterious agency of the medicine, both in colour and consistence.

New operation on Urinary Calculi.—The *Ann. de Chemie* contains a report from M. Percy, of the following operation for breaking down and expelling calculi:—A straight sound, made of silver, containing a smaller sound sliding within it. The smaller sound near its inner extremity is divided into three arms, which spring open when they pass through the end of the exterior sound, forming a kind of spring forceps. Through the inner tube, a steel rod, having a saw, a file, or a knife, at the extremity, is made to slide with ease. The instrument being inserted through the urethra into the bladder, the inner sound is moved about until the forceps grasps a portion of calculus; when the operator, by partially withdrawing the inner sound, closes the forceps firmly on the stone; in which situation, the saw, drill, or file is made to act on it until it becomes broken down in smaller pieces—the fragments of which are subsequently ejected by the urine, aided by a copious injection of warm water to facilitate the discharge. Although there must be considerable delicacy required, and some degree of hazard attending this mode of operating, yet M. Percy relates three cases, in which it was attended with complete success. The first, a man thirty-two

years of age, underwent the operation three times before the stone was completely removed, and was so little incommoded, as to be capable of walking to the house of the operator. The second instance—a small stone was broken down and ejected, leaving for its nucleus “a white kidney-bean!” In the third case, a stone as large as a pigeon's egg, was completely broken down, and discharged.

Prize Questions proposed by the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris.—To determine, by a series of physiological and chemical experiments, what are the progressive phenomena resulting from the action of the digestive organs on food. The prize for the best essay, a gold medal, 3,000 francs value: period for adjudication, June 1825. The same premium for determining the density, by accurate experiment, which various liquids acquire by pressure, and specifying the heat evolved during the compression of such fluids. A prize of 300 francs for the best essay on the comparative anatomy of fish and reptiles, the species to be at the discretion of the candidate. Several prizes are also offered for the encouragement of travels, and dissertations on the varieties of the human race.

Comparative Anatomy.—Sir Everard Home, in the Croonian Lecture, read during the late sittings of the Royal Society, while describing the comparative volume of the brain in the human subject, and the lower orders of the animal kingdom, states, “that among the insect tribe, the humble bee has the largest brain in proportion to its size. In the moth, caterpillar, lobster, and earthworm, the structure of the brain and medullary substance is similar to that of the bee. In the garden-snail the brain is larger in proportion to the size of the animal than in the bee; but the bee is also furnished with ganglions, which is not the case with the snail. Sir E. observes, that in all the variety of animals he examined, the brain forms a distinct organ, though in some insects, scarcely visible to the naked eye; that there is, also, at some distance from the brain a second substance of similar structure connected with the brain by two lateral chords from whence the nerves branch off to the different muscular structures of the body. The ganglions, which form a chain so beautifully connected together by a double nerve, must be considered to have the same uses as the ganglions in the human body, being equally composed of a congeries of nerves.” These facts, if allowed to be clearly developed, form an addition to our knowledge, and give confirmation to opinions not before satisfactorily established.

Production of water in Respiration.—The source of the water produced by the function of respiration having often formed a subject of dispute among physiological inquirers, two Italian physicians, Drs. Paoli and Regnioli, have lately made a series of experiments

experiments for the purpose of demonstrating the point. A patient having undergone the operation of brochotomy, the air which was expired from the wound being passed through a glass tube, deposited aqueous vapour, not only on the inner surface of the tube, but also on a glass held at the distance of four inches from its extremity. Hence these gentlemen conclude, that, aqueous vapour is evolved from the whole surface of the respiratory organs; that it immediately issues from the mucous membrane lining these organs—that all the oxygen employed in respiration goes to form carbonic acid gas, and that the animal heat is occasioned by the combination of oxygen with the carbon existing in the blood, which heat is communicated to the whole system by means of the arteries, while the lungs eject the carbonic acid in the act of respiration.

Test for Nitrous Oxide.—Dr. Henry, of Manchester, recommends the following test: A given volume of the nitrous oxide is to be exploded with a slight excess of carbonic oxide of known purity, as 100 measures of the former to 110 of the latter. Now as each volume of pure nitrous oxide gives, under these circumstances, an equal volume of carbonic acid, we may impute whatever carbonic acid is deficient of that proportion to the mixture of so much nitrogen with the nitrous oxide. If e.g. using an excess of carbonic oxide, there results from 100 measures of nitrous oxide, only 95 of carbonic acid, we may safely consider the nitrous oxide, to be contaminated with five per cent. of nitrogen gas. Any nitrous gas may be previously separated by a solution of green sulphate of iron.

Gaseous matter evolved by plants.—The *Journal de Pharmacie* acquaints us that M. Chevallier has discovered a very curious fact, that ammonia is copiously disengaged in a free state by the process of vegetation; and that, in conjunction with M. Boulay, he has also ascertained that nearly every species of aromatic flowers spontaneously disengages ammonia in the act of vegetation. Surely this fact cannot be considered a new discovery, except by the abovementioned chemists themselves! The aroma of plants is well known to be peculiar essential oils, held in suspension in volatile alkali or gaseous ammonia. The taste of the minor French chemists of the present day seems to be peculiarly directed to what may be termed the *re-analysis* of well analyzed substances, apparently with the view of announcing something new; if not always useful. We have considerable doubt as to the aggregate benefits resulting from the pharmacopœia being loaded with the minute subdivisions, in which our ingenious neighbours have recently exhibited the different varieties of vegetable poisons.

Minerals produced artificially.—It has been very often observed that the analyses of minerals are of comparatively little value, as long as

we are not capable of reproducing by composition what had been dissolved. Professor Mitscherlich has accomplished this important object. We have been gratified by the sight of beautiful and well-defined crystals of greyish white pyroxine, which had been obtained by mixing the constituent parts indicated by analyses, in the necessary proportion, and exposing this mixture to the high degree of heat of the porcelain furnaces at Sevre in France. By this means Professor Mitscherlich has succeeded in obtaining several species that occur in nature. He has likewise observed among the different kinds of slags, more than forty species in a crystallized state, particularly of such minerals as are found in primitive rocks, but also of a good many others which have not hitherto been observed.

—*Dr. Brewster's Journal.*

Thermometers.—In *Von Zach's. Corr. Astr.*, No. 5, a set of interesting observations appear on the comparative expansion of mercury and spirit of wine as applicable to the thermometer. The observations were made by a very accurate observer, M. Flanguergues, of Viviers; with great care, and are therefore entitled to considerable confidence. The spirit thermometer was an excellent one, made under the inspection of Reaumur himself; and the mercurial thermometers, of which there were several, were constructed by the best artists. They were all similarly divided, according to the octogenial scale of Reaumur; and the experiments were each frequently repeated, in order to obtain an average or correct result.

The effect produced by the following freezing mixtures on each thermometer, was:

	Spirit Therm.	Mercury Therm.
Two parts of pounded ice, and one part by weight of muriate of soda, sunk the.....	—17° 4	—16° 6
Two of ice and one of muriate of ammonia...	—12. 7	—12. 4
Two of ice and one of crystallized sugar....	— 5.	— 4. 9
Two of ice and one of nitre	— 3. 5	— 3. 42
Melting ice.....	0.	0.
A well, 34 feet deep (mean of six years observation).....		
	+10. 47	+ 9.64
A cellar	13. 8	12.7
The human body....	32. 7	29.8
Fusion of yellow wax...	56. 25	49.6
Boiling alcohol, density 851. Barom. at 28 in.	75. 6	63.5
Boiling mixture of three parts of alcohol and one of water, the mixture used for Reaumur's thermometer, generally	80.	66.8.

From the above discordance, it seems no longer doubtful that alcohol and mercury are not equally expanded and contracted, by equal increments or decrements of caloric.

loric. And this divergence appears to proceed in an increasing ratio, as we recede from the point of zero. Independent, however, of this objection to spirit thermometers, where very accurate observations are required, the sources of error will of course be magnified, if thermometers be filled with spirit of wine of different spec. grav.; which is probably often the case in the ordinary manufacture of these instruments.

New Optical Instrument, or Water-Telescope.—In the last number of the Journal of Science, the following account of an ingenious invention is given:—An optical instrument for seeing through water, and exploring the bottom of rivers, has been constructed by Mr. Keslie, of Lansonburgh, United States. It consists of a conical tube of variable length, about an inch broad at the top, and ten inches at the bottom. It is glazed at both ends, and when the broad end is immersed to some depth in water, and the eye applied at the narrow extremity, there is no interruption to, or deflection of the rays of light coming from objects in the water to the eye; and if the water be clear, objects may be distinctly seen to a considerable depth. The instrument is provided with lamps suspended near the lower or broad end, in an outer cylinder, which slides on over what may be termed the object glass of the instrument. The light of the lamps being reflected towards the bottom, any object may be easily distinguished by night, if the water be clear. Two tubes are attached to the cylinder, containing the lamps; one to supply fresh air for the combustion, and the other to carry off the smoke and foul air. The account does not state whether the glasses of this water-telescope are plain or magnifiers. We see no reason why convex glasses may not be employed in this as in other telescopes.

Method of distinguishing positive from negative Electricity.—The celebrated chemist Berzelius finds, that when the electric current passes by means of a point to the tongue, the positive electricity is acid; and the negative electricity a mere caustic acid, or rather alkaline.

Inflammation of sulphuretted Hydrogen by Nitric Acid.—M. Berzelius has found that if a few drops of the nitrous acid be poured into a flask, containing four or five cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the flask closed with the finger, it becomes so warm as to produce combustion, with a beautiful flame, and a slight detonation, which forces the finger from the mouth of the flask. It is necessary that the acid should be very pure for this purpose, and that the gas should be free from aqueous vapour.

Benzoic Acid in Oil of Dahlia.—The French chemist, M. Payen, in experimenting on

the essential oil obtained from that beautiful plant the Dahlia, found a crystallizable substance perfectly analogous to the Benzoic acid. Do not several varieties of the aromatic plants yield a similar substance? The Benzoic acid being in flavour not unlike the essential oil of lemons. The citric acid when pure, and a very small portion of the flowers of Benjamin added, is a good substitute for recent lemons, when that wholesome and agreeable fruit cannot be obtained.

The Chick in Ovo, &c.—Mr. David Ritchie, in a notice of a mode by which a conjecture may be formed as to the sex of a chick in ovo, after combating former theories as to shape, weight, &c. &c. says:—“I have heard of a mode of discovering the sex of the chick in ovo, different from any which has been proposed by naturalists. The folliculus aeris, or air-cell, which is to furnish oxygen to the future chick, is situated at the larger end of the egg. It has not in all eggs the same position at the larger end; and in various districts of Scotland, it is believed that eggs having the air-cell situated *exactly* at the top of the larger end, produce males; while those having the air-cell only *near* the top of the larger end produce females. To ascertain this, I instituted a series of experiments. These experiments, as will be seen, go very far to prove that the opinion which has been stated is correct, and so to determine what naturalists of Germany, France, and England, have endeavoured in vain to discover.—*Ed. Phil. Journ.*

Preserving of Birds, &c.—Sir John Sinclair has communicated to us the following notice: Mr. Temminck, Director of the Dutch Museum, has, for many years, made use of no other means of saving preserved birds and quadrupeds from the attacks of minute insects, than placing a small wooden basin, containing tallow, in each case, which he finds to be more effectual than either camphor or Russia leather.—*Ib.*

Medical Remains at Pompeii.—M. Choulant has lately published, at Leipsic, in a pamphlet, entitled *De Locis Pompeianis ad Rem Medicam facientibus*, an account of different objects relating to the medical art discovered at Pompeii. M. C. successively describes the Temple of Esculapius, the amulets, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical apparatus, &c. found in the midst of the ruins. Amongst the surgical instruments were found some nearly resembling those made use of at the present day; as, for instance, elevators for the operation of trepanning, lancets, spatulae, instruments for the application of the actual cautery, &c. There has not been found one single building which could be regarded as a school of surgery or anatomical museum.—*Ib.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SUBSTANCE of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE, and of the PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY for the MITIGATION and GRADUAL ABOLITION of SLAVERY throughout the BRITISH DOMINIONS, held on the 25th day of June 1824.

THE Report observes, that, In their circular address of August 1823, the committee, while they expressed their satisfaction that the Government and Parliament had so clearly recognized the principles embodied in these resolutions, could not refrain from regretting that the proposed plans of reform, instead of being made the subject of parliamentary enactment had been referred to the decision of the colonial authorities, as experience discouraged the hope of effectual co-operation on the part of the colonists. The event has justified these apprehensions: the proceedings of popular meetings in some of the colonies, and the calamitous events in Demerara, too, clearly illustrate the danger of such a mode of proceeding. If the supreme power of the state had at once prescribed the course to be pursued, there would have been no ground to apprehend any inconvenient results, the effect would have been submission on the part of the planters, and gratitude on the part of the slaves; the evidence on the trial of Mr. Smith, the missionary, and of the slaves implicated in the insurrection at Demerara, shows that the proximate cause of that unhappy event was the delay of the colonial authorities in giving publicity and effect to the measures of grace recommended by his Majesty's Government. In the mother country alone can laws on this subject be effectually and safely made.

It has been contended that the British Parliament has no right to interfere with the internal concern of the colonies, which have legislative assemblies of their own; for though we involve ourselves in the guilt of every oppression which it requires force to maintain, even in punishing that crime peculiar to the West-India Statute Book "of imagining the death of a white man," yet the colonists would deny to this country the liberty of controuling and directing the system it thus upholds.

One conspiracy indeed appears to have been formed, and one insurrection has most calamitously taken place, namely, the revolt of the slaves at Demerara. In that colony there were some peculiar predisposing causes to such an event, arising from the harshness of the slave system prevailing there; for in Demerara the slaves, instead of increasing, decrease at a rate which would unpeople the earth in less than half a century, and also from the religious per-

secutions to which, in addition to their other sufferings many of the slaves were subjected last year. Yet it is the testimony of Governor Murray himself, that he had "not heard of any whites having been deliberately murdered by the misguided slaves."

The public has a fair opportunity of appreciating the spirit in which justice was administered to these slaves, by the ample details published respecting the trial of Mr. Smith, the missionary.

In these transactions, and others which occurred elsewhere, particularly at Barbadoes, the committee had the pain to recognize a spirit hostile to the religious instruction of the negro population. The committee are most happy at the same time to state that there are many exceptions to this too prevalent disposition.

On the 16th of March, the papers on this subject, alluded to in the King's speech at the opening of the session were laid before parliament, and among them an order of the King in Council prescribing various measures of reform which it had been determined to institute in the island of Trinidad, which is professedly the model by which all ulterior measures of colonial reform are to be regulated.

If the reforms, however, prescribed by this Order in Council were to be confined to Trinidad, not more than a fortieth part of the slave population in the British dominions would be benefited, but it is the declared intention of his Majesty's ministers to extend the same system to St. Lime, Demerara, Berbice, and the Mauritius, and also as far as it has not been already anticipated to the Cape of Good Hope. These six colonies comprehend a population of about 220,000 slaves; but there will still remain about 600,000 residing in colonies which have local legislatures whom the proposed reforms by Royal authority will not reach. It seems to be the present purpose of Government to proceed with these colonies in the way of recommendation and example. Besides the dangers to be apprehended from suspense and agitation, the nation contracts additional guilt by the postponement of those reforms, the moral obligation of which has been admitted; the delay is also a real calamity to the great mass of the slave population. The committee can see no good reason, for instance, why women should continue liable to be shamelessly exposed and flogged in Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c.; why the driving whip should be still employed there; why marriage should still be without any legal sanction in these colonies, why facilities should not be given there also to manumissions; and why the exclusion of the

the evidence of slaves should continue to be upheld there in all its rigour, making it confessedly impossible to give to protecting laws their just effect; and it has not even been pretended that what may be safely done in Trinidad or Berbice is altogether unsafe in St. Vincent, Barbadoes or Jamaica.

The argument for delay which has been drawn from the alleged inveteracy and antiquity of the evil to be cured, appears to the committee to have no force whatever when applied to the care of infant or unborn slaves, and to prepare the existing slaves for the proper use of freedom is not more difficult, because slavery has existed for ages, than if it had first begun at their birth.

The West-Indian body, resident in this country, have, in resolution, adopted at a meeting held on the 10th of February last asserted a right of property in negroes, their fellow-men and fellow-subjects, as absolute and unqualified as that which is possessed in any inanimate chattel.

Herein consists that ineffaceable distinction between the two parties, which discourages the hope of compromise or co-operation. The committee cannot yield one atom of their principle, that *nothing can justify the making one man a slave, or even the retention of one man in slavery, longer than the real benefit of the slave, viewed in all his circumstances and relations, may require*; and that to grant amelioration without any reference to eventual liberty to the slaves, or for their children, is, in the opinion of the committee, no less absurd than criminal.

Parliament will eventually be driven to consider what means it possesses, independently of the colonists, for carrying into effect its wishes respecting colonial bondage, there is a method to which all will allow that the authority of parliament is perfectly competent, by the abolition of those countries and protecting duties, by means of which alone the system of slavery is upheld, and without which it would of itself cease.

But has it been sufficiently considered by the people of England in what degree every individual amongst them is instrumental in upholding this condemned system? They are made to pay at least a million and a-half more for sugar than they would pay for it if they were at liberty to procure it from other parts even of our own dominions; and as the subject of the sugar duties is to undergo revision in the ensuing session of parliament, there will then be an opportunity of making known the public feeling respecting it.

There have been formed in different parts of the kingdom no less than 220 associations in aid of the objects of this society, and more are still forming. The cause they have undertaken cannot be efficiently conducted without considerable expense, and therefore liberal contributions are essential to its success.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held at the Freemasons' Hall, London, on the 25th day of June 1824, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the chair.

THE Report of the Committee having been read, the chair was addressed by the Honourable Agar Ellis, who moved a resolution of thanks to the officers and committee, which was unanimously adopted on being seconded by Mr. Stephen, who, in a luminous and succinct review of the whole subject, observed that,

All the measures recommended by Government, but one, had been concurred in by the West-Indian Proprietors in this country, and that single exception was, the admission of the evidence of slaves against free persons; and yet, Sir, (added Mr. Stephen, in allusion to the case of Mr. Smith, the missionary), the evidence of slaves is sufficient, it seems, to convict a preacher of the gospel! It is sufficient to condemn him to death, although the slaves who give the evidence are swearing for their own lives!

Certain resolutions corroborative of the chief points specified in the Report, were then successively moved and seconded by various members, who addressed the chair for that purpose, and were thereupon put and carried unanimously.

Dr. Lushington then, in adverting to the object of the meeting, avowed his firm conviction, that,

The power has not been given by God to man of framing a code of slavery. I believe it to be impossible to frame a system of slave laws in which injustice, oppression and abuse, would not of necessity exist. (Loud cheers!)

Mr. Wilberforce having moved a resolution,

That the most cordial acknowledgments of the meeting be respectfully presented to the President of the Society, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester,

Mr. William Allen seconded the motion.

Upon the motion of thanks to the Royal President being put, it was carried unanimously with loud and continued cheering.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, when the applause had subsided, addressed the meeting.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have been pleased to express your approbation of my conduct; and following the principles of justice on which this society is founded, could I be one of the House of Brunswick, which was called to this country for the protection of your liberties, did I not entertain those principles? Nay, could I be an

Englishman

Englishman, if I did not? Our cause is the cause of our constitution; for I cannot, and never will admit, that slavery can ever lawfully exist under our happy, glorious, and blessed constitution; the word "slavery" must not exist; we must however prepare the negroes for receiving so great a blessing; we must begin by ameliorating their condition, there must be no time lost in doing it, not one moment, the next generation should not be born in slavery; especially if it be true that the present generation, from not having had moral culture, are unfit for liberty.

This speech was received with unbounded applause, and at the conclusion of it, the meeting was *Adjourned*.

NATIVE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, AT CALCUTTA.

A Society has been established at Calcutta by native Indians of distinction, for the cultivation of literature

and science among the Hindoos. Works of acknowledged utility or general interest in the English and native languages, will be freely disseminated; and means will be adopted to ameliorate the condition of the inferior castes, by shewing the evil consequent on their miserable superstition. The society will be provided with chemical apparatus, mathematical instruments, and all such mechanical implements as shall be conducive to the improvement of native artists. Public lectures, and other modes of instruction in various departments of art, will also form part of this new institution. From the inveterate attachment to the customs of their ancestors, manifested by the Hindoos generally, a society founded by natives appears to be the only probable mode of improving their moral condition.

NOVELTIES OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION *to the SOUTH POLE, during the YEARS 1819-20-21.*

THE principal object of this expedition was that of making discoveries in the Antarctic Ocean, and to proceed as near as possible to the south pole. It was entrusted to the command of Capt. Bellinghausen, who had accompanied Admiral Baron Krusenstern in his circumnavigation of the globe. The expedition consisted of two vessels, the *Wostok* and the *Mirni*, which set sail on the 3d July 1819, and arrived at Copenhagen at the end of ten days. From this port they set out on the 20th July, and, reaching Portsmouth on the 29th, M. Simonoff went to London to receive the instruments, which the Minister of Marine had ordered for the expedition. After a delay of fifteen days, the expedition quitted Portsmouth, and arrived at Teneriffe. We must pass over the voyage till the arrival of the expedition in south latitudes:—

On the 14th December 1819, which corresponds to the 14th June of our climate, the first snow appeared, in the latitude of 52°. On the 15th June we arrived near Southern Georgia; and from that time we had to struggle against innumerable dangers and misfortunes of every kind. The island of Georgia is covered with ice and eternal snow. The north-east side of the island having been visited and described by the immortal Cook, we surveyed the south-west coast, which had never before been explored;

On the 17th December we passed Clerk's Rocks, and on the 22d we discovered an island, to which Captain Bellinghausen gave the name of the *Island of the Marquis de Traverse*,* (in honour of the minister of the Russian marine). This island, of which we made a survey, has a volcanic peak, from which columns of smoke are continually discharged.

On the 29th we arrived near the islands which Captain Cook called *Sandwich Land*.† This great navigator had, from a distance, considered the Capes Saunders, Bristol, and Montague as belonging to a great continent; but we have carefully surveyed them, and found that what was taken for *terra firma*, was only a mass of small serrated islands, more dreary, and even more barren, than the island of Georgia. On the last island, however, we observed here and there a green moss; but in the islands of the *Marquis de Traverse* and of *Sandwich*, even this stunted vegetation is no longer seen. The sea which washes these shores is covered with huge masses of ice; and whales, penguins, and other sea-birds are the only inhabitants of these desolate regions.

The

* In south latitude 56°, and longitude 31° 30' west of Greenwich.

† The winter in *Sandwich Land* is considered as more frightful than even in the coldest regions of the north. An interesting account of it will be found in *Espinosa's Memoria sobre las Observaciones Astronómicas hechas por los Navegantes Españoles*. Madrid, 1809.

The *Aurora Australis* shows itself suddenly on the southern horizon, in the form of a moveable white column. In its rapid shiftings it displays the finest colours of the rainbow; it illuminates all the horizon, and suddenly vanishes, only to reappear under a thousand other forms, which keep up the same play of colours. This fine spectacle amused us every night, from the 2d till the 7th March; when the sky was darkened with clouds, and the wind gradually rose into a tempest, so furious that the oldest sailors in the expedition had never seen any thing similar to it. The vessels laboured, and bent under the raging waves in the most frightful manner, and shipped much sea at their sides. The sails were torn in pieces, and, to add to our misfortunes, we found ourselves within two fathoms of an immense fountain of ice, against which we would inevitably have been dashed to pieces, had not a large wave thrown us back, and thus saved us from instant destruction. Our situation was the more distressing, that we could look for no human aid in these desolate seas. . . .

The rapid approach of winter now announced to us that we must not think of advancing further to the south. We, therefore, availed ourselves, on the 19th, of a favourable wind, which carried us at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour; and, directing our course to New Holland, we came in sight of Van Diemen's Land on the 24th; and, on the 30th March, we anchored in Port Jackson, opposite the town of Sydney. After a fatiguing and perilous navigation of 130 days, Port Jackson seemed to us a Paradise. The *Mirni* arrived there seven days after us.

The learned traveller, in giving a sketch of *Port Jackson* and its vicinity, takes occasion to pay a complimentary tribute to the governing authorities of that prosperous colony. From New Holland, the expedition proceeded to New Zealand,—the account of which very nearly corresponds with that of our brave countryman, Captain Cook. Proceeding in their voyage among these islands, the learned author observes:—

We next entered the archipelago of the *Dangerous Islands*, near which we discovered another group of islands, quite unknown, to which Captain Bellinghausen gave the name of the *Archipelago of Alexander I.* The inhabitants of these islands are entirely savages, and the most ferocious that we have yet encountered: they absolutely wished to have no communication with us; they set fire to their forests, in order to terrify us, and prevent us from landing. The captain endeavoured to allure them to the ships, by expressing, in signs and gestures, our friendly dispositions, and and by exhibiting to them and offering them several presents; but all these inducements were in vain. We at last tried to frighten

them, by firing muskets in the air. They seemed to believe that we wished to exterminate them by fire: they exhibited water, and scattered it in showers, as if to shew that they could extinguish our fire. The captain did not wish to use force, and returned on board his ship.

From the Archipelago of Alexander I., we sailed for Otaheite, where we regulated our chronometers, in order that we might reduce the longitudes of several islands that we had discovered in our last course.

Arriving at Macquarrie Island, on the 17th November, we found a number of English whale ships. Here we felt, for the first time, an earthquake at sea, the shocks of which were very strong. The whalers, who were on the island, felt it also three different times. Earthquakes, we understood, take place there every month.

We continued our course to the south-east, sailing between large masses of ice; but, notwithstanding all our efforts, we never could pass the 70th degree of south latitude, and this only in one place. In all others, we could only advance to 69½°, and the ice was there 300 fathoms thick.*

The second polar voyage was much more perilous than the first; and it was only to Divine Providence, and the vigilance of our captain, that we owe our safety. On the 25th December 1820, when we were assembled for divine service to return thanks to the Almighty, on the anniversary of the victory which we had gained before Paris, we struck with great violence against a huge mass of ice; but fortunately the shock was oblique: the ice only grazed the part of the vessel where the anchors were suspended, (and which was for this purpose provided with a double parapet), which was carried off by the violence of the shock; but the ship suffered no injury, and shewed no mark of leakage.

After having encountered so many dangers, we had at last the satisfaction of making several new discoveries. On the 11th January 1821, we discovered in 69° 30' of south latitude, an island, which we called *Peter I.*; and on the 17th of the same month, we fell in with a coast in the same latitude, which we named *Alexander I.* These lands are encircled with ice, which prevented us from approaching them, and examining them more narrowly. The discovery of these islands is the more remarkable, as they are the most southerly of all the lands that have been discovered in that hemisphere.

We next directed our course to New Shetland, which consists of several islands. We surveyed the southern coast of it, and discovered six other islands. They are, however, all uninhabited, barren, and covered with snow and perpetual ice; they are only the abode of penguins and whales.

From hence we set sail to New Georgia, and terminated our navigation of the icy Sea to the south of the same island at which

which we began our researches, having often passed the polar circle, and having sometimes remained there more than fifteen days, which no navigator had ever done before us! We made the complete tour of the polar circle, and we returned to this island from the west. The celebrated Cook has said in one of his voyages, "I have navigated the southern hemisphere under different latitudes, with the view of demonstrating that there is no great continent, unless, perhaps, in the polar regions, into which, however, we cannot penetrate." We succeeded in penetrating into it in several places: we passed the southern polar circle, and navigated the seas beyond it, which

nobody had done before us; and if the coast of *Alexander I.* is not part of a continent, we may say, in confirmation of the words of Cook, that we have met with no trace of this pretended polar continent.

From New Georgia we sailed to Brazil: we arrived at Lisbon on the 17th June 1821, and anchored in Cronstadt on the 24th July.

The voyage of these enterprising foreigners was altogether effected under the most favourable auspices. Out of 200 persons who left Russia, the expedition only lost three in three years.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXIX. *To enable certain Persons to receive and hold Offices in the Management, Collection, and Receipt of the Revenue, without taking or subscribing certain Oaths and Declarations.*

It enacts that it shall be lawful for any person, being his Majesty's subject, to have, hold, and execute any of the offices of commissioners of customs, excise, stamps or taxes, or any of the offices concerned in the collection, management, or receipt of the revenues, which are subject to the said commissioners, or any of the officers which are concerned in the collection, management or receipt of the revenues which are subject to the authority of the Post-Master-General, in any part of the United Kingdom, without previously taking, making or subscribing any declaration, or any oath, except the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and the oath for the due performance of the duties of such office, prescribed by Act of Parliament.

CAP. LXXXIII. *The Vagrant Act.*

It repeals all provisions heretofore made relative to idle and disorderly persons, rogues, and vagabonds, incorrigible rogues or other vagrants in England.

It divides such persons by special descriptions into three classes, and it designates each of the first class "an idle and disorderly person," and enacts that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offender (being thereof convicted before him by his own view, or by confession, or by the evidence of one witness) to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding one calendar month. It designates each of the second class, "a rogue and vagabond," and it enacts that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offender (being thereof con-

victed before him, by confession or by evidence of one witness) to the House of Correction, there to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three calendar months. And it designates each of the third class "an incorrigible rogue," and enacts that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace to commit such offender (being thereof convicted before him by confession, or by the evidence of one witness) to the House of Correction, there to remain until the next general or quarter sessions of the peace, and kept to hard labour.

CAP. XCVIII. *To consolidate and amend the Bankrupt Laws. It absolutely repeals, from the 1st of May 1825, all former Statutes respecting Bankrupts.*

It enacts, that all bankers, brokers, underwriters, and persons insuring ships, or their freight, or other matters against perils of the sea, warehousemen, wharfingers, packers, builders, carpenters, shipwrights, victuallers, innkeepers, stage-coach proprietors, brewers, malsters, dyers, printers, bleachers, fullers, scavengers, manufacturers of alum or kelp, cattle or sheep salesman; and all persons engaged in any traffic of drawing and redrawing; negotiating or discounting bills of exchange, promissory notes or negotiable securities, except exchequer, navy, or victualling bills, or ordinance debentures; and all persons making bricks, or burning lime for sale, being tenants, lessees, or partners in such trade or undertaking; and all persons using the trade of merchandize by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment or otherwise, in gross or by retail; and all persons, who either for themselves, or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or by buying and letting for hire, or by the workmanship of goods or commodities, shall

shall be deemed traders liable to become bankrupt; provided that no farmer, grazier, common labourer, or workman for hire, receiver-general of the taxes, or member of, or subscriber to any incorporated, commercial, or trading companies established by charter, or by or under the authority of any act of parliament, shall be deemed, as such, a trader liable, by virtue of this act, to become bankrupt.

It further enacts, if any such trader shall depart this realm, or being out of the realm shall remain abroad, or depart from his dwelling-house, or otherwise absent himself, or begin to keep his house, or suffer himself to be arrested for any debt not due, or yield himself to prison, or suffer himself to be outlawed, or procure himself to be arrested, or his goods, money or chattels to be attached, sequestered, or taken in execution, or make or cause to be made, either within the United Kingdom or elsewhere, any grant or conveyance of any of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, or make, or cause to be made, any surrender of any of his copyhold lands or tenements, or make, or cause to be made, any gift, delivery or transfer of any of his goods or chattels, every such trader doing, suffering, procuring, executing, permitting, making, or causing to be made, any of the acts, deeds, or matters aforesaid, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors in the recovery of their debts, shall be deemed to have thereby committed an act of bankruptcy.

And if any such trader shall at any meeting of his creditors declare or admit that he is insolvent, or unable to meet his engagements, or upon any detention for debt lie in prison for twenty-one days, or shall escape out of such prison or custody, every such trader shall be deemed to have thereby committed an act of bankruptcy.

And if any such trader shall petition for the benefit of acts for the relief of insolvent debtors, such petition shall be an act of bankruptcy.

And if any such trader shall file in the office of the Secretary of Bankrupts, a declaration in writing signed by such trader, attested by an attorney or solicitor, that he is insolvent, or unable to meet his engagements, the secretary shall sign a memorandum to be advertised (within eight days after filing) in the London Gazette, and

such declaration shall, after such advertisement, be an act of bankruptcy by such trader at the time it was filed.

And if any such trader shall, after a docket struck against him, pay, give, or deliver to the person or persons who struck the same, money, satisfaction, or security for his debt, or any part thereof, the same shall be an act of bankruptcy.

Here follow four special provisions respecting acts of bankruptcy committed by persons having privilege of parliament, which with various clauses enlarging the powers of the commissioners, and limiting their responsibility in actions for matters done as commissioners, also for promoting the efficacy of proceedings under commissions for the support, protection, and encouragement of honest bankrupts, for the choice and controul of proper assignees, for the security of the estates realized, for the application of unclaimed dividends after three years, for punishing the concealment by other persons of the effects of a bankrupt, and for facilitating the allowance of a bankrupt's certificate by the commissioners and the Lord Chancellor, if not signed by *four-fifths* in number and value of the creditors to the amount of twenty pounds, by authorizing the allowance of the certificate after six months, if signed by *three-fifths* in number and value, or by *nine-tenths* in number of the creditors; and after an interval of eighteen months, if signed by either of those proportions of creditors, with the exception of one, whose signature is necessary to make up that proportion; and also a clause directing interest to be paid out of surplus of bankrupt's estate on all debts proved under commission, first, to creditors entitled by law to interest at rate reserved or by law payable, and afterwards to all other creditors from the proof thereof at four per cent.; and a clause authorizing the Lord Chancellor to supersede a commission, upon proof that an offer of composition has been accepted by nine-tenths in number and value of the creditors at two successive public meetings, from the new enactments of this consolidating and amending act, which is not to extend to Scotland or Ireland, or to take effect before the 1st of May 1825, save as to certificates of bankrupts.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

ON the 17th of July, the Hecla and Griper discovery ships were seen beset by ice in the lat. of 69° 24' N, long. 59° W. The prospect, however, was very favourable, and there was no doubt of their having a clear passage to Lancaster Sound in a few days. No ice was to be seen along the west side of

Davis's Straits. On the 3d of August, the Griper was spoken with near Cape Chidley, in Hudson's Straits, on her passage to Repulse Bay, which she expected to reach about the beginning of September, and where she proposed to winter. The Snap surveying vessel left the Griper off Cape Sedley, with the arctic land

land expedition, which was prevented by the ice from a further prosecution of its course.

An Island is said to have been discovered in the South Pacific, by Mr. B. Wight, commander of the merchant vessel *Medway*. It is in lat. $21^{\circ} 36'$, long. $159^{\circ} 40'$ W. of Greenwich. Its length from east to west is about 20 miles, the land high. Mr. Wight named it *Roxburgh Island*.

Captain Cochrane, the Siberian traveller, was at Barbadoes early in August, on his way for a pedestrian tour in South America, and particularly over the Andes.

A company has been formed with a subscribed capital of 200,000*l.*, to apply Mr. Browne's gas engine to the propulsion of wheel carriages. Their first effort is to be that of propelling a coach from London to York and back again at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The plan of the Metropolitan Water Works Company, for supplying pure and wholesome water, is, to raise it from the springs of the earth below the blue clay, about thirty-five fathoms from the surface. They assert, that no doubt is entertained of thus obtaining an abundant supply of pure soft water; and the terms, it is added, will be more moderate than those of the Thames and New River Water Companies.

The National Bath Company proposes to erect one of its grand baths as a termination to Portland Street, in the Regent's Park; one in the centre of Leicester Square; a third in the centre of Moorfields; and a fourth on a site near the banks of the Thames.

The new Stomach Pump.—It is gratifying to witness the success of any new invention for the preservation of human life. A surgeon of Shrewsbury has employed the new stomach pump in extracting some oxalic acid from the stomach of a young woman, who, in a fit of insanity, had taken a dose of this violent poison. Why is oxalic acid allowed to be commonly sold by druggists? It is of no utility in medicine, and is so very easily mistaken for Epsom salts. An order from the Apothecaries' Company would probably be sufficient to prevent these fatal results.

Female Protection Society.—The benevolent Mrs. Fry, and a few other ladies, have formed a society to afford temporary relief to females of good character, who may be destitute of employment. It more especially offers protection to young women in the fol-

lowing situations of life, who are capable of maintaining themselves, if employed:—Shop-women, teachers in schools, house-keepers, ladies' maids, and servants generally of unimpeachable character, if out of place. When it is considered that the first step towards depravity, in the majority of the unfortunate females who frequent our streets, is usually the want of employment, and its concomitant, pecuniary distress, the value of such an institution as this must be obvious. It is indeed greatly to be regretted, that, in the metropolis especially, so many thousands of females should be displaced from their proper stations by a class of effeminate young men, serving in shops of various descriptions.

Mining Company in Ireland.—Another project is on foot for the advantage of Ireland—that of establishing a general mining company for the working of coals and other minerals. Whether it will end, as most other projects end, *in a job*, time will shew. We know that the district round the source of the Shannon, Roscommon, and Leitrim, abounds with iron ore and with coal, though not of the best quality: but unless manufactures were carried on with more spirit in that part of the kingdom, and the peasantry more industrious, we despair of seeing any competition with the mining interests of Stafford and the neighbouring counties.

London Chemical Society.—This new society met on the 7th of October, when an experimental lecture on heat was delivered by a Mr. Davis to a select audience, among whom were several ladies. Dr. Birkbeck is elected president of the society, and an inaugural address will be given by that gentleman to the members on the 9th of November, at the City of London Tavern.

Temperature of the Globe.—A contemporary journal tells us:—

Le Baron Fourier, Perpetual Secretary to the French Academy, has just made known his important disquisitions on the temperature of the celestial spaces and the planets! a full account of which will appear in a forthcoming number of the *European Review*. Among other facts of the highest importance, the author has demonstrated that it would take more than 30,000 years before any perceptible diminution of heat could take place on the surface of the earth; and that, from the time of the Alexandrian school to the present time, that diminution had not exceeded $\frac{1}{10}$ of a degree.

This is not only the *ne plus ultra* of mathematical

mathematical demonstration; but it is also very satisfactory for us to learn, from such high authority, that our old planet is likely to be habitable for at least 300,000 years to come!

American Steam Boat Company.—A company is forming at New York, which is calculated to affect the interests of English engineers in a very material degree. It is proposed to supply the south and eastern parts of Europe, especially the Mediterranean ports, with steam vessels on much lower terms than they can be procured from England. This is one of the natural consequences of the impolitic restrictions imposed on the exportation of machinery from this country, and which proves the immediate necessity of these statutes being repealed. A regular steam packet between America (either from New York or Boston) and England seems likely to be speedily established. It is to call at Cork, or some other port in the south of Ireland.

New Expeditions on Voyages of Discovery.—Besides the voyage now performing in the South Seas by Von Kotzebue, under the orders of the Russian Government, Baron Wrangel is exploring Siberia and Kamschatka; and M. Litke has undertaken to survey the coasts of Lapland and Nova Zembla. And the Dutch Government have recently sent out a ship on a voyage of discovery in the South Seas. Our own government also, not to be behind-hand with their neighbours, have come to a determination to have another and more complete survey made of the North Sea, under the superintendence of that able astronomer Dr. Tiarks and assistants. The late voyage to the coast of Norway, was undertaken chiefly for the purpose of submitting the new mode of protecting the copper-sheathing of ships, by Sir Humphrey Davy, to the test of actual experience; and we understand its success was most perfect. About two hundred superficial feet of copper being protected by one superficial foot of iron; and the result being equally certain, whether in a rough sea or in a harbour. This method of arming the copper sheathing from corrosion, will soon be applied to all the ships in his Majesty's service, and, eventually, no doubt to all the better class of merchant vessels.

There are said to be at this time between seven and eight hundred acts of parliament in this country applicable to the criminal law. The code Napoleon

awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to two hundred!

Part I. (to be completed in two) of the History and Antiquities of the Parish and Palace of Lambeth, in 8vo. and 4to., illustrated with twenty copper-plate engravings and twenty wood-cuts, is just ready.

Mr. BANKS, author of the Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a supplemental volume to that work, which, exclusively of much novel and interesting genealogy, will contain an index to the three other volumes, and thereby render the whole a complete edition.

An English Translation of M. Picard's spirited work, *Gil Blas de la Révolution, ou les Confessions de Laurent Giffard*, which has become so popular in Paris, is promised soon to appear.

The Gaelic Dictionary, by Mr. ARMSTRONG, that was announced to be published by subscription, and which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, will be but little delayed by the accident, the publisher having made arrangements for reprinting the sheets destroyed, at the same time that the other part of the work is going on.

The Rev. Mr. FRY's History of the Christian Church, which was nearly ready for publication, and which was destroyed at the late fire, is again at press, and will shortly make its appearance. A new edition of the Exposition of the Romans, and Translation of the Canticles, is also in the press.

The attention of the public will shortly be solicited to a subject of great importance, in a "View of the present State of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated." By Mr. J. CORNISH. The work is intended to shew, that it is to the defects of the latter that the present scarcity of the Fish is to be attributed. It will comprehend also the Natural History of the Salmon, together with the form of a new act, designed to remedy the evils so generally complained of, and an abstract of the evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons upon the subject, with Notes, by the Author. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Rev. J. R. PITMAN, of the Foundling and Magdalen, will shortly publish a course of Sermons for the Year; containing two for each Sunday; and one for each Holiday; abridged from eminent Divines of the Established Church, and

and adapted to the service of the Day. In one large volume.

Mr. CAMPBELL is at length about to produce another poem; it will be entitled *Theodoric, a Domestic Tale*.

An *Historical Inquiry into the principal Circumstances and Events relative to the late Emperor Napoleon*.

Mr. HOGG, the Author of the "Queen's Wake," will very shortly bring forward his *Queen Hinde*.

The *Museum, a Poem*, by JOHN BULL, is in the press.

Mrs. OPIE, we are informed, has in the press *Illustrations of Lying*, in all its Branches. In 2 vols. 12mo.

Le Nouveau Tableau de Londres, de Leigh, ou Guide de l'Etranger dans la Capitale de l'Angleterre, is on the eve of publication.

The Medical and Chirurgical Society of London have nearly ready Part I. of Vol. 13 of their *Transactions*.

A Lady has been some time occupied on a work which will shortly be published, under the title of *Urania's Mirror*, or a View of the Heavens, consisting of Thirty-two Cards, on which are represented all the Constellations visible in the British Empire, on a plan perfectly original; which is to be accompanied with a Familiar Treatise on Astronomy, by J. ASPIN.

The History of Poetry, we are led to expect, will receive considerable illustrations by a work which is now announced, entitled *Specimens* (selected and translated) of the Lyric Poetry of the Minessingers, of the Reign of Frederick Barbarossa, and the succeeding Emperors of the Suabian Dynasty; illustrated by similar *Specimens* of the Troubadours, and other contemporary Lyric Schools of Europe: with Historical, Critical, and Biographical Remarks. 8vo.

An *Essay on the Structure and Diseases of the Rectum*. "Quid rectum sit querimus."—Cicero. By SAMUEL GOWER, Surgeon.

Sir EGERTON BRYDGES does not remain idle in his absence on the Continent: another work is announced, in which the fruits of his wanderings will appear, being *Recollections of Foreign Travel, on Life, Literature, and Self-Knowledge*. 2 vols. post 8vo.

ARCHDEACON COXE, the most indefatigable historian of our times, has in the press the *History of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham*, drawn from Authentic Sources; with Private and Original Correspondence,

from 1743 to 1754. In 2 vols. 4to., with a Portrait.

Revelations of the Dead Alive. From the pen of a successful dramatic writer.

Mr. RICHARD CARMICHAEL is about to publish a *Treatise on the Venereal Disease* in all its shapes, which will concentrate the valuable information contained in his two former works, besides giving the results of later experience and research.

The *Cambrian Plutarch; or, Lives of the most eminent Welchmen*. In 1 vol. 8vo. By M. H. Parry.

The forthcoming *Life of Sheridan*, by Mr. Moore, is in a state of considerable forwardness.

An *Original System of Cookery and Confectionary*, embracing all the Varieties of English and Foreign Practice, with numerous illustrative Plates, the result of more than thirty years' experience, in families of the first distinction. By CONRAD COOKE.

MISS BENDER is employed on *Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia*, and her unfortunate Family, with Sketches of various Royal and Illustrious Characters, during the Thirty Years' War.

The Rev. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D., Vicar of Dudley, is printing *Lectures on the Lord's Prayer*, with two Discourses on interesting and important Subjects; which will be published in November.

A Botanical work of a popular Description is about to be published monthly, in a cheap form, entitled the *Botanic Garden; or, Magazine of Hardy Plants cultivated in Great Britain*. By B. MAUND. Each Number will contain four coloured Figures, with their Names, Class, Order, Situation, &c. &c., together with much useful Information not commonly found in Scientific Works.

A Second Edition of the *Fruits of Experience*, with considerable Additions, by JOSEPH BRASBRIDGE, is nearly ready.

Mr. CHARLES TURNER THACKRAH has in the press *Lectures on Digestion and Diet*. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Mr. ALEX. M'DONNELL, Secretary to the Committee of the Inhabitants of Demerara, is about to publish an *Inquiry into the State of Negro Slavery*, with authentic Reports illustrative of the actual Condition of the Negroes in that Colony.

James Duncan's (late Ogle, Duncan, and Co.) *Catalogues of Books, Part II.*; containing

containing a most extensive collection in Theology, English and foreign, Oriental Manuscripts, &c., at unusually low prices, in consequence of J. D. retiring from this branch of the business.

Second volume of the *Mechanics' Magazine*, 8vo. boards, with one hundred engravings.

First volume of the *Chemist*, 8vo. boards, with nearly one hundred engravings.

First volume of the *Medical Adviser*, 8vo. boards, with thirty engravings.

The celebrated *Holbein's Dance of Death*, with 52 spirited Engravings by the celebrated Bewick, beautifully printed.

Smiles and Tears, a Series of 13 exquisite Vignettes, with Letter-press Illustrations. A handsome volume.

The *Juvenile Bible Class Book*, by the Rev. A. E. FANER.

Speedily will be published, a Narrative of the Condition of the Manufacturing Population; and the Proceedings of Government which led to the State Trials in Scotland, for administering unlawful oaths, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1817, with a detailed Account of the System of Espionage adopted at that period in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Also, a Summary of similar Proceedings in other parts of the country, to the execution of Thistlewood and others, for High Treason, in 1820. By ALEX. B. RICHMOND.

Time's Telescope for the year 1825, will be published with the Almanacks, on the 22d instant, comprehending a complete guide to the Almanack, an explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays, Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, the Naturalist's Diary, with a description of the principal culinary vegetables, their mode of culture, &c. Prefixed to which will be an Essay on English Sacred Poetry, and two introductory Poems, by Mr. J. H. WIFFEN and Mr. ALEX. BALFOUR, author of *Contemplation* and other Poems.

Walladmor, "freely translated from the English of Walter Scott," re-translated from the German, is in the press.

Sylvan Sketches, by the author of "Flora Domestica," will soon appear.

Mr. BURRIDGE (the latest author on the "Origin and Prevention of Dry Rot in Shipping") has another work in the press, describing a new Process for tanning Leather in a quarter of the usual time, without extra expense, either *with*, or *without* oak bark.

We also understand Mr. BURRIDGE intends to publish an Essay on *Civil Architecture*, containing original methods for the prevention of Dry Rot on Terra Firma, by cheap, plain and simple remedies, which, however, will be inapplicable to old houses, as it will embrace a new system of architecture from the foundations to the roofs.

In the press, a post-octavo volume, containing a graphic picture of the Beauties of the city of Edinburgh, and a more correct account of its inhabitants, their politics, learning, literature, opinions, habits, dispositions, and general conduct, than has hitherto appeared.

The long expected "Tales of Irish Life," are nearly ready for publication. They will be illustrated with Engravings by Messrs. Thompson, Hughes and Bonner, in their best style, from designs by George Cruikshank.

Suicide and its Antidotes, a series of anecdotes and actual narratives, with suggestions on Mental Distress; by the Rev. SOLOMON PIGGOTT, M.A., rector of Dunstable, and author of several works, will appear in a few days.

Early in November will be published, in 8vo., An explanatory Dictionary of the Apparatus and Instruments employed in the various operations of Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry, with seventeen quarto copperplates; by a practical Chemist.

In the press, in 1 vol. 12mo. with plates, the *Village Farrier*, and complete Cattle Doctor. By CHARLES BLAINE, Veterinary Surgeon.

In one thick volume, 12mo., the *Village Lawyer*, or every Englishman his own Attorney. By HENRY COOPER, Esq.

In 18mo., the *Art of Brewing* on Scientific Principles, adapted to the use of Brewers and Private Families; with the value and importance of the Saccharometer.

New Landlord's Tales, in two volumes; will be among the earliest of the forthcoming literary novelties.

FRANCE.

The French Traveller Bonpland.—This eminent naturalist and coadjutor of M. Humboldt, during his travels in South America, is stated in the French papers to be still a prisoner in Paraguay, which is under the authority of a *Dr. Franzia*. It appears that this enterprising traveller had reposed from his fatigues, and had established some considerable plantations of the tea plant, which

which were in a very thriving condition, when he was seized by the troops of this adventurer, and carried off to the capital of the province. These barbarians not only destroyed the plantations of M. Bonpland, but they massacred some of the Indians who had attached themselves to M. B., from the urbanity of his character and his prosperous little establishment. After being kept in the quality of physician, or rather prisoner, for some period at Assumption, the capital, he was sent to another distant district as inspector of some commercial arrangements between Peru and Paraguay. It is yet hoped that this eminent traveller may be able to finish the botanical labours of his journey, and return to Europe. The French Government have used considerable exertions to procure the release of this gentleman; and the brave Bolivar has also used his utmost efforts with the Paraguayan Governor for the same purpose.

Diorama at Paris.—The French papers speak very highly of a *Diorama* representing the interior of Rosslyn Castle, which will, of course, find its way to this country as soon as the novelty begins to abate in the good city.

Medals found in France.—The excavations for antiquities at Famars were resumed on the 23d of August in the orchard of the chateau. The most interesting discoveries made in these buildings were, a small statue of Minerva in bronze, clasps of the same metal very well executed, and two ivory combs of curious workmanship. On the 25th of September, a very precious discovery crowned the labours with a degree of success beyond the most sanguine hopes: At the foot of the main wall which encloses the Hypocausta, discovered in 1813, there were found two bronze vases filled with silver medals. The first, of a round form, and covered with a bronze patina, contained 3,920; the second, of a more elliptical shape, and furnished with a handle, contained 2,658: and 3,377 were found in a third vase of an elegant form, and which was preserved whole. The total number of silver medals is 9,955. These coins, which were in excellent preservation, are from the age of Augustus to that of Constantius. A considerable number, especially the more recent, are as brilliant as if they had just come from the mint. It would be difficult to fix at present the value of this treasure; we can however state that several reverses, mentioned as rare by Mionnet and

other authors, are in great numbers. This is considered to be the most important discovery of the kind made in the department of the north.

To the above interesting notice we subjoin the following, extracted from the *Petites Affiches de Valenciennes* of Saturday, the 9th ult.:—

A second important discovery has just taken place at Famars, at the moment when the shareholders of the excavations spontaneously doubled their shares. On the 7th of October, at ten in the morning, four vases of terra cotta, filled with silver Roman medals, were discovered at six paces distant from those found before, and at the foot of the same wall. The first contained 1,065, the second 1,923, the third 1,412: these three vases were of red earth, with only one handle; the fourth, a very large one of an orbicular form, contained alone 5,115 medals; total 9,515; which added to the 9,955 found on the 25th of September, make the astonishing number of 19,470 silver medals found at Famars in less than a fortnight. What hopes for the future! One of the red vases is perfectly whole. The medals of the last discovery are larger than those of the first; they are all radiated heads; among them are the effigies of Balbinus, Pupienus, Gordianus Pius, Philipppus senior and junior, Otacilia, Severa, Trajanus Decius, Herennia Etruscilla, Hostilianus, Trebonianus Gallus, Volusianus, Carinus, and others, with a great variety of different reverses. The partakers in the excavations at Famars are informed that the distribution of the lots of medals will take place next week.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—It is announced, that there has arrived at Marseilles a magnificent sarcophagus, brought from Alexandria, and found in the ancient sepulchres of Memphis, near the valley of the Pyramids, in a well of more than sixty feet in depth. The lower part of this monument is eight feet long, about two and a half high, and three and a half at its greatest width. It is covered with a number of hieroglyphics, mythological figures, and symbols, executed in a superior manner, in ingrailling. This large and superb piece weighs more than 3,000 kilograms. The lid, the workmanship of which is not less remarkable, weighs nearly as much. The two parts, placed in different conveyances, were immediately sent to Paris. The body is of a deep green, resembling the colour of bronze, marked with spots of a rich dark red. Besides these spots, uniformly spread over it, the lower part is variegated in three or four places, with broad stripes of bright yellow, like that

of tortor, which extend all the way to the top. These accidents relieve, in an admirable manner, the gloomy colour of the ground. When the lid is on, this monument, by the richness of the material, its colossal dimensions, and its majestic form, presents a *coup-d'œil*, of which no similar monument, hitherto known, can give an adequate idea. What adds still more to its importance is, that there are no other blemishes than two slight notches in the upper edges of the case, made, without doubt, by those who formerly wished to remove the lid, to carry off the contents of the tomb.—*French Papers.*

French Exhibition.—It is estimated this year, that 782 artists, of both sexes, have contributed to the Exhibition of Painting and Sculpture at Paris, namely, 602 painters, of which 81 were females; 54 sculptors; 92 engravers; 23 lithographers; and 11 architects. These 782 artists have supplied 2,180 pictures, drawings, engravings, lithographics, or pieces of sculpture.

Bust of Goëthe.—The statuary Flat-terers, at Paris, has just finished a bust of Goëthe for the Duc of Saxe-Weimar. It is intended for a companion to the bust of Lord Byron, which the same artist has lately offered for sale.

Fossil Bones.—Whilst learned men are engaged in discussions upon the pretended fossil man, the Lyonesse have just discovered, not far from their walls, a real fossil elephant, in ground which has not till now been dug up. M. Bredin, Director of the Royal Veterinary School, has visited the openings, and has ascertained that the petrified bones found therein have really belonged to an elephant. The less learned persons of the neighbourhood believed them to be the bones of a giant, others of a mammoth; while the amateurs of historical memorials consider them as the remains of one of the elephants of Hannibal's army; but the learned writer who gave, in the Gazette de Lyon, the details of this discovery, traces the origin of this skeleton to the revolutions of the globe, anterior to all the documents of antiquity. The excavations are still carried on. Amongst the elephant bones have also been found some bones of the ox.

A Glacier melted by Hot Water.—Mention has been already made by us of the labours directed by M. Venetz, engineer of the bridges and roads of the department of the Valais, to accomplish the destruction of the ice, which covers

the Dranse. Last autumn there remained only 292 feet. The work has been re-commenced this summer; but the avalanches which have fallen from the upper glacier, during the winter, have so filled the breaches which were made last year in the lower glacier, that at the beginning of June the Dranse was covered again to an extent of more than 1,000 feet. During the course of the same month the work was considerably impeded by avalanches, which fell every instant, and even on the 8th July, a great part of the pipes were covered with a huge mass of ice. In placing some new ones at the commencement of the month of August, they discovered some remains of the last, at more than thirty feet deep. It is truly a war against nature that they carry on; scarcely have they been overcome on one point ere they attack another; and when M. Venetz cannot reach the glacier by falls of water, he dams up and makes the Dranse overflow itself, in order to undermine it at the foot. It is thus that he is continually impeded by a thousand foreseen and unforeseen obstacles. Unfortunately, to this is added the most distressing circumstance of all, that of an illness brought on by the excess of his fatigues, and from which he is scarcely recovered at this moment. But he hopes still, in spite of all, to free the Dranse entirely this year. The whole mass of the glacier is already reduced about one-half of its cubic bulk. Ten currents of water at present fall upon it; and by means of a breach effected in its centre, the spectator may observe at a glance, by the enormous height which still remains, the incredible effect which these little water-falls have produced. M. Venetz is unable to comprehend how he had the courage to begin undertaking the destruction of this glacier, but he now assures himself of success.

Historical Painting.—Monsieur de Thiercy, the president of the French Academy at Rome, who exhibited the Judgment of Brutus about two years' since in London, has just finished a very superb painting for the university of Paris, representing the Founding of the College by Francis the First. This elaborate work is highly spoken of by all foreigners who have seen it, particularly the English, who think it superior to any of the works of David. M. Thiercy is also employed on a great work, the Death of Virginia, which he intends for exhibition in England.

RUSSIA.

Trigonometrical and Statistical Surveys in Russia.—The “magnanimous” Alexander appears to be a much warmer patron to science than to political freedom. The Russian Code, in fact, presents one of the greatest anomalies of modern times. While his Imperial Majesty ostensibly seems to patronize education among his vassals, from the banks of the Don to the banks of the Dwina, he is desirous of preventing the natural consequences of mental improvement, that of the establishment of rational liberty, in every other state of Europe. In what way is this capable of explanation? Does his Majesty, or (which is the same thing) his Majesty’s directors, wish to civilize Russia at the expense of all the other nations of the earth; that they should be interfering in the external and internal policy of every other state where they dare, either in the form of holy or unholy alliances? While they promote education to a certain extent among all their own barbarian hordes, and are devoting the most persevering attention, not only to the acquisition of foreign dominion by sea and land, but also in making the most complete statistical surveys of the topography and resources of their own immense empire; their emissaries are at the same time employed from the south-east to the south-west of Europe, and even in America, in endeavouring to replunge mankind into the slavery and ignorance of the monkish ages.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge, on the suspension plan, across the canal at Moika, at Petersburg. The design is said to be the production of a Colonel Dufour, a French engineer, who has already constructed an elegant bridge near Geneva on the same model, which, in all essential respects, is nearly similar to the bridge built across the Tweed, by Captain Brown.

The Russian historian, M. N. Karamsin, has completed the tenth and eleventh volume of his great work on Russia. This author combats the authority of all former historians, with regard to the elevation of Boris Gdounoff to the throne of Russia. Instead of considering him as an usurper, and the murderer of Prince Demetrius, he thinks he ought to be considered as the benefactor of the nation, in having issued an edict to prevent the peasantry from quitting the soil on which they were born; or, in other words, for having established vassalage for slavery through-

out his dominions; “this wise regulation having put an end to the disorders which resulted from the peasantry being able to enter into any other service but that of their own lord, which they had enjoyed from time immemorial, previous to the usurpation of Czar Boris.” This consolatory doctrine in defence of slavery must doubtless raise M. Karamsin to the high rank of historian to the holy alliance!

ITALY.

Excavations at Pompeii.—New diggings have lately been made in the ruins of Pompeii, and a very beautiful bust of Cicero has been found in good preservation. Upon it is observable the chicken pea (cicer), which procured him the surname he has rendered so illustrious. It would seem that the ancient sculptors were very accurate in making exact resemblances.

The Pope has just purchased for the Vatican the great collection of works upon arts and antiquities which the Count Cicognara had collected, and the catalogue of which he has published in two volumes. This collection has arrived at Rome in seven cases.

GERMANY.

The Danish traveller, Martin Frederick Arendt, who died last year in Italy, at a village near Bologna, left some unpublished memoirs and narratives. The German journals had expressed a fear that these manuscripts were lost; we learn that they have been preserved, and lately sent to Copenhagen by the care of the Chevalier Chia-vasi, the Danish Consul-General in the Roman States.

Astronomical Observations by Dr. Olbers.—He says that he has never observed any nebulous covering in Gassendus, in Possidonius, or indeed in any other part of the moon, nor in general any change in the lunar spots, which could not be referred to the different angles of illumination, and the relations of libration. Nor can he give any opinion as to the traversing furrows in the circular mountains; and he adds, “I must acknowledge, that, in regard to the beds of rivers, buildings, &c., said to have been observed in the moon, I fear that a lively imagination may have frequently seen more than is shewn by the telescope.”

A merchant of Gottenburg has invented a machine which can manufacture 10,000 nails in a minute. A patent has been granted to this mechanician, whose name is Umgewitz.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

[It was our intention to have given some further account of Mr. Brown's NEW VACUUM ENGINE in our present number; but we feel obliged to defer it to our next number (for December), which will contain a more detailed account of that beautiful invention, as applicable to the propelling of carriages and vessels.

To JOHN GUNBY, of *New Kent Road, Sword and Gun Manufacturer, for his new-invented Process, by which a certain Material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for Leather.*

—August 1824.

THE foundation upon which the process is to be employed may be cloth of any kind, either linen, woollen, cotton, or felt, as any of these substances are convenient for the purpose, which materials should be stretched upon suitable frames. When the substance is intended to be pliable, a composition of the following ingredients is to be used. Common glue size, in a gelatinous state, about four parts; fat linseed oil, after having been boiled, about two parts; lamp black, half a part; white lead, ground fine in a mill, about one part; and pipe-clay also, ground fine, about one part.

When the size is sufficiently melted over a fire, the boiled oil is to be added by degrees, keeping it constantly stirring until properly blended, then add the lamp black, the white lead, and the pipe clay, and when the whole is perfectly mixed and blended together, the composition may be considered as ready for use.

The cloth having been strained, as before said, upon suitable frames, the composition may be laid on in a warm state by a pallet knife, observing that the interstices must be perfectly filled, so that when dried and cut, the cloth may be found perfectly saturated with the composition. The frames, with the cloth so prepared, are then to be put in an open situation, exposed to the air, or in a moderately warm drying-room, as the season of the year may require, it being a very essential part of the process that the composition shall be made to dry gradually.

When the first coat has become hard, a second, third, and fourth, as may be found necessary, should be laid on, taking care that each coat has become dry before another is added, and it is important that the composition be spread

equally and as thin as possible, as a superabundance would prevent the desired pliability. The surface should be rendered smooth, and for this purpose it is proposed to cut the material so prepared into strips, and to pass it between pressing rollers.

In order to give a polish to the surface of the material after it has become smooth, a coat of drying oil or a varnish is to be laid upon its surface, which may be mixed with colour for the purpose of giving it any required tint; by which means when dry it will appear like japanned leather, and is ready to be cut up for use. The patentee speaks only of employing it for making *pattent ties*, "such ties being finished in dies under a press or stamp, similar to raising impressions on paper, metal, or horn."

For purposes which do not require pliability, such, for instance, as coach tops, to the glue-size, the pipe-clay and white lead may be added in such quantities as the nature of the article may require. When the pieces are too large to be passed through a roller-press, then the inequalities may be reduced, and the surface polished with powdered pumice-stone, tripoli, or other grinding material, and after having become smooth, the oil or varnish-colour may be applied as often as may be found necessary.

To MAURICE DE JONGH, of *Warrington, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Cotton Spinner, for his new-invented Mode of constructing and placing a Coke Oven under or contiguous to Steam or other Boilers, so as to make the Heat arising from making Coke, or other intense Combustion in the said Oven, subservient to the use of the Boiler, instead of Fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such Heat from the Boiler when required, without detriment to the Operations of the Oven.*—August 1824.

The principal feature of this invention is, combining a boiler with a coke oven, for the purpose of beneficially employing the heat which radiates from the oven in generating steam, or boiling water for brewing, or any other use, without the expense of fuel, and which plan also embraces in its detail convenient

nient modes of regulating the heat communicated to the boiler, and of cutting it off altogether if required.

The patentee proposes to place an oven of about eight feet diameter under the front part of a boiler, so that the centre of the oven shall be about two feet six inches from the front to the boiler. The wall of the oven is to be straight for about eighteen inches high in the usual way, and above this the crown or arch rises about two feet six inches. In the centre of the crown a circular opening is formed of about two feet diameter, which is denominated the crater: through this the heat is intended to pass to the boiler above, the underside of which is brought as close to the top of the oven as possible. From the crater: the heat proceeds through a circuitous flue round the boiler, and thence to the chimney as usual.

The span between the bottom of the boiler and the oven is to be all enclosed except about one foot square, where a fire-proof damper is to be suspended by a chain passing through the upper part of the brick-work. This chain is conducted over a pulley, and carries weights as a counter-balance to the damper, which slides up and down in grooves, for the purpose of opening or closing the square hole.

Close to the crater on the top of the oven two iron plates are placed parallel to each other. They are fastened together in front by a cross plate, and behind are worked into a low wall of two courses of brickwork erected across the top of the oven. At a small distance from the plates ribs of iron are placed, on which fire stones or fire bricks are laid, in order to form a cover to the crater. This cover is made to slide on the plates over the crater by means of racks on the side-bars, which racks pass through the front wall to the outside of the building, and are there worked by pinions fixed on a revolving shaft turned by hand, thus the crater may be partially or entirely opened or closed.

Another flue, about six inches lower than the crown of the oven, is formed, to communicate directly with the chimney, where there are dampers to open or shut this, and also the boiler flue. In front of the oven is an iron frame, forming a door, to be lined with fire-brick. The method of lining this door is by cutting the uniting edges of the fire-brick in a bevel and dove-tailed form, so that one lapping over the other

the whole is made fast by securing the key brick. The patentee observes,

Now it will readily be understood, that when the cover is removed from the crater, and the damper of the oven flue shut, the heat operates upon the boiler, and raises steam; by means of the inclosure damper, the heat may be kept longer under the boiler, where it acts more powerfully than in the flues, and when required to remove the heat from the boiler, the crater damper, or cover, must be shut (by means of the racks and pinions), also the boiler damper in the chimney must be shut, and the oven damper opened. By these means, such a portion of heat may be applied to the boiler as may be required, and the operation of making good coke still go on, and the coke will repay what the coals have cost or more. The boiler is very greatly preserved by these means, as no cold air comes in contact with it, nor coals, nor coal-rake; the smoke is also burnt; as it is well known, that to make good coke, about fifty square inches of opening in the chimney are at first sufficient, and nine at last. This small opening keeps the heat so much back in the oven, that the smoke is nearly all consumed before it can pass off.

The claims of the patentee are, a method of constructing a coke oven in connection with a boiler, so as to make the heat arising from the coke answer the purpose of fuel used in the common way; and to take off the heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operation of coking. The advantages derived are considered to be great; in the first place, the expense of fuel is repaid by the coke; secondly, the preservation of the boiler is effected in a greater degree than could be imagined, as no cold air is admitted to it, nor is the fuel, or any other matter, suffered to touch its bottom; hence it remains unimpaired, and free from the effects of sudden expansion or contraction; thirdly, the consumption of smoke in the coke oven is most complete, and if required, a retort may be added for generating gas.

We are favoured by the following remarks from the patentee:

During last winter I have worked an oven under a large boiler of twenty-six horses power, and regularly sold the coke to iron foundries, millers, and malsters; but as this boiler was connected with others, and the effect of burning the smoke could not be distinctly seen when the other boilers were also worked; I have built a separate chimney, and put a distinct boiler, with an oven under it, to that chimney, and successfully now work my patent coke oven in the manner before described, and am now building more ovens in this town

The invention is of great importance to those who require strong coke, free from sulphur and metal; and in addition to what Dr. Ure, Mr. Parkes, and other eminent men have published upon this subject, I flatter myself to be able, from my present experience, to give some more light on the subject of coke.—*London Journal of Arts.*

To JACOB PERKINS, of Fleet Street, in the City of London, and JOHN MARTINEAU, the younger, of the City Road, in the County of Middlesex, Engineers, for their Invention of Improvements in the Construction of the Furnaces of Steam-Boilers and other Vessels, by which Fuel is economized and the Smoke is consumed.—May 1824.

These improvements consist in constructing and placing the furnace in the interior of the steam-boiler, brewing-copper, or other vessel, in such a manner, that it may be entirely surrounded by the water or other fluid to be heated, and the heat communicated by the actual contact of the burning fuel against the sides of the furnace instead of the ordinary modes, in which the heat is principally communicated by radiation.

The construction of this apparatus has nothing in it peculiarly novel; a furnace is placed in a recess formed in the interior of the boiler, the fire-bars rising about an inch above the level of the bottom; the flues leading from the furnace through the water to the chimney. A hopper is placed above, into which a considerable quantity of coal, in a pulverized state, is put to supply the fire for several hours, and from whence it falls through a tube surrounded by the water.

The fire does not extend upwards above the level of the top of the flue, and as the fuel becomes expended, a fresh supply falls down from the hopper. The smoke being conducted through the fire before it reaches the flue, all its combustible part becomes entirely consumed, and thereby the heat of the furnace is considerably increased.

The proportions and form of the furnace may be varied according to the size and design of the boiler to be heated, and in many cases it may be desirable to place the furnace in the centre of the vessel, and to lead off with two flues in opposite directions, in which case the opening for the chimney should be placed in the side.

The patentees say they do not mean

to claim to themselves the exclusive use of this particular mode of keeping the fire supplied with fuel, excepting only in conjunction with a furnace on the principle described.*

A LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, granted in July 1824.

August 5.—For improvements in the construction of spinning machines: to J. PRICE, of Stroud, Gloucestershire.—Six months.

5.—For a new compass for navigation and other purposes: to G. GRADON, of Bath, Somerset.—Two months.

5.—For his invention of a means for evaporating fluids, for the purpose of conveying heat into buildings, for manufacturing, horticultural, and domestic uses: and for heating liquors in distilling, brewing, and dyeing, and in making sugar and salt, with reduced expenditure of fuel: to WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Great Totham, in the County of Essex, gentleman.—Specification in four months.

9.—For improvements in the modes of propelling ships and vessels: to J. PERKINS, of Fleet Street.—Six months.

10.—For a new filtering machine: to H. SCHRODER, of Hackney, Middlesex.—Two months.

11.—For an improved method of heating woollen cloth for the purpose of giving it a lustre in dressing: to JOHN FASSEL, of Wells, Somersetshire, edge tool maker.—Two months.

16.—For certain improvements in propelling ships, boats, or other vessels or floating bodies: to JAMES NEVILLE, of High Street, Southwark, Engineer; and WILLIAM BUCK, of Broad Street, London, Esq.—Six months.

28.—For his improved method or methods of abstracting or carrying off the caloric of fluidity from any congealing water (or it may be other liquids). Also an improved method or methods of producing intense cold. Also a method or methods of applying this invention so as to make it available to purposes with reference to which temperatures about or below the freezing point may be rendered productive of advantageous effects, whether medical, chemical, or mechanical: to JOHN VALLANCE, of Brighton, Sussex, Esq.—Six months.

NEW

* This application of the furnace within the boiler is by no means new. There is a slight modification in this arrangement of Mr. Perkins, by which he more effectually economizes the heat than was previously done; and he has taken advantage of this circumstance in the construction of his high pressure steam-engine.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE musical world at this stagnant season is almost always destitute of novelty. Most of our first musicians are either engaged at the provincial meetings, or rusticated to recruit their nerves for the next campaign.

Der Freyschütz has been brought out at Covent Garden in a style of great excellence, as far as regards the orchestral and scenic effect; but we were disappointed in not hearing more of the fine vocal passages, particular the Incantation scene, which we had hoped was not above the *calibre* of a winter theatre.

We were attracted by the great preparations at one of the minor theatres for the production of a musical drama *à la Weber*, with a complete *grande orchestre*, &c. The music is the composition of G. Herbert, *alias* Rodwell, jun., and certainly does a young composer great credit, though not at present heard to advantage; but it cannot be placed in the least competition with the German opera.

VOCAL.

"*At Summer Eve*," a Duet for Sopran.
W. H. Calcott. 2s. Birchall.

This gentleman, who is a son of the late Dr. Calcott, has produced an elegant and easy duet: but we are surprised to find so little of his father's style, and so close an approximation to Bishop; there are some parts which forcibly remind us of "*Blow gentle Gales*."

"*The Soldier Free*." "*The Earlier Bride*."
Mrs. C. Gore. 1s. 6d. Goulding.

These two songs are composed by the authoress of the popular air, "*And ye shall walk in silk attire*;" they possess much simplicity and feeling.

"*Thou art lovely in every Place*." "*Here's a Health to thee, Mary*." "*The Voice of a Stranger*."
G. B. Herber. 1s. 6d. Goulding.

Three pretty ballads sung by Broadhurst and Pearman, at the Lyceum; the poetry of the second is very beautiful, and would have borne a much more expressive melody. There is a false transition in the third air between the sixteenth and seventeenth bars, which grates dreadfully on the ear.

"*My Solace wherever I go*." E. Knight.
1s. 6d. Goulding.

Would certainly solace no one but the composer, except by lulling them to sweet slumbers. The accompaniment is more strange than beautiful.

"*The Heart-broken Maid*." J. C. Green.
1s. 6d. W. Horn.

A pleasing and expressive ballad on the whole. There is a beautiful brace of consecutives in page 4, bars five and six.

"*Spirit of Love*," a Ballad. Solo. 1s. 6d.
Clementi and Co.

A very elegant little air. As the poetry is not capable of intense expression, it is not to be expected in the adaptation; Mr. S. has lost perhaps the only opportunity by a false accentuation of the word agony.

HARP.

Queen of Prussia's Waltz. Var. Bochs.
2s. 6d. Preston and Co.

The subject of this Waltz admits only of brilliant variations, in which Mr. B. always excels.

Triste Raison, Var. for Harp and Piano-Forte. Ansell. 3s. Birchall and Co.

Is unpretending, and exhibits but little science. It is however, on the whole, rather pleasing, and easy of execution.

FLUTE.

Les Belles Fleurs, No. —. Bruguere and
Solo. 4s. Chappell.

It would be strange if two such masters, combining their respective talents, did not produce some effect. This (though a trifle) is, as might be expected, most elegant; the passages are equally divided between the performers with great judgment; both instruments lay well under the hands; of course the execution is easy, and the effect beautiful.

3me Thème varié avec Introduction, Op. 51.
C. N. Wiess. 3s. Clementi and Co.

The flute part lays well for the instrument; and the tema is elegant, but the general composition is by no means good.

Der Freyschütz, for Flute, Solo. By Saust.
Cocks and Co.

This is a little work of no pretensions, but lays excellently under the hand, and will be useful to amateurs.

PIANO-FORTE.

Fourth Grand Concerto. T. Ries. 7s.
Birchall and Co.

The character of the music is of too scientific a nature to become a favourite with the general amateur class of players; there is a great want of melody in the first and last movements, but the adagio is peculiarly elegant, and there are so many striking passages through-

out the work, that it is well worth the necessary study.

Colonne and Introduction. Carl M. Von Weber. 2s. 6d. Cocks.

Any production of this author at the present moment would attract attention, but this composition requires no assistance beyond its own merits to recommend it to the musical world. The style is novel and highly characteristic, and the harmonies rich. It is so strongly tinged with the style of the author that any musical person would instantly detect him without the assistance of the title.

Fantasié, in which is introduced, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground." F. Kalkbrenner. 6s. Birchall.

This is one of the most difficult pieces of this class that Mr. K. has published, but is very beautiful. The introduction is striking, and the variations brilliant.

Mozart's Symphonies, No. 2, in D., arranged for Piano-Forte, Flute, Violin and Violoncello, by M. Clementi. 8s. Clementi and Co.

Mozart, by Clementi is a sufficient character, without a word of panegyric. The piano-forte part is complete of itself, but the accompaniments are finely arranged, and produce a delicious effect.

Three brilliant Waltz Rondos, by Hummel. 3s. each. Chappel and Co.

We should recommend these as beautiful models for the lighter species of lesson; they possess just sufficient science to render them interesting without becoming dry or difficult.

"Pauvre Madelon," Var. J. D. Cramer. 3s. Two *Airs*, dedicated to the Princess Augusta. Var. 5s. Ditto. Birchall and Co.

The first of these productions bears a striking resemblance to Rousseau's dream, in the style of the variations. The two *airs'* variations are very beautiful, and of easy execution.

"Adagio," from the Freyschütz. Var. W. T. Ling. 3s. Clementi.

The thema very graceful, and the variations elegant and effective.

"Heureuse Retour." Knapton. 4s. Goulding and Co.

Pretty and not difficult, rather in an orchestral style; the passages are well divided between the hands.

Irish Melody. Introduction and Rondo. B. Gibson. 7s. Goulding and Co.

The theme of this rondo (better known by Moore's poetry. "Wreath the Bowl") is one of the most beautiful of the Irish melodies, and it has lost nothing by the present arrangement. The introduction is probably of

too florid a character for the simplicity of the air, but the subject of the rondo occurs with a very pleasing and even novel effect, and shews considerable taste in the composer.

Mélange, from Rossini's Barbieri, &c. Ca-mille Pleyel, 3s. Birchall.

Tenth Divertimento on Rossini's Airs. Bruguere. 2s. 6d. Chappel.

These two last are merely arrangements, but are well executed.

"The Peasant's Dance," from the Freyschütz. Flute Accomp. W. T. King. 3s. Clementi and Co.

"Smile again my Bonnie Lassic." Var. Rawlings. 3s. Goulding.

"And ye shall Walk." Var. Kialmark. 3s. Goulding.

Piedmontese Rondo, from Concerto Mont St. Bernard. Siebels. 2s. Preston.

These four pieces are all moderately easy: the flute accompaniment to the first very effective. "Smile again," very brilliant. We are in doubt whether the last has not been printed in England before.

Divertimento for Piano-Forte, Op. 117. F. Ries. 4s. Birchall.

"Il faut Partir." Var. Ditto. 3s. Ditto.

Mr. R. has been happy in both these pieces. In the latter he has varied the minor introduction, as well as the tema, which by the contrast produces an excellent effect.

1. *"Bochsa's Fourth March,"* arranged for Piano Forte. Latour. 2s. 6d. Chappel.

2. *"A Shepherd once."* Var. T. Haigh. 2s. Preston.

3. *"Le Faiseur de Foin."* Sims. 2s. Preston.

4. *"Belo si Celebri."* Craven. 2s. Preston.

5. *"Il Bianco il Rosso."* Ditto 2s. Ditto.

6. *"French Air in My Native Land."* Ditto. 2s. Ditto.

7. *La Nouvelle Fantasié.* Mathews. 2s. Ditto.

8. *Isabelle.* Var. Kialmack. 2s. Goulding.

9. Ditto. Do. Poole. 2s. Preston.

These are all quite juvenile lessons. Bochsa has been done justice to. No. 2 and 8 are pretty, and all the rest, with perhaps the exception of No. 3, are in a happy state of mediocrity.

PIANO-FORTE DUETTS.

Airs from Zelmira, No. 4 and 5. Watts. 4s. Preston.

"Let not Sorrow," from Freyschütz. Ditto. 2s. 6d. Ditto.

"Home, sweet Home," and *Should he up-braid.* C. Sykes. 3s. Goulding.

"Blow Gentle Gales." Holder, M. B. 2s. Goulding.

Airs from the Donna del Lago, No. 1. Rim-bault. 6s. Preston.

"Full of Doubt." Trio. Bishop, arranged by Bruguier. 3s. Goulding.

These duetts have none of them any pretensions to originality, but are pleasantly

singly put together, and form original lessons.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Der Freyschütz has been produced at this theatre, but certainly not with that splendour and perfection which are always expected, and generally found at this noble establishment. It should seem as if Mr. Farley's talents could only be excited where his own pieces are in question, for the getting up of *Der Freyschütz* is infinitely inferior to the production of the pantomime and Easter-melo-drama; this is the more to be regretted, as no one understands these matters better than Mr. Farley, and from his known abilities, something more than usually effective was expected in the incantation scene.

But the translator, or adaptor of the piece, Mr. Planché, has acted still worse towards the German author, and has added his own dulness to the dulness of the original, marring even the few good points that were in it. For instance, he has taken away all interest from the only powerful scene in the piece, by making the comic character cast the magic bullets, by which change, too, the lover sinks into a mere shadow. Nothing could be worse imagined.

Again, some of the music attached to the part of Caspar is eminently beautiful; but nearly the whole of this is barbarously cut out, and yet the character itself gains nothing. The dialogue of the part, though extremely stretched, is yet very feeble.

The best part of the entertainment is the

orchestra, which is admirably arranged, and played the overture in a style worthy of Covent-Garden. It was encoored, and deservedly so, both for the music itself, and the manner in which it was executed.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

This establishment has at length opened, and with a splendid company that does high honour to its enterprising manager. Kean, Macready, Sapio, Dowton, Knight, Horn, Miss Stephens, and Mrs. West are amongst the principal names for the ensuing season.

The first novelty has been *The Flying Courser*, a tale of enchantment from the pen of the Rev. Geo. Croly—at least report attributes the piece to him; and though it evinces very little imagination, there is some powerful writing in it, that proves the author to be a man of genius. But Croly is at all times a strong thinker, always vigorous, sometimes perhaps too vehement in his language.

The fable of the piece is borrowed from a well known tale in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, but one that almost seemed to defy the dramatist. It is very well to talk of a flying horse, for imagination will do wonders, but to represent so termagant a pegasus with effect, seemed to be next to an impossibility. This, however, has been effected by the ingenuity of Mr. Winston, who it appears is the director of all such matters; and they cannot be in better hands, for in point of splendour, of decoration, and wonder of machinery, few tales will be found to equal the *Flying Courser*.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

MR. SAY is one of the ablest political economists on the Continent, and his *Historical Essay on the British Dominion in India* is therefore calculated to excite deep interest and attention. The reputation which he enjoys as a political economist giving considerable weight to his opinion, makes it desirable that they should be submitted to analysis, for the purpose of supporting them, if true, or correcting them, if erroneous. It is a general mistake on the continent of Europe, that India is the source of British prosperity. It is to correct this mistake, and to dispel (as the author says) illusions likely to involve Europe in a vain expenditure of blood and treasure, that his pamphlet is written. "Even governments," he adds, "most interested in entertaining correct ideas of subjects of political economy, share, in this respect, in the opinion of the vulgar: they imagine that the nations of India groan beneath the yoke of England, and that they have

only to appear in arms, and overthrow a hated and unstable domination. This was Buonaparte's intention, by the invasion of Egypt, and it has twenty times occupied the cabinet of St. Petersburg." The result of his inferences is, that India is of no use to England, except the gratification of an idle vanity, in a commercial or political point of view; and if he can succeed in diffusing a faith in this opinion on the Continent, he will do more to allay the thirst of ambition than bayonets or revenue. "The Company loses," says Mr. Say, "a sum of two millions, more or less, annually; but its servants gain, perhaps, to the amount of half a million. This is the sum of what this celebrated Company adds to the wealth of England! Were it not for this profit, she would not purchase every year half a million of profit with two millions and a half of loss."

The *Biographical and Historical Dictionary of Musicians* is a very useful work. England

England has been said to be not a musical country; and Voltaire, Montesquieu, Mengs, and several French and continental writers, puzzled themselves, during the last century, in furnishing reasons for a fact which they took for granted, and ascertaining the physical cause of the alleged apathy; ascribing it, among other things, to our fogs, diet, constitution, &c. &c. But a great revolution has taken place, in this respect, since that time, though never perhaps so deeply felt as on the Continent: a knowledge of music is now generally diffused among us, and is constantly receiving accessions from the vast numbers of persons who, raised by the prosperity of the country above the necessity of commercial toil, have leisure to cultivate the attainment of music, and to lay claim to a knowledge of it, as a common distinction of genteel and well-educated society. The editors very modestly say, that "their work, incomplete as it avowedly is, was intended to confer due honour on the character of British artists, and at the same time prove of use to them," which, if it obtain a second edition, will doubtless be more worthy of the cause it would advocate. We have no doubt, from the actual merit of the work in its present state, as well as the operating causes of musical patronage to which we have referred, that it will have a very general success. It is written with attention and impartiality, and very justly appreciates the merits of composers and singers. It is preceded by a summary of the history of music, from the earliest times, which advantageously and instructively brings into one focus a view of all the progressive steps made by this interesting art in successive ages to the present time, and contains upwards of one hundred original memoirs of the most eminent living musicians; besides comprizing the most important biographical contents of the works of Gebber, Choron, Tavoille, Count Orloff, Dr. Burney, Sir J. Hawkins, and others.

The Poyais bubble will, we trust, receive its death-blow from the recent publication of *Proceedings instituted by Major Codd, His Majesty's Superintendent-General at Bellize, Honduras, relative to Poyais*. The claims of Sir Gregor McGregor to the Musquito shore, and the absurd manner in which his attempt was made to establish not only all the forms and dignities, but to copy the vices of an old government, are well known to the public; as well as the disclaimer of the alleged cession of the country by the real "Simon Pure," the Cacique George Augustus Frederic, lately murdered by the Indian Clytemnestra, his wife, and the swarthy Egisthus, her lover. A third claim has now been made, by public decree of the Mexican authorities, to the same territory. The publication before us will probably quash all future actions for libel on the part of the pretended cacique, exhibit the jarring machinery of the entire precious imposture,

and lay open the true situation of his *terra australis incognita*, of which, like Swift's *Lord Peter*, "his highness has pleased to make a market." The inquiry and investigation in question was undertaken by Major Codd, his Majesty's superintendent at Bellize, and his brother magistrates, from certain charges which William Richardson, and other merchants, acting, as they say, for the cacique of Poyais, had made to Lord Bathurst in crimination of their conduct. The representation of the above memorialists, and of Colonel Lowe, who, in quality of their agent, published a libelous pamphlet, entitled "*The Bellize Merchants unmasked*," is to the effect, that provisions, stores, and articles of merchandize, sent out to Poyais at various times, to the amount of £30,000, had been seized, carried off, and clandestinely sold by certain magistrates possessing the whole civil administration at Bellize; in which act the memorialists assert, that the said magistrates were supported by Governor Codd. The memorial having been transmitted by Lord Bathurst to the latter, an inquiry was held in the court-house of Bellize, Honduras; and the result is, that the charges brought against the British authorities are not only entirely confuted, and the carrying off of property disproved, but the facts of there being very trifling property to carry off, established; of that which was, being consigned to their own agent; and of the sufferings of the unfortunate emigrants, who were deluded to the Poyaisian shore, exposed. Mr. Bennet, one of the deponents, swears that he was induced to receive on board his vessel sixty-six individuals,—all, with the exception of three, languishing on the bed of sickness with fever. Mr. Thomas Peckstool deposes, that in consequence of the destitute condition of the emigrants, he had judged it prudent to establish a committee to superintend the charity of public and private funds contributed to their relief; and Mr. Wright, Mr. Angust, and Mr. Gentle, all magistrates, depose to the same effect. Colonel Hall, who had undertaken to be the cacique's governor, confirms the testimony of the previous witnesses,—attests the humanity and benevolence of Major-General Codd, and the magistrates and inhabitants of Bellize,—and designates the charge against them as "unfounded calumny and defamation."

We are afraid that, in most cases, the misfortunes of emigrants are more correctly traceable to themselves than to adventitious circumstances. When emigration is resorted to without a calm estimate of consequences, it is sure to end in disappointment and misery. It is in all cases dangerous to yield to the illusions of the imagination; but here imagination leads her votaries to certain destruction. He who is about to emigrate ought to shut his ears to all fanciful descriptions of country, of climate, of aspect, of brilliant vegetation, fine views, and precious productions;

productions: he ought to have nothing before him but a plain detail of facts. In all countries wealth is the reward of patient industry: it springs up nowhere spontaneously nor hastily, but is the slow-growing fruit of steady and unintermitted exertion. This is the immutable condition of things. The object of *Carr's Account of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land*, a useful little work just published, and principally designed for the use of emigrants, is not to recommend, but to give an advantageous direction to emigration. But he adds, that "if emigration be determined on, he would point out Van Diemen's Land as possessing many peculiar advantages; but to those young men who are induced to quit their homes more from a desire of change and to see the world, than for the purpose of improving their condition by the steady efforts of honest industry" he says, "he can offer no hopes, and scarcely any advice. Poverty will be their portion the moment they set foot on Van Diemen's Land. Van Diemen's Land is not what an Englishman would call a fine country; it is, generally speaking, very hilly; and the tracts of good land are usually distant from each other, and of small extent, consisting for the most part of alluvial soil on the banks of a stream, and that too frequently under the dominion of floods during the heavy rains. Rich bottoms are also scattered in various directions among the hills; but the latter, which are generally stony or gravelly, not to say mere rocks, prevail so far as to give the country in most parts a decided air of fertility." Mr. Carr's work contains, in a small and modest compass, a great mass of intelligence on the rent of houses, the paper money, the mode of paying labour in goods, the profligacy of the people, the faithlessness of servants in the colony, &c. He recommends the breeding of sheep as more profitable than agriculture; and in Chapter III. furnishes some ample and curious particulars on the value of breeding flocks, wages of shepherds, &c. He thinks that the wool of Van Diemen's Land will be its principal export; and from the efforts now making for its improvement, it must soon become an article of great importance. We recommend this well-written, unpretending, and useful little volume to the notice of the public.

If the fair author of the *Pleasures of Piety, with other Poems*, cannot pretend to genius, she lays fair claim to the character of taste, judgment, and moral feeling. Mrs. Dickenson, in her preface, says, that "she has entered the retreat of the Muses, not in search of fame or profit, but of a sanctuary, in which worldly tumults might be occasionally hushed, and worldly sorrows forgotten." Her little tribute to the Muses is evidently the production of a cultivated mind, imbued with amiable sympathies, with religious fervour, and deep susceptibility to the beauties of nature. Some passages in the *Plea-*

tures of Piety will bear a favourable comparison with the best didactic poetry of the day.

Forget Me Not.—This is a very elegant imitation of the German pocket-books; and the tales, some of which are highly interesting, are translations from the same source. The poetry, though not of the first order, will be read with pleasure, as some of the happiest efforts of that second class of writing which is at present so abundant. In short, it forms a most amusing pocket companion, as elegant in its form as in its essentials.

The Wreck, a Dramatic Romance, by C. Masterton.—Mr. C. Masterton must have a very poor opinion of his readers, and a worse of his critics, or he never would have ventured to steal a piece from the German without the slightest acknowledgment: for this *Wreck* is neither more nor less than a translation from a German drama, called the "Lenchthurn," or light-house. Nor has he done justice to his original, which is bold in conception, though clouded by the usual portion of mysticism, and which can seldom be taxed with feebleness; whatever else may be its defects. We have not the German before us to refer to; but if we remember rightly, the author's name is Uhlen.

The Cambrian Plutarch, by John H. Parry.—This work, as its name imports, contains the biography of some of the most eminent characters in Wales. The subject itself is one of high adventure and deep interest, and is most ably treated. To make any imperfect extracts from such a work would be as unjust to the author as to our readers: it would, in fact, be imitating the man in the Grecian apologue, who carried about with him a brick as a specimen of a house; and our narrow limits would not admit of those lengthened details, which alone could lead to a proper estimate of this interesting volume.

Revelations of the Dead-Alive, 1 vol. 12mo.—This volume shews considerable power of thought on a variety of subjects; on literature, the fine arts, and many abstract questions. The idea, too, of the story is good; but the execution falls somewhat short of the conception. It is founded on an anecdote, related by Dr. Cheyne, of an individual, who had the power of dying at will for a certain number of hours. The tale is sufficiently curious to be repeated:

"He (the patient) could die when he pleased; and yet, by an effort, or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much upon our seeing the trial made, that we were forced to comply. We all three felt his pulse: first, it was distinct, though small and thready, and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture for some time. While I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clear looking-glass to his mouth. I felt

his pulse sink gradually, until at last I could not feel any by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine perceive the least sort of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth. Then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath; but could not, by the nicest scrutiny, discover the least symptoms of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could; and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last we were satisfied that he was actually dead; and were just ready to leave him. By nine o'clock in the morning, in autumn, as we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and, upon examination, found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning: he began to breathe gently and speak softly. We were all astonished, to the last degree, at this unexpected change; and after some further conversation with him, and with ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for it."

On this strange anecdote, the *Revelations of the Dead Alive* are founded; but the author carries this idea much farther than Dr. Cheyne. He supposes that, for every day his hero lies in this trance of death, he lives through a year of futurity in vision; but, unlike other visions, things are presented with all vividness and determination of real life. The object, therefore, of the sleeper is, to prolong his trance as much as possible; and the only obstacle to its duration is in the natural cravings of hunger. At last he finds a remedy for this in the writings of Humboldt, from whom he learns that the Ottomans subsist for months together on one good meal of a peculiar kind of clay. Accordingly he visits the savages, purchases the requisite food, and lying down on the heights of a giant-tree, he swallows the clay, and gives himself up to death. His trance lasts for one hundred and ninety-nine days and a quarter; and for every day, he runs through a year of futurity. But in this respect he has not shewn much invention, as he only shews this futurity in its thoughts and opinions of the present: he seldom ventures to shew the actual state of the time to come, and when he does, he evinces a small portion of imagination. On the other hand, his language is powerful, his ideas original, and his work by no means belongs to the common order of every-day publications.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Dictionary of Musicians, from the earliest ages to the present time, comprising the most important biographical contents of the Works of Gerber, Choron, Fayolli, Count Orloff, Dr. Burney, Sir John Haw-

kins, &c., together with upwards of a hundred original Memoirs of the most eminent living Musicians, and a Summary of the History of Music. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

The Life and Diary of Lieut.-Col. John Blackader, of the "Cameronian Regiment, and Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle; affording an interesting account of the various Sieges, Battles, and Services in which he was engaged on the Continent, and during the Rebellion in Scotland of 1715, compiled from the original MSS. so as to present a complete view of the History and Character of that pious and brave Officer. By Andrew Chrichton, Author of the Memoirs of the Rev. J. Blackader. Post 8vo 7s. 6d. boards.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October 1824; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 54.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

APPLETON, C. Northampton, hosier. (Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row
Arcangelo, Claudio, Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant. (Fairthorn, Lofty and Hicks, Coleman-street
Baldon, T. Dean-street, Soho, coffee-house keeper. (Jay and Byles, Gray's-inn-place
Barton, L. Strutton-ground, Westminster, linen-draper. (Bromley, Copthall-court
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Burgess, G. and E. Maidstone, millers. (Nelson, Essex-street, Strand; and Jefferies, Faversham
Burgess, T. Sittingbourne, Kent, banker. (Nelson, Essex-street, Strand, and Jefferies, Faversham
Byng, C. Staines, bookseller. (Brooks, Spur-street, Leicester-square
Clayton, W. B. Manchester, snot-dealer. (Addington, Gregory & Faulkner, Bedford-row, London; and Warner, Charlton Row, Lancashire
Cooke, J. Barnstable, Devonshire, linen-draper. (Clark, Bristol; and Jenkins and Abbot, New-Inn, London.
Cooper, B. W. Wrexham, Denbighshire, spirit merchant. (Long and Austin, Gray's-Inn
Davies, G. Haverfordwest, shopkeeper. (Evans, and Son, Haverfordwest; and Slade and Johns, John-street, Bedford Row

Davis, S. Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars Road, dealer in drugs. (Fielder and Bartley, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square
Davison, J. St. George's Circus, St. George's Fields, linen-draper. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook court, Basinghall-street
Duncan, J. Trafalgar-square, Stepney, merchant. (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Edgington, T. Wells-street, Oxford-street, coach-maker, and Tooley-street, Southwark, sacking-manufacturer. (Bartlett and Beddome, Nicholas-lane
Emans, J. Ivy-lane, bookseller. (Brough, Shoreditch
Eveleigh, F. and S. Union-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturers. (Clabon, Mark-lane
Fairless, M. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, merchant. (Blackiston, Symond's-Inn
Goodenough, C. Fleet-street, baker. (C. Stevens, New-Inn
Hanson, K. B. Bedford, boot and shoemaker. (Swain and Co., Frederick-place, Old Jewry
Harris, Wm. Monmouth, grocer. (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Harrison, B. and M. Sheffield, paper manufacturer. (Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row
Helling, E. Bedford-street, Bedford Row, Holborn, painter. (Collyer, Birch, and Marchant, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields
Hodgson, G. Liverpool, grocer. (Chester, Staples-Inn, London; and Bailey, Wellington-buildings, Pool-lane, Liverpool

Houlden,

Houlden, R. High-row, Kensington, coal-merchant. (Beckett, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street)
 Humphries, J. Westbury, Wiltshire, woolstapler. (Egan and Waterman, Essex-street, Strand)
 Hyslop, J. Ipswich, grocer. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)
 Loud, T. and T. Burgess, Sittingbourne, Kent, bankers. (Wildes, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Scudamore and Wildes, Maidstone)
 Lowman, J. G. Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, grocer. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court)
 Martindale, B. jun. Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, money scriener. (Ford, Great Queen-street, Westminster)
 Mason, J. Keswick, Cumberland, mercer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth; and Fisher, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street)
 Metcalf, F. Friday-street, wholesale linen-draper. (James, Bucklersbury)
 Millard, J. Cheapside, linen-draper. (Bailey, Addle-street, Aldermanbury)
 Morley, J. Oxford, butcher. (Miller, Ely-place)
 Nunn, K. Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Swaine and Co., Frederick-place, Old Jewry)
 Pearson, C. Grosvenor-place, Southwark, grocer. (Draper, Walcot-place, Lambeth)
 Peckham, H. C. Bushbrough, Kent, paper manufacturer. (Courteen, Louthbury)
 Perkins, R. Monmouth, coal-merchant. (Prothero and Phillips, Newport, Monmouthshire; and Platt, Boswell-court, London)
 Plant, Uriah, Wharton, Cheshire, flour dealer. (Hostage, Northwick)
 Robson, G. Benwall, Northumberland, common brewer. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside)

Salter, T. Manchester, and Wm. Pearson, London, merchants. (Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Whitlow, Manchester)
 Sanderson, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield; and Battye, Chancery-lane, London)
 Sheppard, E. M. Hornsey, tavern keeper. (Glyne, Burr-street, East Smithfield)
 Smith, J. and F. Clement's-lane, and St. Swinith's-lane, wine merchant. (Hewitt, Tokenhouse-yard)
 Stickney, W. Welton, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Brown, Kingston-upon-Hull; and Shaw, Ely Place, Holborn)
 Stubbs, J. Hadlow-street, Burton Crescent, wine merchant. (Willett, Essex-street, Strand)
 Thomson, M., Norfolk-street, Commercial Road, and R. Longridge, South Shields, paint and colour manufacturers. (Hodgson, Hatton-court, Thread-needle-street)
 Vincent, G. St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, jeweller. (Niblett, Cheapside)
 Wainwright, J. Manchester, merchant. (Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
 Walker, J. Manchester, corn dealer. (Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner, Bedford Row, London; and Clay and Thompson, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester)
 Watkins, Warminster, Wiltshire, corn factor. (Holder, Clement's-lane)
 Haylett, J. N. Fish-street Hill, and Crooked-lane, cordwainer. (Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange)
 Worthington, W. J. Lower Thames-street, wine and spirit merchant. (Carlton, High Street, Mary-le-bone)

DIVIDENDS.

Ablett, J. Manchester, Oct. 30
 Ashton, T. jun. Canton-place, East-India Road, Poplar, Oct. 16
 Atterton, Lancaster, Oct. 18
 Atmore, W. Wood street, Oct. 20
 Atmore, W. C. Wood-street, Oct. 30
 Ball, Isaac, late of the Poultry, Oct. 26
 Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, Nov. 12
 Bates, W. Oldham, Lancashire, at the Star, Manchester, Nov. 9
 Beams, H. Lordship-lane, near Sydenham, Nov. 27
 Berry, Benj. Jas., Broadbent, Jas. Wilson, and Jas. Wilson, jun. of Dalton, Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, at the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield, Nov. 2
 Brown, C. Dundee, Oct. 10
 Brown, S. and T. H. Scott, St. Mary-hill, Oct. 23
 Buchanan, D. and R. Benn, Liverpool, Oct. 13
 Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Broad-street, Nov. 2
 Burbury, T. Woolston, Warwickshire, Oct. 26
 Burnett, A. Lisle-street, Westminster, Nov. 6
 Carter, S. Stratford, Essex, Oct. 30
 Cazaley, W. Edgbaston, Warwickshire, Nov. 9
 Chadwick, J. Holborn-hill, Nov. 9
 Clarke, H. Liverpool, Oct. 15
 Clark, W. H. and R. Clement, High Holborn, Oct. 30
 Clement, J. T. Winchester-house, Broad-street, Oct. 30
 Cork, R. towercross-street, West Smithfield, Oct. 30
 Crowther, W. Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Nov. 9
 Cuffley, J. R. Ipswich, Nov. 10
 Dalmaine, G. Chandos-street, Covent Garden, Oct. 30
 Dark, H. Bath, Nov. 2
 Dearman, Richard or Barnsley, and Robt. Dearman, of Pinder Oaks, Worsbrough, Yorkshire, at the White Bear Inn, Barnsley, Oct. 30
 Denham, C. R. Fetter-lane, Oct. 30
 Dods, R. High-street, Southwark, Nov. 9

Dore, F. Berkeley Square, Oct. 30
 Dyson, J. B. Doncaster, at the Town Hall, Doncaster, Nov. 1
 Ellaby, T. of Emberton, Buckinghamshire, at Saracen's-head Inn, Newport, Pagnell, Oct. 27
 Elliott, T. and S. Haslock, Northampton, Oct. 23
 Elliott, T. and S. Haslock, Northampton, Nov. 13
 Ellis, W. Liverpool, Oct. 13
 Pearman, W. New Bond-street, Nov. 6
 Felton, R. Lawrence Pountney-lane, and of Highbury-house, Nov. 6
 Forbes, J. Oxford-street, Oct. 23
 Forshaw, J. Liverpool, Oct. 13
 Fox, S. Mosborough, Derby, at the Commercial Inn, Sheffield, Nov. 8
 Frears, E. Birmingham, Nov. 5
 Freethy, T. Acton, Middlesex, Oct. 23
 French, J. Coventry and Edinburgh, Oct. 23
 Frost, T. Little Titchfield-street and Little Portland-place, Oct. 23
 Green, G. York-street, Covent Garden, Oct. 30
 Greig, W. City Road, Nov. 9
 Grimshaw, R. Gorton, Lancashire, and J. Grimshaw, Manchester, Nov. 8
 Grierson, A. Dudley, Worcestershire, Nov. 8; and Oct. 19
 Henley, J. Hampstead, Oct. 12
 Hickman, W. and D. Timothy, Leicester Square, Oct. 23
 Home, T. Bishopscastle, Shropshire, Nov. 2
 Houghton, A. Huddersfield, at the Rose and Crown, Huddersfield, Nov. 2
 Houl, L. Norwich, at the Castle and Lion, Norwich, Nov. 1
 Hould, S. Laytonstone, Essex, Oct. 23
 Hudson, T. Lower Pillerton, Warwickshire, at the Warwick Arms, Warwick, Nov. 3
 Humphreys, H. and W. Lacon, Liverpool, Oct. 21
 Johnson, Benj. late of Holy Oaks, and afterwards of Cherry Trees, Tardbrigg, Worcestershire, at

the Crown Hotel, Leamington, Warwickshire, Oct. 30
 Johnson, Benj. of Sarnon, Warwickshire, at the Crown Inn, Leamington, Warwickshire, Oct. 30
 King, S. Bristol, Nov. 11
 Langhorn, H. and W. Brailsford, Bucklersbury, Oct. 30
 Laycock, T. Minorities, Nov. 13
 Lunley, J. Foston Mills, Yorkshire, Nov. 8
 Middleton, J. T. Stone, Staffordshire, Oct. 25
 Maxfield, T. Salisbury, Oct. 2
 Neild, J. Midge-hill, Yorkshire, at the White Bear, Manchester, Nov. 6
 Newsam, W. Dunster-court, Mincing-lane, Oct. 30
 Nunneley, S. Cransley, Northamptonshire, at the George, Kettering, Nov. 4
 Nutman, J. West Drayton, Middlesex, Oct. 30
 O'Brien, J. Broad-street Buildings, Oct. 30
 Falling, W. Old Broad-street, Southsea-house, Oct. 30
 Paton, A. Fellingsshore, Durham, Nov. 16
 Palyart, T. London-street, Oct. 30
 Peacopp, T. Liverpool, and M. Wilkinson Whalley, Lancashire, Oct. 16
 Present, W. St. James' Walk, Clerkenwell, Oct. 23
 Pratt, R. Archer-street and Holywell-street, Westminster, Nov. 2
 Pritchard, R. Regent's Circus, Oxford-street, Oct. 30
 Parker, J. G. and J. L. and T. Roberts, Birchin-lane, Oct. 19
 Pullan, R. Leeds, Nov. 9
 Redmayne, J. Burton, Yorkshire, Nov. 20
 Richards, J. Newmarket, Nov. 16
 Righton, J. Fri-tol, Oct. 25
 Robertson, Jno. Old Broad-street, Nov. 6
 Rooker, F. Manchester, and J. Watt, Preston, Nov. 9
 Rose, T. of the Café Royale, Regent's-street, Oct. 30
 Russell, H. and R. Bruce, St. Martin's-lane, Oct. 23, and Sept. 28
 Salter

Salter, J. and J. S. Forster, Kingston, Surrey, Oct. 23

Sandison, W. Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, Nov. 9

Seaton, J. J. Brook, J. F. Seaton, and R. Seaton, Huddersfield, Nov. 1

Sidford, G. Seven-Dials, Bath, Oct. 29

Seaton, J. J. P. and R. and T. Forster, Pontefract, Yorkshire, Nov. 8.

Sidebottom, W. Stayley-bridge, Lancashire, Oct. 25

Sharpus, R. Davis-street, Berkeley Square, Nov. 9

Shepherd, W. Boswell-court, Carey-street, Oct. 16, Oct. 30

Smith, A. Lime-street Sq. Nov. 6

Starle, T. King-street, Seven-dials, Nov. 9.

Stoggett, J. jun. Bath, Oct. 25

Taunton, W. D. Essex-street, Strand, Nov. 13

Taylor, H. Sidney-place, Commercial Road, Oct. 23

Taylor, Jno. Leominster, Herefordshire, at the King's Arms-Inn, Leominster, Oct. 27

Thompson, J. and W. Walker, Wolverhampton, Oct. 30

Thompson, J. Birmingham, at the Wool Pack, Birmingham, Nov. 1

Thick, C. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, Nov. 11

Trewent, W. Pembroke, Nov. 6

Troward, R. J. Cuper's-bridge, Surrey, Oct. 30

Tye, E. Sibton, Suffolk, Oct. 25

Ubsdell, C. Warminster, Oct. 30

Wade, Wm. Gloucester-street, Queen Square, Oct. 16

White, T. Brinklow, Warwickshire, Oct. 26

Wilks, J. sen. Burley, Yorkshire, Nov. 13

Withington, H. Manchester, Nov. 2

Young, J. and J. Thornton, Bristol, Oct. 23

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late hurricanes, which have occasioned so much mischief on the north coasts, were attended with heavy rains, extremely injurious to the remnants of harvest remaining abroad in the low and backward districts. Lincolnshire, the fens, and some parts of Yorkshire, have been deluged, and the beans and some oats remaining abroad have been greatly deteriorated in quality. Clover seed is the worst crop of the season, great part of it is entirely spoiled. A considerable part of the wheat and barley of the latter harvest sprouted in the sheaf, and is much discoloured. These local accidents, invariable in late seasons, have prevailed rather in an extraordinary degree during the present. It will require full the remainder of the current month, to clear the fields generally. Both Scotland and Ireland, as it appears, have to boast of superior crops of all kinds, both in quantity and quality, however abundant we may deem our own. We have now reached the period in which we can avail ourselves of nearly decisive tests, and thence it seems generally acknowledged, that the wheat crop is a full average, no considerable part of it of very fine quality, and much which will require some months keeping for the improvement of the sample. Barley, a defective crop, very little of it of a fine mottled character, and scarcely any remaining old stock. Our letters still press upon us the idea of a very short stock of old wheat on hand, in which, as before stated, we do not entirely concur. The remunerating price of wheat has enabled the farmers to hold good part of their stock, whence prices may remain steady till towards Christmas, or throughout the spring, until the prospect of another abundant crop may reduce them. *We say unto the country, it is full time that Britain grew a sufficiency of bread corn to feed its population, with some to spare.* The crops of rape and cole are superabundant; but in some districts, where the grass is equally so, the heavy rains have so beat down and soaked it, that it is likely to produce little nourishment to cattle, and may prove fatal to sheep. Latter sown turnips have been forced too much into foliage by the warm rains, in course, are at present

deficient in the bulk; but there will be no dearth of that root. Potatoes likewise will be fully adequate to the demand. Hops prove superior to expectation some time since; but the avidity with which good samples are bought up shews the state of the case. The Farnham hop, as of old, bears the bell, making £12 per cwt. to the £8 of Essex. Fruit is defective both in quality and quantity, as was predicted; but our neighbours of France opportunely supply us with apples, pears, and damsons. Wheat and winter tare sowing have proceeded expeditiously and happily on dry and good soil; on the reverse the farmers are very backward, and the lands difficult to work. Nothing in addition to our last Report need be said on the subject of cattle, horses, and sheep; a vast and increasing population, with a state of manufacturing and commercial prosperity beyond all precedent, holds the price of the first necessities still on the advance. The profusion of keep occasions a tantamount demand for lean stock. We rejoice to be informed that, the Essex subscription, which at first unaccountably lagged, is now proceeding with some degree of activity. It appears that we were the first to propose a public subscription for the sufferers in that heavy, and perhaps, within memory or record, unprecedented sudden calamity; and considering how trifling a sum individually, supposing the body of English farmers to subscribe, and the case may be, perhaps, their own, would fully indemnify the sufferers; we say without hesitation, should they fail to be indemnified, our national character will stand degraded.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 3s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Bacon, 0s. 0d.—Raw fat, 2s. 1½d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 46s. to 80s.—Barley, 32s. to 52s.—Oats, 19s. to 30s.—Bread, (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 70s. 0d. to 120s.—Clover do. 80s. to 135s.—Straw 39s. to 50s.

Coals in the Pool, 38s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.

Middlesex, 22d Oct.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

LET the individual who may be sceptical respecting the available nature of medical interference with the malignity of disease, accompany the writer of these papers in one of his Dispensary rounds. It is truly distressing to witness the number of victims to "the medicable wounds" of disorder, that the streets and lanes of London daily present to the exploring eye. From neglect or mismanagement in its earliest stages, of one malady especially, namely, the measles, many infants among the poor are at this moment struggling against the suffocation of bronchial mucus, or lying prostrate under the pressure of pulmonary effusion.

Than in eruptive affections, the measles more especially, there are none in which it is of more moment to guard against irreparable mischief likely to be done to the lungs, by the rush of the distemper's virulence upon these vulnerable organs; and even if death be not the consequence, immediately, of pulmonary inflammation from measles, a worse alternative often awaits the sufferers and their relatives. Consumption too often in after life claims as his own the subject of mismanaged measles, and substantiates his claim in spite of medical endeavours, now, alas! too feeble for the frightful conflict. The writer believes, that he may before have quoted the quaint but impressive language of a modern author on this topic of melancholy interest. "If your convalescent from smallpox, hooping-cough, scarlet fever, or measles, bark but once, fear lest there be a murderer within; and, though dislodged, expect him again, he now knows the way."

Discharges of blood from the stomach and lungs have been exceedingly frequent during the few past weeks, and these occurrences appear partly attributable to extraordinary variations in atmospherical temperature and aerial density. The offices of both barometer and thermometer have of late been any thing but sinecures; indeed, the rapidity and stretch of transition from one state to another of the air has been such, as to affect persons who had hitherto scarcely known themselves obnoxious to atmospherical influence; and it is not only upon the nervous system that these changes operate. We are rather reluctant, in the present day, to admit the somewhat lax phraseology of Hoffman, when he talks of "orgasm ebullition and turgescency of blood destroying the systaltic and elastic power of the vessel, and thereby inducing congestion, distension, and rupture;" but it seems at least fair to infer, that what

passes around us in the way of atmospherical alteration, influences in a measure, not only the tone and strength of organs circulating blood, but the actual volume of the blood itself. Hæmorrhage, both external and internal, happens most frequently during spring and fall: in these intermediate seasons the effect now supposed is more likely to have place; and at these times the predisposed to disorder ought to be especially watchful with respect to their habits. Periodical blood-letting is not in the general way a desirable practice, but it is better occasionally to anticipate nature in her desire for discharge, than to permit that disorganising process to take place, which hæmorrhage from the lungs, or on the brain, or from the stomach, implies. The best counteracting plans are, however, those of negation and prevention. Let prudence, if not prudery, regulate the desire for repletion and the disposition to excess. The mischief of repeated debauches does not end with the morning head-ache; nor can the organized system be cleared out and cleaned for fresh use, as plates and glasses are prepared for repeated repasts.

It is in some measure owing to the present unseasonably warm weather that dyspeptic and stomach ailments are at this moment also frequent. Warmth of air, when it is out of season, is much more debilitating than the same degree of atmospherical temperature at the periods of the year when cold is not regularly looked for; and we have lately had humidity as well as heat to war with. The medicine which is now introduced into the pharmacopœia under the name of the subnitrate of bismuth, and to which allusion has more than once been made in these series of papers, is one of very considerable efficacy towards counteracting that spasmodic affection of the stomach, and its accompanying pain, which is so common a manifestation of the debility now referred to. The writer has recently employed it pretty extensively in combination with rhubarb and henbane; but it is not, he is convinced, to these latter ingredients that the virtues of the prescription, as some would suggest, are to be solely ascribed, for he has witnessed the powers of bismuth as an anodyne and antispasmodic, even when administered without the admixture of any other ingredients, beyond those which may have been used merely as a vehicle for the main medicinal.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Oct. 26th 1824.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead, by DR. T. FORSTER, from 20th September to 20th October 1824.

Days.	Thermometer.	Barometer.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
Sep 20.	50	29.81	N.	Damp and rainy.
21	54	29.80	W.N.W.	Showers and very damp.
22.	55	29.80	N.E.—N.W.	Fogs.—Wind and clouds.
23.	53	29.95	N.N.W.	Cool showers.
24.	53	29.86	N.	Showers, with thund. & lighting.
25.	51	29.95	N.N.W.	Cloudy, and very obscure.
26.	41	29.90	N.	Clear and cold.
27.	41	29.53	N.E.—N.W.	Rainy.
28.	37	29.82	N.W.	Clear.
29.	54	29.75	S.S.E.	Fair.
30.	61	29.36	S.	Clouds.—Rain.
Oct. 1.	52	29.25	S.S.W.	Wind and rain.
2.	51	29.51	S.	Rainy.
3	51	29.73	S.	Wind and showers.
4.	55	29.61	S.	Sun and showers.
5.	52	29.49	S.W.	Fog.—Fair.—Wet.
6.	61	29.21	S.E.	Wet.
7.	57	29.22	S.S.E.	Showers.
8.	53	29.35	S.S.W.	Showers.
9.	50	29.50	W.S.W.	Fair.
10.	54	29.04	W.S.W.	Rainy.
11.	48	28.86	S.S.W.	Rainy.
12.	45	29.03	N.E.	Rainy.
13.	33	29.42	N.W.	Fair.
14.	37	29.50	N.W.	Fair.
15.	37	29.60	N.W.—N.E.	Fair.
16.	32	29.85	N.E.	Fair.
17.	33	29.98	N.W.	Fair.
18.	42	30.02	W.S.W.	Fair.—Rain.—Fair.
19.	51	29.99	W.S.W.	Slight showers.
20.	49	29.96	S.W.	Rain.—Fair.

*** I begin now to take the thermometer at 10 P.M., that being nearly correspondent to the mean of the day from October to February.*

OBSERVATIONS.

During the early part of September I was on the Continent, where I learnt that the season had been generally a very unfavourable one for plants. In Belgium and Flanders, where I visited some of the botanic gardens, I found that many tribes of plants had been lost, and that few had done well, the summer and early autumn having been wet and cold. There were few apples, and in general all stone fruit was scarce, and of bad quality. Pears had borne better than apples: the same observations apply to this country also. In Spain, however, and the southern parts of Europe in general, the accounts received mention a hot and very dry summer. This partial effect of the weather has been noticed before. In the summer of 1816, when the south and west parts of England and of France were deluged with cold rain, Scotland and the east of Europe enjoyed a fine season. It is hoped that the Meteorological

Society, when our regular correspondence with distant parts of the globe shall be fully established, will be able to present the public with further details of these interesting peculiarities of the seasons, and of their locality and the range of their influence.

Oct. 1.—Prodigious quantity of rain, causing the meadows of the Medway to be flooded to a great extent.

—7.—Gale very variable. I have repeatedly been able to foretell the coming of rain this season by observing the bobbing motion of a paper kite flying in the air. Previous to rain, when the gale is rising, which often brings it, the kite is jerked backward and forward with a motion, as if the person holding it was moving his hand: this peculiar motion is always the forerunner of a change, and generally of rain. Kites may be made useful instruments in prognosticative meteorology. By tying them successively to the back stick of each other, the

the series of kites may be made to ascend prodigiously high in the air, so as to indicate the presence of several currents.

—18.—The fair weather, which the English call *St. Luke's* little summer, but which the French, from its setting in later in France,

call *La petite été de St. Martin*, seems about to commence.

—23.—Beautifully fine weather. *Fungi* still abound, but have not been very plentiful this year, although the season has been severe: the prevalence of these, like other tribes of plants, depend on hitherto unknown causes.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—Sweet, per cwt. 14*l*. to 14*l*. 10*s*.

Bitter 2*l*. to 2*l*. 2*s*.

ALUM per ton 13*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot per cwt. 33*s*.

United States 39*s*. to 40*s*.

Quebec Pearl 38*s*. to 39*s*.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe, per ton, 17*l*. to 18*l*.

Carthagena 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*s*.

Alicant 21*l*.

Sicily 18*l*.

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough per ton 6*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. 15*s*.

COCOA:—

West-Indian, .. per cwt. 3*l*. 5*s*. to 4*l*. 5*s*.

Trinidad 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. 5*s*.

Grenada 3*l*. to 4*l*. 10*s*.

Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE:—Jamaica Triage.... 50*s*. to 54*s*.

Jamaica, good..... 50*s*. to 57*s*.

——, fine 75*s*. to 80*s*.

——, very fine..... 87*s*. to 102*s*.

Dominica 60*s*. to 70*s*.

Berbice..... 60*s*. to 72*s*.

COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 9*d*. to 9½*d*.

Grenada 9*d*. to 11½*d*.

Berbice 9*d*. to 10½*d*.

Demerara 9½*d*. to 11*d*.

Sea Island 1*s*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.

New Orleans 7½*d*. to 10½*d*.

Georgia Bowed..... 7½*d*. to 8½*d*.

Bahia 9½*d*. to 10½*d*.

Maranham 9½*d*. to 10½*d*.

Para 9½*d*. to 10½*d*.

Mina 7½*d*. to 9½*d*.

Pernambucco..... 10½*d*. to 11½*d*.

Surat 5*d*. to 6½*d*.

Madras 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.

Bengal 5*d*. to 6*d*.

Bourbon 8*d*. to 11½*d*.

Smyrna 7½*d*. to 8½*d*.

Egyptian 9*d*. to 10½*d*.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 102*s*. to 105*s*.

FIGS, Turkey 70*s*. to 72*s*.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 48*l*. to 54*l*.

Druana 48*l*. to 48*l*. 10*s*.

Petersburgh 46*l*. 10*s*. to 47*l*. 10*s*.

HEMP:—Riga..... 41*l*. to 42*l*.

Petersburgh..... 36*l*. to 36*l*. 10*s*.

——, half clean..... 33*l*. to 34*l*.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 21*l*. to 24*l*.

British Bar 11*l*. 10*s*. to 12*l*. 10*s*.

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INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras.. per lb. 10*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d*.

—— Sobra 9*s*. 0*d*. to 9*s*. 10*d*.

East-India 9*s*. 3*d*. to 12*s*. 10*d*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 25*s*.

Whale, Cape, in bond, per ton..... 22*l*.

Galipoli..... 50*l*. to 52*l*.

Lucca..... per jar 8*l*. to 9*l*.

Florence..... half-chest 28*s*. to 30*s*.

PIMENTO (in Bond) ... per lb. 9*d*. to 9½*d*.

PEPPER, do. 5*d*. to 6*d*.

RICE:—East-India.. per cwt. 13*s*. to 16*s*.

Carolina 32*s*. to 34*s*.

——, old 30*s*. to 31*s*.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, p. gall. 2*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 0*d*.

——, Bourdeaux... 2*s*. 2*d*. to 0*s*. 0*d*.

Geneva..... 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.

Rum, Jamaica..... 1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.

——, Leward Island .. 1*s*. 3*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*.

SUGARS:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 53*s*. to 70*s*.

Demerara, &c..... 63*s*. to 65*s*.

St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 52*s*. to 66*s*.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps... per cwt. 33*s*. to 34*s*.

Good and middling 35*s*. to 37*s*.

Patent fine Loaves 40*s*. to 55*s*.

TALLOW, Russia .. per cwt. 35*s*. to 35*s*. 6*d*.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel.. 16*s*. to 16*s*. 6*d*.

Stockholm..... 16*s*. 6*d*. to 17*s*.

TEA, (*E.-India Company's prices*):

Bohea per lb. 2*s*. 4½*d*. to 2*s*. 5½*d*.

Congo 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 8*d*.

Souchong 3*s*. 10*d*. to 5*s*.

Campoi 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*s*.

Twankay..... 3*s*. 5*d*. to 3*s*. 9*d*.

Hyson..... 3*s*. 3½*d*. to 5*s*. 10½*d*.

Gunpowder..... 5*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*.

Fine colour 5*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*.

Light Brown 3*d*. to 4½*d*.

Virginia 2½*d*. to 6*d*.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port per pipe 42*l*. to 46*l*.

New do. 25*l*. to 36*l*.

Lisbon 21*l*. to 32*l*.

Madeira 36*l*. to 65*l*.

Calcavello 30*l*. to 40*l*.

Bucellas 30*l*. to 40*l*.

Sherry..... per butt 30*l*. to 60*l*.

Teneriffe per pipe 22*l*. to 28*l*.

Claret..... per hogshead 12*l*. to 40*l*.

Spanish, Red,

per ton of 252 gallons.. 12*l*. to 18*l*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.—There has been a lively demand this month by the spinners, but no alteration in our quotations. At *Liverpool* the demand has been very considerable, and large purchases made for the Manchester market: in one week upwards of 4,000 bags sold there at rather advanced prices.

Sugar.—The Sugar market has rather declined, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt., since our last, particularly in low brown qualities; but the finer sorts maintain fully their prices, and for such the market is brisk. Refined goods are in demand for exportation, particularly for the Hambro' market. At *Liverpool* the market is brisk for pan-sugars, and some considerable sales have been lately effected. Molasses, 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., being advanced full 1*s.* 0*d.* since our last quotation.

Coffee.—The market is dull and heavy for exportation, and no sales of any consequence have taken place; therefore prices may be considered nominally. The orders from Trieste have been countermanded, both for sugar and coffee, in consequence of the additional duty on the importation into Austria.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The former is steady at our prices, but the demand is very inconsiderable; and the failure of the brandies this year has caused an advance, both in Cogniacs and Bourdeaux, of full 4*d.* per gallon. Holland's Geneva in little demand, and large quantities in dock.

Tea.—The East-India Company have already issued their declaration for their *December* sale. In Congous, we have to notice a reduction of 1*d.* per pound, while Twankays have advanced 1*d.*

Provisions.—In Dutch Butter an advance of 4*s.* per cwt. has taken place, and in Irish nearly 3*s.* per cwt., owing to the short supply, and extensive consumption of the article in London. New Irish Bacon is daily expected in the market. Little demand for Beef or Pork.

Import of Butter to 14th October in each year:

	Irish.	Foreign Casks reduced to Firkins.	
1822	113,548 Firkins	111,318	Total 224,866
1823	167,791	121,021	288,812
1824	87,627	192,240	279,867

Ditto Irish Bacon, in the same period:

1822	74,719 Singed Middles.	} Making 46,706 Bales.
1823	83,853 do.	
1824	76,263 do.	

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—The market still continues dull for these articles, and prices as quoted in our Price Current, without alteration.

Silks.—The silk trade continues in full vigour, and prices of the raw material in good demand, at an advance of full 1*s.* per lb.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 37 2.—Paris, 25 30.—Antwerp, 12 4.—Rotterdam, 12 4.—Bourdeaux, 25 60.—Vienna, 10 6.—Madrid, 36½—Cadiz, 35½—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 47½—Genoa, 44¼—Naples, 38¼—Lisbon, 50¼—Oporto, 50¾—Dublin, 9½—Cork, 9½

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 19th, were 95½; 3 per Cent. Consols, 96½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 108; New 3½—102 to 102½; Bank Stock, 233½.

Gold in bars, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l.* 15*s.*—Silver in bars, 5*s.* 0*d.* ½

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 320*l.*—Birmingham, 385*l.*—Derby, 160*l.*—Ellesmere and Chester, 87*l.*—Erewash, 87*l.*—Forth and Clyde, 500*l.*—Grand Junction, 345*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 600*l.*—Mersey and Irwell, 1000*l.*—Neath, 410*l.*—Nottingham, 300*l.*—Oxford, 950*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 950*l.*—Trent and Mersey, 2400*l.*—Alliance British and Foreign, 20*l.* 10*s.*—Guardian, 19*l.* 10*s.*—Hope, 6*l.*—Sun Fire, 220*l.*—Gas Light Chartered Company, 74*l.*—City Gas Light Company, 165*l.*—Phoenix or South London, 16*l.*—Leeds, 210*l.*—Liverpool, 250*l.*

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE official account of the last Quarter's Revenue to the 10th ult. has been published, and is replete with matter for universal congratulation. The improvement of the country's resources is great, unobstructed, and

progressive. The excess of the year 1824 over 1823 is 1,184,000*l.*—There is an increase in the Excise of 278,000*l.* on the quarter when compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the Customs the augmentation is 318,920*l.* The details are as satisfactory

tory as the gross results, and bear unquestionable testimony to the increasing comfort of the British people, as well as to the augmenting prosperity of British commerce. We are quite sure that the more the items of this financial statement are examined, the more satisfactory they will appear to every candid inquirer, and the more ground for honest rejoicing they will supply to every man who takes a just pride in the glory, and feels a patriotic interest in the prosperity of his native country. Great as are the realized advantages which it discloses, the most obvious, and perhaps the most encouraging feature of this document is the proof it brings that the germ of British energy and industry, notwithstanding its past trials, is more vigorous and vivacious than ever; and that the commercial resources of our country, as far as such terms can apply to any human things whatever, are inexhaustible and illimitable.

FRANCE.

In the royal procession which took place at Paris at the accession of Charles the Tenth, much stress is laid on the king being a horseman. The procession passed before the statue of Henry the Fourth; and the "king," it is emphatically said in the French papers, was like the representation of Henry the Fourth on horseback. The writer, we presume, had in view the well-known aphorism of Burke, that a king of France should be constantly on horseback. The *Etoile*, in referring to a passage in the English Courier, relative to the dangers which threatened the Bourbon throne some years back, records a rather unintelligible story of a conspiracy then formed to exclude the present king from the throne, by adopting the model of the proceedings in the English parliament against James, Duke of York, in the reign of his brother Charles the Second. It is surprising that political system-builders, when generalizing habits always lead them on the wrong scent, do not perceive that the *prima facie* analogy between the two brothers of the race of Stuart, restored after the English rebellion, which produced a Cromwell, and the two brothers of the race of Bourbon, restored after the French revolution, which produced a Napoleon, fails in this most essential point, that James the Second was a papist in the midst of a fervently protestant nation; and that Charles the Tenth is a papist, in the

midst of a nation of papists, too lukewarm in religious matters to contend about any point of faith. It appears that the abolished censorship was of a rigorous and vexatious character, amply warranting the joy expressed by the royalist, as well as liberal journals on the event of their recovered liberty. Some light has, during the last month, been thrown on the preceding darkness. All praise of the king or the Duc d'Angoulême was forbidden to the opposition journals. The simple announcement of a book, not proceeding from a ministerial quarter, was also forbidden: and when the editors of the various journals requested explanations respecting the suppression of articles, which to them appeared politically innocent, they were pleasantly told that it was an enigma, and recommended to solve it in the best manner they could. A political *Œdipus* is not required for that purpose. The enigma probably was to increase the favour of the abolition, by rendering the evil to be abolished as intolerable as possible, while it lasted. King Charles' has hitherto persevered in the prudent system of conciliation with which he commenced his reign. To Excelmans, a general of the hundred days, he said, on his being presented at court, that he remembered nothing of the past, except that when Buonaparte ordered him to pursue his present royal master, he took the wrong road. This discreet tone of policy leaves little to hope to the rash violence, and personal ambition of ultra-royalist partizans on one side, or ultra-liberal on the other. M. de Chateaubriand's party and sparkling pamphlet on the new reign has been praised in the royal circle; but M. Benjamin Constant, who is, say the *salons*, becoming religious, has been received at court. The consequence of this moderation is, that the funds improve, and a growing confidence is every day observed in French commercial transactions, and the employment of capital.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from Spain exhibits a more than usually revolting aspect of political deformity. The principal cities are become the seat of military commissions, to which individuals of all ranks and professions, civil and military, are subjected. The persecuting spirit of monkery is triumphant, terror is generally prevalent, and partial measures are constantly taking place in Andalusia,

Arragon, and Navarre. Every day is said to add to the detection of accomplices of the Ex-minister Cruz; and royalists, ultra, as well as moderate, are charged with being of the number. A private letter describing the utter anarchy in which the government has fallen, says, "we have been for months without a minister for foreign affairs: we have a minister of marine without a navy; of war without an army; and, to crown all, a finance minister without a *sous*." How such a government goes on from day to day is a complete riddle: but it requires little political foresight to predict how it will end. Cordova and other cities of the first order have sent deputies to Madrid soliciting French garrisons for the preservation of the public tranquillity; a shocking attestation that the condition of the country is so deplorably desperate, that nothing but the diffusion of the entire French army over the whole surface of the kingdom, can secure its partial, transitory, and unhealthful repose. In order to meet the emergency of the various dangers and difficulties it has partly created, the cabinet of Madrid is said to have proceeded to the hazardous measure of levying and equipping 200,000 volunteers; thus preparing the materials for another re-action; in the meanwhile all the constitutional volunteers are compelled to deliver up their arms; and the police is instructed to extend its domiciliary visits to the houses of all persons suspected of retaining means of defence. Keen discussions have been latterly carried on in Madrid, in consequence of an attempt by the new finance minister Zea to negotiate a new loan without acknowledging that of the Cortes, and which, as naturally might be expected, proved abortive. Zea was formerly a clerk in a merchant's house at Malaga, of which he is a native; he subsequently went into business on his own account; became a bankrupt about ten years ago, then exhibited himself as a decided liberal, and is now by the grace of the Emperor of Alexander's patronage as decided an ultra. It is generally believed that some serious disturbances have recently broken out in the capital; meanwhile the cabinet threatens foreign conquest, and has attempted to make it believed that a Spanish expedition of 2,000 men is on the point of sailing to Mexico. On this report the state of the Spanish finances is the best commentary. A proclamation has been extensively cir-

culated by the Constitutionalists in Spain calling on the Spaniards to "awake." It is eloquent, and contains much truth; but we fear that it will not have the smallest effect. Where men have shewn themselves incapable of honourable and manly acts, words are of little use either to stimulate, to convert, or convince. The sleep of degradation is not easily broken.

GERMANY, THE NETHERLANDS, RUSSIA,
&c.

A convention for facilitating commerce has been concluded between Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. Prussia has been taking precautions with respect to the communications with Moldavia and Wallachia, on account of the plague which still rages in those provinces: and ordering reductions in the budget which will amount to four millions of Prussian crowns. The Prussian budget being fifty millions a year, this diminution of four millions is very considerable. The cities of Cologne, Minden, Erfurt, Stralsund, and Dantzic, will no longer be the seats of provisional governments. The Minister of War, De Plack, leaves office; and the five sections of the War Office will be reduced, in future, to two, which will be directed by the king's adjutant, Witzleben. In all the branches of administration there are to be numerous reductions. As to the army, the reductions will be confined to the Staff, the Engineers, and the quotas of the Landwehr. The ministry of commerce will be united to that of the interior. This great measure must have a powerful influence on the approaching assemblies of the provincial states. The treaty of commerce between France and the Netherlands has every prospect of a speedy and favourable termination. Steamboat companies are establishing on all the navigable canals of the interior. A new Dutch East-India Company, consisting of five directors and twenty commissioners to hold their sittings at the Hague, and the shares of which are to amount to two hundred millions, is about to be formed, and has already received the sanction of the king. The Company, besides labouring among other things, to put the Dutch Trade with China on the old footing, will employ itself in improving naval architecture, the marine, navigation, &c. &c. It appears from a report lately made to the King of Sweden, that public works, of immense magnitude and expense, are constantly proceeding in Sweden, in regard to public

public roads, canals, docks, ship-building and fortifications. The agricultural interest is suffering in Holland, and the government has resorted to the mischievous expedient of supporting it by a prohibitory duty on importation. Not only is the existing duty paid by the importers, but a bond is taken of them for the payment of such further duties as may hereafter be imposed by the legislature. Such a measure is both impolitic and unjust. The low price of grain is a public blessing; and any people who enjoy it will soon so multiply in numbers as to increase the demand, and relieve, in the only secure and durable way, the grower from the difficulties consequent on a low price. But a government which has recourse to artificial means of raising the price of the first necessities of life to its own subjects, sacrifices the many to the few; and adopts the most effectual method of preventing the native population from ever rising up to the consumption of the home produce. We are sorry to see Holland retrograding in this particular while other states are advancing. The Emperor of Russia has at last appointed the Marquis of Ribeaupierre ambassador to the Porte. His Imperial Majesty, it seems, has arrived at Volo Kolomsk, and proceeded on his journey. These personal and periodical surveys of his gigantic empire are highly creditable to his Majesty, and they may be of advantage to himself as well as to his subjects; especially if they induce him to reconsider his favorite colossal scheme of military colonization; the machinery of which has been ably developed by Dr. Lyall; and which, if we are not deceived in our presentiments, is as replete with hazard to the Russian government as of menace to the future repose and independence of Europe.

GREECE, TURKEY, THE LEVANT, AND
THE EAST.

In consequence of the Greek authorities having refused to recall a proclamation enjoining their armed vessels to attack, burn, and run down all foreign vessels employed by their enemies, as ships of war, and transports, the governor of the Ionian Islands has resorted, by command of the Lords of the Admiralty, to a counter proclamation, in which he orders reprisals to be made on the armed vessels of the Greeks. Nothing of importance is added by the last intelligence from Constantinople and the Levant, to the previous accounts of the advantages gained by

the Greeks over the Capitan Pacha; but it reports that two messengers were despatched from the Sultan to put him to death. The reports respecting the naval victory over the Turks, near Samor, are still very vague and contradictory. There is another report afloat of Mahomed Pacha's Egyptian fleet being defeated, on the 7th instant, by Admiral Miarilis at Zea, where it was endeavouring to effect a landing, destined against Athens; that three frigates were burnt, and several smaller vessels; that the Pacha's son was aboard one of the ships that blew up, and that the rest dispersed. We should, however, be greatly deceived in our estimate of that talented and ambitious mussulman, the Egyptian Pacha, if he committed himself to any severe extent as a sharer in the disaster of his Turkish allies. It is much more probable that his armament was from the beginning assembled under the plausible pretence of co-operating for the purposes of ulterior aggrandizement. The Grand Vizier has been suddenly deposed at Constantinople, where a tumultuary spirit has displayed itself among the Janizaries, on account of the Sultan not allowing his son to accompany him to the Mosque. An earthquake is reported to have destroyed the greater part of Jerusalem.

AFRICA, THE EAST AND WEST-INDIES.

The Gazette of October the 5th contains Lieut.-Colonel Sutherland's account of the defeat of the Ashantees, on the 11th of July, and of the British operations against them, from the 31st of May to July the 17th. It appears that the Africans disbanded themselves after their defeat, and left the king to pursue his way back to Camassee with a few hundred attendants. Bombay papers contain accounts of the military operations against the Burmese to the 28th of March, and announce the occupation of Gonhatty, the capital of Assam, by the British expedition. The New York papers continue to be filled with details of the reception of La Fayette. The file of Buenos Ayres papers, just received, disprove the previous report of the defection of General Olaneta: but the measure to which he has lately resolved, in the exercise of his vice-regal authority, appears to understate his design of re-establishing an independent government in some part of Peru for himself. Peru, according to the document recently published by the late president Reva Aguerre, appears to be in the most distracted state: and
Yulucan,

Yulucan is reported to have seceded from the Mexican union. But as a set-off against the above unfavorable intelligence, the Colombian papers contain the copy of a treaty of alliance and commerce between the Colombian and Mexican Republics, and the Mexican papers affirm, that it is the wise intention of the legislature to put the institutions here in bearing with those of the United States. An expedition sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Pernambuco, under the command of Lord Cochrane, on the 2d of August. The late reports of the revived attempt of France to recover St. Domingo, is affirmed in the *Etoile* to be destitute of foundation. "Nothing," says the demi-official writer, "is more simple than the alleged movements of our troops. It is in execution of the

Decree of the 31st of December, 1823, confiding to the land forces the service in the colonies; and they will cease as soon as the exchange of the marine troops for land troops is effected." We are glad of this: there are only three projects which can be entertained by French statesmen, with reference to St. Domingo. First, conquest by main force; second, reduction by blockade; third, the regulation of its independence on conditions favorable to the mother country and the old proprietors. Of these the only reasonable alternative is the last. Attempts to reduce the first proposition to practice would be a political madness; and the second, if less violent in appearance, only differs in a few degrees of absurdity and fatuity from the first.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, H. Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle in the County of Salop, to Lady Charlotte Barbara Astley Cooper, daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

George Turliff Roger, esq. R.A. to Georgiana M. second daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Wm. Albany Otway.

T. J. Theobald, esq. of Upper Brook-st., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Gosling, esq. of Earl's-Court House, Brompton.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edmund Cradock Hartopp, esq., eldest son of Sir Edmund Hartopp, Bart., to the Hon. Mary Jane Eden, daughter of Lord Harby.

Walter Ruding Deverell, esq., son of the Rev. J. R. Deverell, of Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, L.L.B., to Margaretta, eldest daughter of Stephen Howard Phillips, esq., of Norfolk-st.

John Bateman, Esq., of Oak Park, county of Kerry, to Frances, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Bland, esq., of Lower Berkeley-st., Portman-sq.

John Probert, esq. of Duke-st. Portland-pl. to Julia Anne, only daughter of R. Ross, esq. of Charles-st. and late of Cork.

Septimus Hodges, esq. of Maida-hill, to Theodosia Emma, daughter of Jervise Kendall, esq. of Brompton.

Mr. William Speed, of Bobbingsworth, Essex, to Miss Maria Neville, daughter of Fishpool Neville, esq. of Toothill, Stamford Rivers, Essex.

Lieut.-Colonel Rolt, C.B. and K.T.S. of the 2d or Queen's Royals, to Anne, youngest daughter of George Caswall, esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts.

Wm. Walmsley Terrington, esq. of Edmonton. to Mary Goff, eldest daughter of John Blant, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. Russell-sq.

Thomas Hewett Key, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late R. Troward, esq.

Rt. Philip, eldest son of Richard Tyrwhitt, esq. of Nantyr Hall, Denbighshire, Recorder of Chester, to Catherine Wigley, daughter of Henry St. John, esq. of Hornsey.

Philip M'Pherson, esq. of the 30th Reg. to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of E. Barnette, esq. of New Bond-st.

Geo. Albert Sheppard, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman, of Northampton-sq.

At St. George the Martyr's, Mr. Green of Edward-st., Portman-sq., to Miss Mandery, of Broad-st., Golden-sq.

Capt. Geo. St. John Gifford, to Miss Isabella Christie, of Hackney Wick.

The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, to Charlotte Selina, second daughter of Richard Moore, esq., of Hampton-court-palace.

H. C. Standart, esq., of Taunton, to Euphemia, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. John Murray, and niece to Rear Admiral Searle, of Fairwater, near Taunton.

At Paris, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. James Knox, son of Viscount Northland, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Edw. Taylor, of Bifrons, and niece of Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor.

William Luddington, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of E. Lee, esq. of the former place.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. John Bridges Ottley, Fellow of Oriel-college, Oxford, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late B. Travers, esq.

J. Bateman, esq. of Oak-park, co. Kerry, to Frances, youngest daughter of Nath. Bland, esq. of Lower Berkeley-st.

At Battersea, the Rev. John Bunter, of Finchfield, Essex, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Wright, esq. of Clapham-common.

At Clapham, John Hooper, M.D. of Buntingford, Herts, to Frances, only daughter of the late J. Grenside, esq. of Mark-lane.

At West Hackney Church, by the Rev. Geo. Parroisien, Mr. Charles Horncastle, of Southampton-st., Camberwell, to Julia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late George Burge, esq. of Clapton-terrace.

Charles Smith, esq. of Merton Abbey, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. T. Lancaster, of the Parsonage, Merton, Surrey.

At Christ-church, Surrey, Jos. Maynard, esq., to Letitia, second daughter of the late Gilbert Handersyde, esq. of Great Surry-street.

Mr. G. E. Cooke, of Hammersmith, to Eliza, only daughter of R. Crozier, esq. of Bulls Land, Hertfordshire.

DIED.

Sir Christopher Puller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, of the *cholera morbus*.

Sir W. Franklin, one of the Judges of the Court of Madras.

In Hill-st. *Viscountess Templetown*.

At Ludlam-hall, Suffolk, in child-bed, the *Lady Sophia Macdonald*, wife of James Macdonald, esq. M.P.

At Blackheath, aged 49, *John Mortimer*, esq.—*Elizabeth*, wife of J. Nelthorpe, esq. of Temple-place, Surrey.—At Upper Holloway, aged 71, *Mr. Francis Fowler*.—At Camberwell, aged 78, *John Stunt*, esq.—*Mr. Edward Dowbiggen*, of Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq., aged 26.—In Bentinck-st., Manchester-sq., aged 43, *Margaret*, the wife of Mr. H. Clark.

J. Newman, esq. late of the firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, and Co. bankers, Lombard-st.

The Rev. *John Whitehouse*, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Orlingbury, Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the Duke of York.

Aged 72, the Rev. *W. B. Crathern*, late of Ledham, Essex.

At Ludgate-hill, aged 66, *Mr. Robert Blades*.

Aged 74, the Rev *Thomas Roberts*, Vicar of Tottenham, and Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

J. Morgan, esq. M.D. late of Lambeth-terrace, aged 67.

Wm. Dillwyn, esq. Higham-lodge, Walthamstow, aged 81.

At Blackheath, *Henry Goodwyn*, esq. aged 79.

At Clapham, aged 47, *Dr. John Bunnell Davis*.

In Weymouth-st., *Caroline Jane*, eldest daughter of the late Beeston Long, esq.

At St. John's Wood, aged 95, the Rev. *Gilbert Parke*, Chaplain to his Majesty.

Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Coote Manningham, aged 18.

In Gerrard-st., Soho, aged 72, *Edward Johnson*, esq. Comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office for 46 years.

John Morgan, esq. M.D. late of Lambeth-terrace, aged 67.

At Manor-street, Chelsea, *Mrs. Eleanor Greene Skutt*.

Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Athol, at Gastouini.

In Upper Charlotte-st., Fitzoy-sq., *Mrs. Fryer*, wife of Dr. Fryer.

At Headly-grove, Surrey, *William Ritchie*, esq. aged 75.

At his house, Perry-hill, Sydenham, Kent, *Bury Hulchinson*, Esq. of Bloomsbury-sq., aged 73.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Still, LL.D. to the Prebendary of Stratten, in the Cathedral of Salisbury.

Rev. A. A. Daubeney, A.M. to be one of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. W. J. Goodden, B.A. to the rectory of Nether Compton, with the rectory of Over Compton, annexed.—Dorset.

Rev. M. Hare, to the vicarage of Liddington, Wilts.

Rev. Bennett Mitchell, B.D. to the vicarage of Winsford.

Rev. J. Toplis, B.D. to the rectory of South Walsh St. Lawrence, Norfolk.

Rev. J. C. Matchett, M.A. appointed to a Minor Canon of Norwich Cathedral, also to the rectory of St. Augustine, and the curacy of St. Mary, Norwich.

Rev. E. Thurlow, LL.B. to the rectory of Langham, St. Mary, Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. French, D.D. to the vicarage of Cretingham, Suffolk.

Rev. T. Brown, to the rectory of Hemmington, Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Fortesque, LL.B. to the rectory of Nymet Saint George.

Rev. F. W. Miller, to the living of George Town.

Rev. J. Badeley, to the vicarage of Blewberry, Berks.

Rev. T. Smith, to the perpetual curacy of Bamburgh, near Horncastle.

Rev. J. Merewether, to be one of the Duchess of Clarence's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. C. H. Hodgson, M.A. to the vicarage of Keynton St. Michael, Wilts.

Rev. H. Cholmely, M.A. to the rectory of Hemstead, with Lessingham, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Todd, to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Palmerston.

Rev. G. Musgrave, M.A. has been nominated Assistant-Minister to the New District Church of All Souls', St. Mary-le-bone.

Rev. W. Villers, M.A. is appointed Minister of the New Chapel of Kidderminster.

Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A. to the vicarage of Bathieaston, Somersetshire.

Rev. T. Dyer, M.A. has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to Lord Teynham.

Rev. J. Lewis, M.A. to hold by dispensation,

sation the rectory of Rivenhall, with the rectory of Ingatestone, and the perpetual curacy of Buttersburg, annexed.

Rev. J. Manchester, to the lectureship of Selby.

Rev. Cranby L. Kerby, LL.B. by dispensation, to hold one of the portions of Bampton, with the rectory Talmer in Oxford.

Rev. J. H. Seymour, B.A. to the vicarage of Horley-cum-Homton, Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. A. Park has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Hon. Mr. Justice Park.

Rev. J. Hoste, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Windling, Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Ingram, to the rectory of Garsington.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE corporation of Newcastle have voted a second subscription of 105*l.* towards the building for the Literary and Philosophical Society.

A mineral spring, which resembles, but is considered stronger than Harrowgate water, has been lately discovered near Whitby.

The tolls of the iron bridge at Sunderland were lately let for the sum of 2,710*l.* per annum, being upwards of 500*l.* a-year more than they had previously been let for.

Married.] At Newcastle upon Tyne, on the 11th, Mr. R. Usher, to Miss Jackson, of Low Kiswick.

At Darlington, Mr. C. Brown, to F. J. Hind.

At Berwick, Mr. M. Mather, jun., to Miss S. Marshall.

Died.] At Seaton Carew, 74, T. Backhouse, esq. of West Lodge, near Darlington.

At Darlington, the wife of J. Pease, esq., one of the Society of Friends.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss C. Calvert, both of this place.—J. Blacklock, to Mary Cragg.—Mr. W. Colquhoun, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Whar-ton.—Mr. R. Imrie, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Shylan, Newton Stewart.—Mr. J. Hodgson, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Carruthers, English-str.—Mr. E. James, to Miss M. Brown, of Kirkhampton.—W. P. Blakey, esq., to Alice, eldest daughter of J. B. Hardisty, esq. of Myrtle Grove, near Keswick.

At Penrith, Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss A. Hodgson.—Mr. R. Monkhouse, to Mrs. H. Hopes.

At Dissington, Mr. J. Thompson, to Miss M. A. Addison.

At Wetheral Shields, Mr. C. Slater, to Miss Robinson.—Mr. J. Bell, of Nook, Irthington, to Nancy, daughter of Mr. J. Boustead, of Beanlands.

At Gretna, E. S. Wardley, to M. McGreevy.—Mr. E. Hewertson, of Strickland Ketel, to Miss D. Bowsher, of Kendal.—Mr. J. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Clarke.—Mr. J. Swanwallier, to Miss J. Kendall, of Broughton.—Mr. S. Irving, to Miss E. Sword; both of Longtown.

Died.] At Whitehaven, 32, Miss S. Hutchinson, one of the Society of Friends.—87 Mrs. M. Bowman.

At Carlisle, 77, Mr. M. Johnstone, Annetwell-street.—71, Mr. B. Holmes, English-street.—27, Mr. T. Cron.

At Threlkeld, 88, Mrs. M. Bell, widow.

At Kendal, 77, Mrs. S. Postlethwaite.—26, Agnes, wife of J. King.—78, Dorothy, wife of Mr. J. Garnett.

At Kingmoor, 69, Susannah, wife of Mr. J. Mitchinson.

At Linstock, 77, Mr. H. Bishoprigg.

At Penrith, 72, Mr. N. Routledge.

At Melkinthorpe, 86, Mr. T. Laycock.

At Maryport, 58, Mr. J. Whiteside.—Mr. J. Selkirk.

At Seaton-hall, Bootle, 39, Mr. T. Wood.

At Swinside, 30, Mrs. E. Burnyeat.

At Rourah, in Lamplugh, 36, Mr. W. Kitchen.

At Whitehaven, 65, Mr. T. Stubbs.—48, Jane, the wife of Mr. J. Wales.

At Kendal, 26, Agnes, wife of Mr. J. King.—27, Miss S. Cookson.—58, Mrs. D. Taylor.—56, Miss A. Pedder.—72, Mr. W. Fisher.

At Wad-cragg, in Embleton, 68, Mr. J. Rothery.—Hannah, second daughter of Mr. J. Bowman, of Bramery.

YORKSHIRE.

It is reported that the Duke of Devonshire has it in contemplation to build a magnificent mansion at Londesborough, near Market-Weighton, in this county.

The commissioners of the parish of Myton, in the town of Hull, have contracted with the British Gas-light Company to light with coal-gas for twenty-one years.

The authorities of Sculcoates have contracted with the same company, to light that parish with coal-gas for fourteen years.

Married.] At Wath, the Rev. T. Com-meline, of Miserden, Gloucestershire, to Anne Frances, second daughter of the Rev. B. Newton, rector of Wath.

At Halifax, Mr. D. Farrar, 90, who had been a disconsolate widower *seven weeks*, to Mrs. Machel, of Batley, a blooming widow of 25, after a tedious courtship of *one hour and fifty-nine minutes*.

Died.] Aged 54, the lady of Sir H. Lawson, of Brough-hall, York, bart., and daughter of the late H. Fermor, esq.

At Wentworth Castle, 68, Mrs. Vernon, widow of the late H. Vernon, esq. of Hilton, Staffordshire,

Staffordshire, and of Wentworth Castle, in Yorkshire.

At Harrowgate, Major H. Bishop, 1st Provisional Battalion, late of the 64th regt. At Easingwold, 70, Mrs. Miller of Whitby.

Mr. Sadler, jun., the aeronaut, was killed on the 5th of October, by an accident in the descent of his balloon near Blackburn. The balloon drove against a tree, and Mr. Sadler was thrown out of the car at a height of about thirty yards. His skull was fractured, and several of his ribs were broken. The servant who accompanied him was much hurt, and had his arm fractured. The balloon was some days afterwards picked up at sea.

LANCASHIRE.

The labourers engaged in excavating the bed of Wallasey Pool, for the purpose of making a wet dock, have lately discovered several fine stags' horns in the most perfect state of preservation, which is surprising, when we consider the length of time they must necessarily have been buried. It is probable, that what is now termed Wallasey Pool was formerly part of a wood or forest, as in the neighbourhood the remains of large trees are frequently found at different depths below the surface, and also out of the ground. These vegetable remains are of a very dark colour; some as black as coal, and so hard that the farmers used them as gate-posts. The horns were found nearly 30 feet below the bed of the pool. It is stated that the workmen have also discovered evident traces of an ancient road having existed 20 or 30 feet below the bed of the Wallasey Pool.

A dreadful accident happened at a cotton factory, near Oldfield-road, in Salford, Manchester, on Thursday week.—Several hundreds of persons were employed in the mill at the time the iron beam which propped the floor of the fifth story suddenly broke in two. Every floor was broken through by the weight, and machinery, iron, bricks, and flags, all went in one congregated mass. It is ascertained that 21 persons at least have been killed, and about 13 or 14 badly wounded. The individuals killed were principally females.

Married.] At Everton, near Liverpool, the Rev. J. Furnival, B.A. of Upton-upon-Severn, to Jane, eldest daughter of C. Stund, esq. of Liverpool.

Died.] At Liverpool, R. Gregson, the Lancashire pugilist, known in the London ring as the antagonist of Gully.

At Manchester, 80, Mr. W. Carter. At Elmgrove, 68, J. T. Swainson, esq., F.A. and I.S.

At Toxteth-park, Mrs. Roscoe, wife of W. Roscoe, esq.

At Holland-grove, 64, Jane, relict of J. Hodson, esq. of Wigan.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Lymm, Mr. W. Bawker, to Miss M. Choley.—Mr. W. Ashworth, of Middleham, to Miss Irlham of Lymm.

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Died.] Mr. T. Neild, of Oldham.—19 Mr. J. Oyden, of Oldham.—33, T. Hague, of Stocks.—At Congleton, 28, Thos., the son of the Rev. W. Greenwood, of Stathern, Leicestershire.—At Tarvin, the Rev. J. Oldershaw, D.C.L., 27 years vicar of that place, and a magistrate for Cheshire.—66, Mrs. H. Gee, of Portwood.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, Mr. T. Yates, Postern-house, Staffordshire, to Miss M. Measham, Brookend.—Mr. W. Wildgoose, to Miss H. Smith, both of Matlock.

At Ockbrook, Mr. R. Downman, to Letitia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Stead, Gomersall, Yorkshire.

Died.] E. Evans, esq. of Yeldersey-house, near Ashborne.—62, S. Bellott, esq.—Mr. F. Milner.—23, Miss S. Hill, of Ashborne.—65, Mr. T. Staley, of Butterley-park.

At Spondon, 81, Mr. B. Williamson.—17, H. Ford, Friargate.—63, Mr. J. Alsopp.—77, Mr. F. Redfern.

On 22d ult., at Allestry, 58, Mr. J. Wall.—66, Catharine, wife of Mr. T. Cholerton, joiner, Chaddesden.

At Belper, Mr. J. Monck.—Mr. W. Land.—In Sudbury, 39, Mr. T. Bathew.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Matrimony, like every thing else, flourishes to a degree unprecedented in Nottingham. On one Sunday the names of 104 candidates were published at St. Mary's church! In the short space of eight months one thousand baptisms have been registered at the same church.

Married.] Mr. J. Grantham, to Miss E. Longshaw; Mr. E. Taylor, to Miss E. Shaw; Mr. J. Wilde, to Miss M. Wood; Mr. J. Grantham, to Miss H. Hibbert; Mr. S. Higginbottom, to Miss E. Berry; Mr. R. Williams, to Miss S. Wordley; Mr. W. Lee, to Miss H. Wood; Mr. G. Poyzer, to Miss M. Smith; Mr. C. Smith, to Miss M. Proctor; Mr. J. Parrot, to Miss M. Riley; Mr. J. Osborne, to Miss S. Harvey; Mr. W. Holmes, to Miss E. Gerves; Mr. G. Glew, to Miss A. Paling; Mr. T. Sereton, to Miss C. E. Porter; Mr. G. Lees, to Mrs. S. Coates; Mr. P. Timms, to Miss A. Wesson; Mr. J. Dobbs, to Miss S. Atkinson; Mr. T. Thatcher, to Miss A. Cheetham; Mr. T. Wright, to Miss H. Bishop; Mr. J. Brammer, to Miss M. Britton; Mr. J. P. Gaskin, to Miss M. Abbott; Mr. S. Maul, to Miss K. Thompson; Mr. G. Harston, to Miss C. Cade; Mr. W. Wright, to Miss C. Brown; Mr. J. Kingston, to Miss L. Edgar; Mr. E. Dance, to Miss M. A. Jackson; Mr. T. Cooper, to Miss J. M. Bamford; Mr. T. Smith, to Miss A. Alcock; Mr. W. Fox, to Miss M. Mellors; Mr. W. G. Daft, to Miss E. Heywood; Mr. T. Hewardine, to Miss S. Riley; Mr. S. Cropper, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Africanus; Mr. M. Warren, to Miss M. Harris; Mr. A. Martin, to Miss S. Wright; Mr. G. Mather, to Miss H. Saxelby; Mr. E. Hind, to Miss F. Neep

Mr. W. Bishop, to Miss M. Hall; Mr. J. Jackson, to Miss H. Fletcher; Mr. J. Freeman, to Miss H. Alison; Mr. J. Hind, to Miss E. Waine: all of Nottingham.

At Scrooby, near Bawtry, A. Gordon, esq., late of the 33d regt., to Henrietta, youngest daughter of G. Spiller, esq., deputy commissioner general.—At Glenn Magna, H. F. Coleman, esq. of Leicester, to Eliza, youngest daughter, of G. Cooper, gent.—At St. Margaret's, Mr. G. Harrison, of Great Oxendon, Northamptonshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Harris, gent., Leicester.—Mr. Cardinal, to Catharine, youngest daughter of Mr. Hunt, both of Leicester.—At Long Claxton, Leicestershire, W. Smith, of Ingleby-hill; eldest son of Mr. Smith, of Swarkstone Lowes, to Sarah Harriet, only daughter of Mr. Briggs, of Alvaston, Derbyshire.—At Mayheld, Mr. W. Hoon, Ashbourne, to Miss C. Jackson.—At Chesterfield, Mr. Warhurst, to Mrs. Kitchen.—Mr. Booker, to Miss Clarke, of the Hagg, Staveley.—Mr. W. Goodall, of Rodsley, to Miss M. Ratcliff.—At Rampton, Mr. Turner, to Miss Levick, of the same place.—At Sutton cum Lound, near East Retford, Mr. R. Robinson, 70, to Miss E. Cobb, 19, both of Lound.

Died.] At Nottingham, 19, Miss M. Brenton.—78, Mr. W. Linney.—28, Mr. J. Spafford.—15, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Mumby.—At Newark, 19, Mr. J. Cooper.—At the same place, 72, Mrs. Harrison, of Carleton-le-Mooreland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Marmaduke eldest son of W. Graburn, esq., of Kingsforth-house, Barton, to Theresa Mary, eldest daughter of J. M. Bromehead, esq.

At Martin, near Horncastle, Thos. Calvert, eldest son of Mr. Beasley, of Thrusington, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Oldham, of Martin.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Clayton to Mrs. Torr.—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Hume, of Hull, to Miss Willerton, daughter of Mr. R. Willerton, of Hamburgh.

At Grantham, Mr. R. Seaman, of Spittlegate, to Mrs. M. Smith, of the former place. Although barely in the prime of life, this is the third time the gay bride has been led to the hymeneal altar.

At Dyke, near Bourn, Mr. J. Beasley, of Thorpe, near Melton, to Mrs. Brittain.

At Swineshead, Mr. J. Sleight to Miss Watson.

Died.] Rev. S. White, D.C.L., 75, vicar of Lenton, Lincolnshire, and rector of Conington, Huntingdonshire.—At Stamford, 68, Mr. J. Lumly, sen.—At Ketton, Mr. B. Oliver.—Mr. R. Lockwood, jun., of Ayston, near Uppingham, son of Mr. W. Lockwood, of Wing.—59, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Giles, of Penkirk.—At Grantham, Mr. T. Wilson.—Mr. C. Smalley, late of Grantham, 28.—At Portsmouth, 36, Edward, son of Mr. Botterill.—50, Mrs. Hose, wife of Mr. Hose, of Donington.—Mrs. Coulson, wife of Mr. Coulson, of Sutton St.

James.—At Barton upon Humber, Mr. Whitehead.—86, Mr. C. Epworth, of Grimsby.—53, Mr. R. Brocklesby, of Grimsby; 24, Miss E. Nevil.—At Hull, 23, Sarah, second daughter of Mr. B. Dunn, of Holmbury.—Mrs. Rawson, wife of Mr. Rawson, of Wheatholms, South Clifton, Notts.—Mrs. F. Balgay, sister of J. Balgay, esq., of Duffield.

At Wainfleet, All Saints, Mr. W. Comins. At Langton, near Spilsby, Mr. G. Hastings.

At Alford, Miss A. Goose.

At Belleau, near Alford, 57, Mr. T. Mackinder.

At Middle Rasen, 96, Mr. Darnill.—Mrs. A. Duckle.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Ashby-de-la Zouch, Mr. C. Hill, to Mrs. E. Storer.—Mr. W. Cope, to Miss C. Terry.—Mr. E. Dewsbury, to Miss M. Fox.—Mr. J. May, to Miss S. Harvey; Mr. J. Haslam, to Miss M. Rose; Mr. G. Kirk, to Miss H. Ingham; Mr. J. Slater, to Miss S. Wood; Mr. J. N. Holbrook, to Miss A. Burton; Mr. T. Chapel, to Miss S. Murden; Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss A. Orme.—Mr. J. Frost, to Miss S. Cheatham; Mr. W. Gilbert, to Miss M. A. Wild.

At Shenton, Mr. J. Whyatt, jun., to Miss S. Brummitt.—Mr. J. D. Smith, to Miss A. Palmer, of New Shenton.—Mr. G. Smith, to Miss Talbot.—Mr. R. Robinson, 70, to Miss E. Cobb, aged 19.

At Rampton, Mr. Turner, to Miss Levick.

At Hinckley, Mr. J. Glover, to Miss H. Scotton.

Died.] Mr. W. Whetstone, 59, Northgate-street, Leicester.—Eliza, wife of J. Ryley, gent.—70, Mrs. Brewitt, wife of Mr. W. G. Brewitt.

At Sheephead, H. West, 33. This poor man had been without sustenance for six weeks and four days; that is, from Monday, Aug. 9, to the day of his death, except that on the 27th and 28th of Aug., the vicars of the parish prevailed on him to take some food; and he also took a little from a lady who visited him on those days, but the quantity altogether was so small, that it would not have fed an infant for one meal! He did not speak before he died, and he had altogether been almost eight months without once uttering a word! and he had not had an evacuation for nearly six weeks! The cause of poor West's indisposition is not known; he was always considered a harmless inoffensive man, but inclined to be of a melancholy cast of mind. He was interred on Sunday in the parish church, attended by a large concourse of spectators.

At Ashby Parva, Leicestershire, Mr. Dand.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] L. Clutterbuck, esq., of the Fordhouse, H. M.'s deputy-lieutenant for that county.—At Dennis, 88, T. Hill, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public meeting of the Catholics of the midland counties was lately held at Birmingham,

ham, for the purpose of forming an Association in connection with that in town. The substance of the resolutions was to approve of the British Catholic Association, and to protest against the taking any oath, making any declaration, or submitting to any arrangement that may in the remotest degree affect the free exercise of their religion; but at the same time they held themselves ready to take any oath that might be approved of by their ecclesiastical superiors.

The projectors of the Liverpool and Birmingham Rail-road state, in their prospectus, that "the line of the projected rail-way is intended to pass from Birmingham through the centre of the Staffordshire collieries and iron-works, close to Wolverhampton; from thence to Newport, to Turnhill, to the west of Nantwich, near Chester, and from thence to the river Mersey. There will be branch roads to Dudley and Stourbridge, to the Shropshire canal and iron-works, and to the Staffordshire potteries and Chester.

Married.] At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. J. Peglar, M.A., to Harriet, the only daughter of the Rev. J. Davenport, D.D., vicar of that place.

Died.] Susanna, 72, the wife of Sir R. Peel, bt. She expired at the house of her nephew, Edw. Willis, esq.—Nathaniel Arthur, third son of Nath. Wathen, esq., of Stroud.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Haughton, Mr. G. Harper, to Miss M. Abbotts, both of that village. The bridegroom's mother, who was violently opposed to the match, attended the ceremony, and by her furious conduct interrupted the proceedings, until the churchwardens and overseers interposed, and restrained her warmth, by binding her with handcuffs.

At Kinver, W. Dunn, esq., of Worcester, to Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of the late J. H. Smith, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A permanent subscription library has been lately established at Stourport; it has met with the best success, and bids fair to be of lasting advantage to the town and neighbourhood.

The following account shews the receipts for tickets, and the number of persons who attended the Worcester Musical Meeting.—Amount of the collections at the Cathedral, for the charity, were £828. 11s. 11½d., exceeding by about £3, the sum collected in 1821.—The receipts for the tickets for the three days were £2,957. 10s. 6d., exceeding by nearly £700, those of 1821.

Married.] At Evesham, C. R. Pole, esq., of Harley-street, London, to Anne Eliza, daughter of E. Rudge, esq., of Abbey Manor-house.—Mr. J. W. Roberts, of Kidderminster, to Miss J. Parkes, of Worcester-street, Birmingham.

Died.] Edwin, 7, the eldest son of Mr. E. Allies, of Westbury.—74. T. Webb, esq., of Kitwell-house, near Hales Owen.—W. Powell, esq., clerk of the peace, and

one of the treasurers of the county of Brecon.—At Kingston, 83, Benj. Thomas, esq., M.D.

At Worcester, 74, Mr. C. Yarnold, of this city.—Mary, 35, the wife of Mr. T. Sanders, of this city.—Mrs. S. Page, 75, of Harvington.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. W. Newman, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. Tudor, esq.—Mr. J. Evans, to Miss L. Watkins.—Mr. J. Davis, of Mudley, to Miss M. Cook, of Abbeydon.—Mr. J. Vaughan, to Miss H. H. Hill.

At Woolhope, Mr. Pritchard, to Miss C. Howell.

Died.] Mr. Saunders, 83, formerly of the Round-hill, Spetchley, in this county.—Mr. W. Ward, 35.—Mary, third daughter of the late Mr. J. Taylor, of Tillington.—Mr. W. Garston, of Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

In the ancient church of the adjoining parish of Westbury-upon-Trym, a new organ, built by subscription, by Mr. Smith of Bristol, has just been erected. The venerable church of Westbury was anciently a *collegiate* one, in which, in centuries long since departed, *Wickliffe* held preferment, and of which the great *Canyng* of St. Mary Redcliffe was *Dean*.

Married.] Mr. G. Long, to Miss Matthews; both of Hucclecote.—At Sandhurst, T. W. Workman, of Stroud, to Miss E. Smallcombe.—Mr. T. Cheate, of Burford, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H. J. North, esq., of Woodstock.—At Chipping Sodbury, the Rev. D. Jones, Brecon, to Miss Katharine Veel, of Akerstone-house.—Mr. T. Portrage, to Mrs. Summers, late of Berkeley.—S. Gruttanelli, Professor of Medicine in the Imperial University of Siena, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late L. Rowe, esq., of Brentford, and niece of the Rev. J. Rowe, of Bristol.—At Liverpool, Mr. E. Davies, to Miss M. Hulme, of Bristol.—Mr. H. K. Whithorn, of Tewkesbury, to Miss S. Boughton, of Westbury-on-Severn.—Mr. J. Jones, jun. of Skethrogh, Breconshire, to Miss E. Wilkins, of Swansea.—At Usk, Mr. W. Powell, son of the Rev. Mr. Powell of Monmouth, to M. S., third daughter of Mr. T. L. Barron of Usk.—Mr. Byers, to Miss Vick.—At Westbury-upon-Trim, Mr. W. Nation, to Miss Sheriff, of Kingsdown.—Mr. J. Fowler, of Pensford, to Miss Carter, of the same place.—Mr. J. Carter, to Miss Fowler, of Pensford.

Died.] At Mr. Freame's, 53, Mrs. E. J. Davis.—At Kingsholm Cottage, the infant daughter of the Rev. H. C. H. Hawkins.—24, Elizabeth, wife of J. Ballinger, esq., of Chalford.—At Mitcheldean, George, eldest son of the Rev. G. Chapman, and grandson of the late G. Chapman, esq., alderman of Bath.—At Usk, 74, Mr. T. Morgan.—Mrs. Mumford, wife of Mr. W. Mumford, of Kemerton, near Tewkesbury.—74, Mrs. Higgins

Higgins.—At Cheltenham, T. B. Herrick, esq. of Merridale-house.—At Ironbridge-house, Chester, the Rev. J. Vials, minister of the Unitarian chapel in Bristol.—Mr. J. Jefferyes, son of the late Rev. Mr. Jefferyes, many years vicar of Castle and Birtsmorton, in the county of Worcester.—Wm. Edward, infant son of Mr. E. Turner, of Barton-terrace, Gloucester.—At Cainscross, 22, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Saunders, Stroud.—61, Mrs. A. Jones, of Newent.—55, Mr. R. Meaby, of the Old Park.—Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Allies, of Bristol.—At Chipping Sodbury, 34, Mr. S. S. White.—At Orleans, 24, Sarah, the beloved wife of J. W. Walters, esq. of Barnwood-house.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A short time since, part of a Roman villa was opened at Wiggenton, in a field belonging to George Webb, esq. of Broughton Castle, when a room 20 feet long and 14 wide, was completely uncovered, and a great portion of the tessellated pavement was found nearly perfect. There are other remains scattered over a considerable extent, which have not yet been examined.

Married.] At Brightnell, J. B. Parry, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss A. Fane, daughter of J. Fane, esq., M.P. for the county.—At Wendlebury, the Rev. C. W. Stocker, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, to Frances Anna, second daughter of the Rev. G. Dupuis, rector of Wendlebury.—At Somerton, W. W. Hewett, M.D., fourth son of W. N. W. Hewett, esq., to Susan Moore, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Braddy, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, and Rector of Somerton, Hartest cum Boxted, and Stansfield, in the county of Suffolk.—At Banbury, A. Peyton, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Cobb, esq. of Banbury.—Mr. G. Heard, to Miss Barrett.—At Stonehouse chapel, Lieut. P. Morris, R.N., to Miss Wilson, of Union-street.

Died.] At Broughton-castle, Mrs. Wheatly, widow of the late J. Wheatly, esq.—32, Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. T. Simmons, of St. Giles's, Oxford.—84, Mr. T. Martin, of Littlemore.—At Bicester, 46, Mrs. M. Jennings, wife of Mr. T. Jennings.—53, Mr. W. Foster.—At Banbury, Mrs. King, sen., mother to the late J. King, esq. of Wickham Park.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. M. Merrick, of Devizes.—E. Payne, esq. of Thame.—72, Mr. J. Port, of Kingston Blount.—41, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. G. Benham.—Mr. C. G. Jerram, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and son of the Rev. C. Jerram, vicar of Chobham.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Ardington, Berks, Mr. J. Reeves, of Ginge, to Miss M. Whitehorn; of Ardington Wick.—At Radcliffe, Bucks, Mr. E. Lines, of Hillesden, to Miss Smith, of Chackmore.

Died. 62, Mr. W. Compton, of Bury Farm, Great Missenden.—At Aylesbury,

Mrs. Chitty, widow of the Rev. G. Chitty.—At Thornton-hall, the seat of Sir T. Sheppard, the Rev. Mr. Turnor, father of Lady Sheppard.—68, Mr. F. Goode, grocer.—71, Sophia Maria, relict of J. M. Parratt, esq., late of Maidenhead.—At Brentford, 84, G. Burche, esq.—At Windsor, Sir F. H. Bathurs.—At Hendred, Berks, 66, Mrs. T. Metcalfe.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

A lad named Thomas, aged 16, residing with his mother at Watford, requested her to let him have his best clothes to go to a party, which she refused, when he seized a carving-knife from the kitchen dresser, and cut his throat so as to sever the windpipe. Surgical assistance was instantly procured, and the wound sewed up, but the rash youth still continues in a very alarming state.

A fire at Stevenage on the 21st ult. burnt five houses to the ground.

Herts Savings Bank.—Sept. 18.—Cash received, 180,254*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; returned to depositors, 56,638*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; invested in the Bank, 103,377*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; in hand, 238*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*

Married.] At Meppershall, J. Kane, M.D. of Winchester, to Barbara, eldest daughter of the late T. Poynter, of the manor-house, Meppershall.—At St. John's church, Bedford, Capt. Brown, to Frances, younger daughter of J. M. Sharpe, esq., of the island of Grenada.—At Rickmansworth, W. Wells, esq., to Ann, eldest daughter of R. Pinder, esq.

Died.] At Ware, Sarah, relict of the late N. Humfrey, esq.—At Bishop Stortford, Sarah, the wife of W. Woodham, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] A. Robertson, M.D., of Northampton, to Lucy, only daughter of the late S. Pell, esq. of Sywel-hall.

Died.] 67, the Rev. R. Blayney, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Pitsford, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRES.

Married.] At Brampton, Mr. Dent, land-steward to Lady O. Sparrow, to Miss Hatchett, of that place.—Mr. J. Beale, of St. Ive's, to Miss M. Chapman, of Hatfield, Herts.

NORFOLK.

In the town of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, herrings are sold annually to the amount of 40,000*l.* sterling; but what is still more extraordinary, shrimps are sent from thence to London, which produce to the fishermen 8000*l.* per annum.

The disbursements at the Musical Festival for the benefit of the Norwich Hospital, are estimated at about 4000*l.*, and the receipts at nearly 7000*l.*—13,087 persons were present.

Married.] At Letheringsett, Mr. J. Kerry, of Stoke Holy Cross, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Caythorpe, of Holt.—E. Cooper, esq. of Dereham, to Harriet, eldest daughter of T. Smyth, esq.

Died.] At Drinkston, 67, the Rev. H. Patterson,

Patteson, rector of Drinkston and Wortham, and a magistrate of the Bury Division.—67, the Rev. R. Hall, rector of Ellingham and Garvestone.—At Gunton-hall, the Right Hon. Lady Suffield.—At Barwick-house, 71, W. Hoste, esq.—At Happesburg, Mr. T. Neck, of Camden-street, Camdentown.—19, Mathias, son of J. Kerrison, esq. of Wood Bastwick.—In London, Marianne, wife of Mr. B. Mathews.—24, John Joseph, eldest son of the Rev. J. Cubitt, of Southrepps.—21, Mr. G. Howes.—Mr. Scott, St. George's Plain.—At Wrenningham, 35, Mrs. E. Leeder.—58, Mr. W. Rose.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Semer, Allen Maclean, esq. physician, of Colchester, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. C. Cooke.

Died.] At Drinkston, 67, the Rev. H. Paterson, rector of Drinkston and Wortham.—At Hitcham rectory, Elizabeth, relict of the late D. Webster, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Walthamstow, the Rev. J. B. Otley, Fellow of O. Coll., Oxford, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late B. Travers, esq.—At Dedham, G. Round, esq. of Lexden, to Margaret, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Borthwick, of Shooter's-hill, Kent.—Mr. R. Marsingale, of Writtle, to Miss S. Fitch, daughter of the late Mr. Fitch, of More-hall.—At Colchester, Mr. W. Cattermole, to Miss Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late G. Rayner, esq.

Died.] 29, Walter, son of the late Rev. W. H. Reynell, vicar of Hornechurch.—At Wall Bury, 45, Amelia, wife of J. Grove, esq.—Mrs. Whinyates, wife of Mr. Whinyates, Halsted.—T. Leverton, esq., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, and city of Westminster.—At Stanstead, 55, G. Welch, esq.—At Colchester, 80, Lady Marsh, relict of Sir C. Marsh, of Reading.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. C. Amos, to Miss E. Collens.—Mr. B. Satchell, to Miss M. Ring.—At Graveney, Mr. J. Avery, to Miss Holtum of Sturry.—At Greenwich, J. Preston, esq. of Greenwich, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. S. Field, Borough.—Mr. W. A. Williamson, to Miss E. Winter.—At Horstead church, the Rev. J. Barlow, to Cecilia Anne, youngest daughter of E. Law, esq. of Horsted Place, Sussex.—At St. Nicholas church, Mr. J. Boys, of Down Barton, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Cull, of Ramsgate.—At St. Mary's church, Dover, Mr. J. Burvill, to Miss A. Finis.—Mr. J. Russell, to Miss M. Parks.—Mr. T. Wrotten, to Miss S. Holmes.—Mr. W. Cotterell, to Miss M. Hudson.—At Folkestone, Mr. W. Hart, to Miss S. Boxer.—At Chatham, Mr. Fullager, of Brompton, to Miss Summers, of Chelmsford.—At Preston, Mr. J. Tonge, to Miss Beck, both of Preston.—At Folkestone, Mr. M. Taylor, to Miss M. Collen.

Died.] At Sutton Valence, Kent, 48, Mrs. C. Stevenson, late of Kentish-town, relict of Mr. T. Stevenson, of Maidstone.—At Ramsgate, 68, the Rev. J. Whitehouse, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Orlinbury, Northamptonshire, and chaplain to the Duke of York.—At Margate, 77, Mr. Webster.—At Elham, 94, Mr. J. Hayward.—At Dover, 90, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. J. Harvey.—At Dover, Miss Divers, daughter of Mr. Divers.—At Whitstable, 38, the wife of Mr. Humphrey.—At Dover, 37, Mr. E. Tomlin.—At Lenham, 65, Mr. Luscock.—At Egerton, Mrs. Epps, of Lenham.—In London, Mrs. Wood, relict of the late Mr. S. Wood, of Canterbury.—At Copperhurst, 99, Mr. H. Tilbe.—At Graves, Mr. Colden.—At Canterbury, 19, John, eldest son of Mr. Bateman.—85, Mrs. A. Hooper, Ramsgate.—65, Mr. J. Letchford, of Maidstone.—At Hearne, 61, Mr. Whiddett.—56, Mr. Sloman, sen., of Maidstone.—Mr. A. Marsh, of Chatham.—On the Dane, John-field, Dr. Jacques.—At Folkestone, 66, Mrs. F. Baker, widow.—In St. Paul's, Canterbury, 68, Mr. J. Mathews.—In Wincheap, Canterbury, 28, Mrs. C. White.—At Van Dieman's Land, Mr. R. Watson, of Faversham.—In London, at an advanced age, Mrs. Loftie, relict of W. Loftie, esq.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, J. R. Mayo, esq. of Yeovil, to Miss P. W. Randall, of the former place.—At Horstead, the Rev. J. Barlow, of Hatherston, Devon, to Cecilia Anne, youngest daughter of E. Law, esq. of Horstead-place.—At Brighton, R. Bruton, esq. of Old Broad-st., to Ann, eldest daughter of J. Mercer, of Bethnal-green.

Died.] At Winchelsea, 75, E. Dawes, esq.—12, Laura, second daughter of Mr. Jolliffe, of Crewkerne.—At Chichester, Capt. M'Iver, of the 98th regt.—At Petworth, 82, — Russell, gent., who cut his throat when in a fit of derangement.

HAMPSHIRE.

A magnificent present has been made to the parish church of All Saints, Southampton, by W. Chamberlayne, esq., one of the representatives of the town, of a picture representing the raising of the daughter of Jairus:—its value is £700.

Married.] On the 30th ult., at Holy Rood Church, T. W. Burk, esq., of Wareham, Dorset, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Lomer, merchant, of Southampton.

At North Stoneham, Mr. M. Fowler, of Southampton, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. King, Swathling.

At Winchester, J. Kane, m.d., to Barbara, eldest daughter of the late T. Poynter, esq., of the Manor-house, Meppershall, Bedfordshire.

At Kingston, W. E. Gowland, esq., of the Excise Office, London, to Eliz. Harriet, daughter of W. Jenkins, esq., of the Navy Pay-office, Portsmouth.

Died.] At Lee, near Romsey, 56, Mary, the lady of the Rev. N. Fletcher.

At Sumper-house, 74, Hants, B. Bullock, esq.

At Farnham, Hants., Mrs. S. Smith.

At Wherwell Priory, Hants, 2, Elfrida Henrietta Susanna, daughter of Col. Ironmonger.

At Farringdon, near Alton, E. Woods, esq., one of the oldest acting magistrates, and deputy lieutenant of the county of Hants.—Sarah, 69, the wife of Mr. N. Bossum.—Thomas, 22, youngest son of Mr. C. Sharp, of Romsey.—Mr. W. Rose, of the Royal Hospital, Haslar. This gentleman was married to Miss Batchelor, only three weeks since.

At Gosport, 80, T. Hoskins, esq.

At Amport, 27, F. Marwood, esq., of Lincoln's-Inn; and son of the Rev. C. Marwood, Canon Residentiary, of Chichester.

WILTSHIRE.

An exhibition took place of the ancient sport of hawking in the neighbourhood of Amesbury: from the success of the experiment, and the gratification it afforded, we should not be surprised if it were to experience a temporary revival.

The extent of the Turnpike Trusts in the county of Wilts is 503 miles, the expenditure on which is 27,283*l.*, and the income 28,286*l.*, being about an annual saving of one thousand pounds.

Married.] Mr. Compton, of Tollard Royal, to Miss White, only daughter of Mr. R. White, of Handley, Dorset.—At Poole, R. Colman, esq., of Wimbleton, to Hannah, eldest daughter of R. Were, esq., of the former place.—At Salisbury, Mr. Morris, of Romsey, to Miss E. Prince, of the former place.—At Corsham, G. Smith, aged 15, to Honour Slumber, aged thirteen years and nine months.—At Fisherton, Mr. H. Northover, to Miss J. Penny.—Mr. R. Coney, of New Sarum, to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Dalley, of Rudge.—At Chilcomb, near Winchester, Mary, eldest daughter of E. Deall Bridger, esq., of New Barton, to E. Lomer, of Southampton.—Mr. T. Young, to Miss M. Letty, both of Poole.—Mr. I. Charlton, to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Cooper, of Truxodill.

Died.] At Wedhampton, Ellen, daughter of Mr. P. Hayward, of Blandford.—70, Mary, relict of the late J. Ogden, esq.—73, at Pewsham, the wife of Mr. Deane.—76, the relict of the late J. Rolles, esq., of this town.—Miss B. Harrison, 86.—Mr. Greenhill, of Farley, Trowbridge.—At Witlocks-worthy, near Kingsbridge, W. Square, esq.—J. Yerbury, esq., of Belcomb Brook House, near Bradford.—At Bradford, R. Hooper, esq., 72.—Miss Cox, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. B. Cox, of Newton-house, Hungerford.—At an advanced age, at her house in Beaufort-buildings, Mrs. Pinckney, relict of Wm. Pinckney, esq., formerly of Woodfall, Marlborough.—At his farm near Chippenham, Mr. Buckland.—C. Ingram, of Upton Lovell.—At Britford-cottage, near Salis-

bury, W. Smith, esq., late of the Royal Waggon Train.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. F. Smith, of Fisherton Anger.—At Cors-ham, 86, Mrs. Balch, mother of Mr. J. Balch.—Ann, wife of Mr. H. Fricker, of Trowbridge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The tolls upon the Bath Turnpike Trust were lately let by auction for £14,140 per annum, an advance upon the receipts of last year of £1741!

As a proof of the increasing commercial interest of the town of Yeovil, the Turnpike Tolls of the several gates recently let an advance of upwards of £400 on the last year's rental.

Married.] At Tiverton, the Rev. J. Pittman, rector of Portlock, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. H. Northcote, rector of Upton Pyne.—At Thorn, Falcon, near Taunton, the Rev. J. Browne Hawkins, M.A. late of Bitteswell, near Lutterworth, Leicestershire, to Miss Whitmore, of Perry Hill, Sydenham, third daughter of Mr. Whitmore, of Westerham.—At Taunton, Mr. J. Gear, to Miss A. Fowler, both of Taunton.—At Havant, Mr. G. Artar, to Mrs. Sainsbury.—At Bath, by the Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, W. Lucas, esq., of Westbury, Gloucestershire, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Smith, R.N.—At Bath, Mr. W. Evans, to Miss A. Dole.—At Bathwick, R. Miles, esq., of Mordon House, Wilts, to Sarah Margaret, second daughter of the late R. Wilsome, esq., of Purton House.—At Martock, Mr. E. Perren, to Miss Pulman, both of that place.—At Tiverton, T. Hill, esq., of Clifton, son of J. Hill, esq., of Walthamstow, to Amelia Ann Maria, youngest daughter of Mrs. McGeachy, of Tiverton.—Mr. Geo. Hamley, of Grosvenor-place, to Harriet, third daughter of Mr. John Hewlett, of Bedminster.—J. R. Mayo, of Yeovil, to Miss Randall, of Brighton.—At Wells, the Rev. G. Rous, rector of Laverton, to Jane, second daughter of R. Newcombe, esq., of Burcott House.—At Comblay, B. Crabb, esq., of Tellisford, to Ellen, daughter of the late Mr. J. Willis, of Wellow.

Died.] Mr. Northam, of Taunton.—At Bath, 65, the Rt. Rev. C. Sughrue, D.D., Catholic Lord Bishop of Adfert and Aghadoe, co. Kerry, Ireland.—At Keynsham, Mr. Wm. Loverbury, 64.—At Hilperton, Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. S. H. Blake.—Mrs. Warner, wife of Mr. Jonathan Warner, of North Petherton.—At Taunton, Mr. J. Daw, one of the Society of Friends.—At East Coker, Mrs. Sarah Batten.—The infant son of Horatio Davis, esq., of Westmoreland cottage.—At his brother's lodgings in Frome, Mr. C. Slade, 25.—Elwyn, the infant son of B. Gaby, esq., solicitor, of this city.—At Taunton, Mrs. Webber.—Mrs. Simpson, of Wellington.—At Cheddar, 25, Mr. J. Hawkins.—The Hon. Sarah Jones, youngest sister to the late Viscount Ranelagh.—At Middlehill, 64, Mrs. Noble.—At Bridge-water,

water, 58, Capt. W. Lowther.—Mr. Hartnell, Bridgewater.—Susan, fourth daughter of Mrs. Thornthwaite, Kingsmead Terrace.—Mr. J. Edwards, 65, at his son-in-law's house, R. Manley.—60, T. Winter, esq., of Ashpriors, near Taunton.—Mr. Smallcombe, 23.—At Freshford, Mr. T. Ward, 80.—Suddenly, Mr. E. Kelly, of Kingston.—The relict of Mr. R. Hawkins, attorney, of Bristol.—80, Mrs. A. Bayley, of London.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Pentridge, Mr T. Page, of Wimborne, minister, to Miss Chambers.—Mr. T. Young, to Miss Martha Letty.

Died.] Mrs. Rolles, of Poole, 76.—Miss Barbara Harrison, 86.—At Charminster, 50, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Green.

DEVONSHIRE.

It is stated, that the diminution on the Assessed Taxes, for the last year, in the county of Devon alone, amounts to nearly fifty thousand pounds (£49,869).

The Trustees of the Ashburton Turnpike will proceed immediately with a new line of road, at Bickington, by which the distance from Plymouth to Exeter will be lessened, and two dangerous hills avoided. There will not be any increase of toll.

Married.] At Budleigh, Dr. P. M. Latham, to Diana, youngest daughter of the Hon. G. A. Chetwynd Stapleton.—At St. Thomas' Church, Lieut. Hewett, of the Royal Veterans, to Miss Scanes, of the same parish; the veteran was 78, and his bride only 32.—At Stoke, Mr. W. Clark, to Miss Sarah Miall, of Devonport.—Mr. S. Maynard, to Miss Wolridge, of Devonport.—At Plymouth, Mr. T. Ham, to Miss Ham, both of that place.—At Charles Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawker, Mr. S. Maynard, to Miss H. Woolridge.—Mr. J. Skardon, to Miss N. Hennah.—Mr. W. Clark, jun., of James-st. (Devonport) to Miss Miall, eldest daughter of Mr. Miall, of Market-street.—Major H. Yarde, of the H. E. I. C. S. to Mrs. Hill, eldest daughter of Mr. Bond, of Churdleigh.—At Bovey Tracey, R. Walters, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Eliza, daughter of the late R. Hole, esq., of Stickwick-house.—At Paignton, Mr. Bensley, of Torquay, to Miss M. Eastley, daughter of J. Eastley, esq., of Paignton.—At Budleigh, the Rev. J. Horsey, to Mrs. Brake, relict of the late Mr. S. Brake.—At Sidmouth, T. Magrath, esq., M.D., of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Gen. Barnett.—At Poole, R. Coleman, esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Hannah, eldest daughter of R. Were, esq.—Mr. P. Slade, of Torquay, to Miss Matthews, of the same place.

Died.] At Creedy, Sir J. Davie, Bart., 26; Sir John is succeeded in his title by Col., now Sir H. Davie.—At Exmouth, 29, William, the youngest son of W. Marsh, esq., of Orpington, Kent.—R. Baker, esq., of Barham, Herts.—At Berry, near Toyness, Mrs. Perigel.—Anne, wife of F. Berry, esq., of Barnstaple.—48, Mr. W. Thorne, of

Barnstaple.—In Higher-st., 37, Mrs. Fice, wife of Mr. Fice.—At Torpoint, 82, J. Pope, esq., formerly of the E. I. Company's service.—Mr. Purdew, 52, Stone-house.—In Devonport, 42, Mrs. Rundle, Boot-lane; 43, Mr. Walkey, Dock-wall; 90, Mrs. Foster, Duke st.; 66, Mrs. Knightson; Pembroke-st.—At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, Frances, wife of Mr. Hillier, 55.—Elizabeth Stevens, 88; Mary Rowe, 89; Jane Baker, 83; Jane Hawkins, of Allhallows's, 93; Sarah Potter, 96.—At Lapford, the Rev. Wm. Radford, many years rector of that parish and of Nymet Rowland.—In Summerland-place, Exeter, J. G. J. Heinzelmann, Esq.—Anne, the wife of Mr. Francis Berry, of Barnstaple.—55, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, Exeter.—Mrs. Sarah Potter, 96.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Camelford, Mr. H. Pethick, to Miss Mary Rabey.—At Heiston, Mr. Read, to Mrs. Drew.—S. Drew, to Miss Read, sister of Mr. Read.—At Lantegloss, Mr. H. Pethick, jun., to Miss M. Rudy.—At Falmouth, Mr. F. Treleaven, to Miss C. Roberts.—At Kenwyn, Mr. B. Robins, to Miss B. Robins.

Died.] Lately, at Burlawn, near Bodmin, Mr. Stephen Bate.—At Liskeard, Mr. R. Rabey, sadler.—At Penzance, Mr. E. Jones.—At Truro, Mr. J. Dean, engineer to the Balden Tin Company.—At St. Just, Mr. Millett.—At Lostwithiel, Miss M. Drew.—At Restronguet, Capt. Jones, of the brig Hope.—At Camborne, Mrs. Teague.—Capt. J. Tucker.

WALES.

King's Silver in Wales.—We have been favoured with a scale of Fines and Recoveries, paid under the name of "King's Silver," antecedent and subsequent to the passing of the Welsh Judicature Act; and we feel great pleasure in giving publicity to an enactment productive of great and positive advantages to such as have entailed property, and which must be interesting to all classes in the Principality.

King's Silver now demanded. £. s. d.
On fine to bar entail, on rent per cent. 5 0 0
On do. to bar dower (to claim the diminution an affidavit is necessary) on rent per cent. 1 13 4
On recoveries on rent per cent. ... 2 10 0
King's Silver demanded before the Act 4th Geo. IV.

On fine to bar entail, on per cent. 16 6 0
On do. to bar dower, on rent per cent. 16 0 0
On recoveries, on rent per cent. ... 8 3 0

The following fact will, perhaps, make the benefit of this part of the act more obvious. A fine was levied at the last Great Sessions, for Pembrokeshire to bar dower, and there was paid as King's Silver, about £63.; the amount before the act passed would have been £663, occasioning, of course, a saving of £600. to the owner of the estate.

A melancholy and fatal accident took place the week before last at Dowlas iron-works, near Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, by the bursting of a steam-engine boiler (a crown or round one of 34 feet diameter) the top of which, not less than five tons weight, was blown to the height of about 70 feet, and fell with tremendous force upon the roof of the building, burying in its ruins all the workmen who were under, one of whom was killed on the spot; seven have since died, and three or four others are so seriously injured that their recovery is considered doubtful.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.

Ancient Relic.—About a fortnight since, some workmen employed in the improvements carrying on at Sandywell Park, the seat of W. Lawrence, esq., dug up, at some distance from the surface, a very curious relic of antiquity—being evidently the head of a “bywylt-arvan,” or ancient British battle-axe. It is about five inches in length, one and a half in breadth in the centre, but upwards of three inches in the sweep of the axe; and of nearly half an inch thickness at the most solid part. It retains the marks of rude carving, and the broad end slopes down to a thin sharp edge.

Married.] In Glamorganshire, T. W. Booker, esq., of Pentych, to Jane Anne, only daughter of the late J. Coghlan, esq.—F. R. Lee, esq., of Barnstaple, Devonshire, to Harriet Eves, eldest daughter of Dr. Exton, of Peterchurch, Herefordshire.—W. Powell, esq., of Monmouth, to Mary Sophia, third daughter of J. L. Baron, esq., of Usk, Monmouthshire.—R. Philip, eldest son of R. Tyrwhitt, esq., of Nantyr-hall, Denbighshire, Recorder of Chester, to Catherine Wigly, daughter of H. St. John, esq., of Hornsey.—D. Canton, esq., of Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Phelps, esq., of Cresswell Quay.

Died.] At Glasbury House, Radnorshire, Mrs. B. Hughes, 79.—At Abergavenny, Martha, wife of the late Capt. R. Saunders, R.N., of Pitchcot, Buckinghamshire, 76.—At Brecknock, the Rev. D. Williams, LL.B. 82.

SCOTLAND.

Hawick School of Arts.—On the 16th ult. Mr. Wilson, A.M., from the present institution in Edinburgh, concluded his course of Lectures on the Elements of Physical Science. These Lectures have been attended throughout by upwards of two hundred individuals, chiefly journeymen, tradesmen, and apprentices, who have evinced a zeal in the acquisition of scientific knowledge, equally honorable to themselves and gratifying to the founders and directors of the institution.

Aberdeen.—A grant of £2,000 has been received from Government, for the repairs of King's College, Aberdeen. The Duke of Gordon, the Chancellor, has subscribed £400; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord

Rector, has subscribed £250, and this example has been liberally followed by the resident members of the University.

Married.] At Gretna Green, C. Vaughan, esq., of Dublin, to Emily, only daughter and heiress to the late Capt. J. Coleridge, R.N.. A property of upwards of £20,000, accumulated by her late father in the West Indies, was one of the bride's slightest attractions.—At Riccarton House, W. Kaye, esq., Middle Temple, to Mary Cecilia, eldest daughter of James Gibson Craig, esq., of Riccarton, Mid-Lothian.—At Montrose, the Rev. J. Wood, M.A., to Annabella, second daughter of Capt. Bryden.—At Content, Mr. J. Gibson, lately farmer in Auchinloch parish, to Mrs. A. Meikle, of Ayr. The bride has attained the age of 73, and the bridegroom 82.—At Guernsey, J. Cockburn, esq., of Scotland, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late W. Corbin, esq., and grand-daughter of the late N. Corbyn, esq.

Died.]—At Gastonni, in Greece, Lord C. Murray, youngest son of the Duke of Athol. This excellent and high-spirited young man was a volunteer in the glorious cause of the Greeks. Not many months ago he left England to assist in the regeneration of that illustrious people. Next to that of Lord Byron, his loss will be the greatest that Greece has suffered from the stroke of death among its foreign friends.

IRELAND.

A quarry of most beautiful green marble has been within the last six months discovered on the estate of John d'Arcy, Esq., of Clifton Castle, in the county of Galway.

A territorial survey is about to commence in Ireland, for the purpose of effecting a more equal apportionment of the local burthens of that country.

The number of licensed spirit retailers in Ireland, for the year 1823, was 10,855; of grocers, 6,023; brewers, 205; chandlers, 721; coachmakers, 59; goldsmiths, 47; maltsters, 250; and the number of gallons of spirits made, was 2,052,792.

Married.] Lord H. Seymour Moore, only brother of the Marq. of Drogheda, to Mary, second daughter of Sir H. Parnell, Bart., M.P. for the Queen's county, and niece of the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Portarlington.—At Booterstown, near Dublin, Mr. Gilbert Wakefield Macinurdo, of Hackney, Middlesex, to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of the late Geo. Ball, esq., of Castle-Bellingham, county of Louth, Ireland.

Died.]—At Killalo, 80, the Rev. J. Martin, who upwards of fifty years officiated as reader in the cathedral of that Diocese.—At Kilmurphy, Clondalkin, Cecilia, relict of Cantrell Phillips, esq., nephew to Lord Newport, Chancellor of Ireland, and of his brother, the Earl of Roden.—At Kilmurphy, Ireland, the seat of the Rt. Hon. the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, C. Fox, esq., barrister, son of the late Judge Fox, and son-in-law to the Chief Justice.

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TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

MR. FAUNTLEROY, PUNISHMENT *by*
DEATH, and the BANKING SYSTEM.

THE stoppage and ultimate bankruptcy of Messrs. Marsh and Co. in Berner's-street was a circumstance, in itself, sufficient to produce a more than *nine-days'* sensation. Though not bankers of the first order, with respect to the gross amount of capital entrusted to their care, the customers of the firm, in point of number, were perhaps more numerous than those of several of the banking-houses, which stand foremost in the ranks of wholesale estimation. A large proportion, also, of those whose interests were affected were probably of those descriptions to whom the loss, or the temporary privation even, of their hundreds, or their thousands, was of more consequence, both to their present credit, and their future prospects, than the tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, of those great capitalists and proprietors, whose securities and rent-rolls are vested in the hands, and trusted to the management of the supposed Crcesuses of the banking trade. They were bankers, in fact, in whose hands what monied men would call "small sums" were kept: that is to say, with whom tradespeople, and others of the middle orders of society, were in the habit of entrusting the whole of that floating capital which their credit or their concerns rendered it necessary should be always at command; but which it was neither safe nor convenient to keep in their own bureaux. The number of families, therefore, whom the sudden stagnation of these resources must have thrown into perplexing difficulties, or overwhelmed with dismay, could not but be very considerable; as the dejected and anxious countenances of the multitude gathered around the doors, the day after the suspension of payment was declared, sufficiently evinced: and when the secondary and remote action upon those who, in the complicated chain of trading connexion, were implicated with the immediate sufferers, is considered, it cannot be at all surprising, that a very extensive emotion should have been awakened. Nor, when it is recollected how many banking-houses there are in this

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metropolis similarly situated, with respect to the description of their transactions, and standing in no respect upon any higher grounds of credit and reputation, than the firm of Marsh and Co. had, for several years maintained, will it seem other than in the course of things, that an eager run of alarm and apprehension should be made upon the minor banking-houses, in general; and that one in particular (though deficient, perhaps, in nothing but immediately-availing resources to answer such unexpected demands), should have been obliged, a few days after, to follow the ominous example of avowing a temporary inability to answer such importunate claims. The wonder is rather, that more were not reduced to the same dilemma.

But these were, in reality, the slightest of the causes, which excited the general interest and discussion "The extraordinary conduct of the partner, Mr. Fauntleroy" (to adopt the language of the firm itself, in the public announcement of their *temporary* suspension of payments), which was the immediate, and, for a while, supposed to be the *only* cause of failure, gave a direction to the general sympathy, more honourable perhaps to the social character of the public, than consoling to the conscious feelings of those to whom it was directed. "It was the crime of an individual," it was said, "not the default of the general firm, that had produced the calamity, whatever might be its extent; and the partners were joint victims, not principals or voluntary agents, in the ruin." Nor were there wanting among the suffering creditors themselves, those, who expressed more compassion for three respectable families, hurled from esteem and affluence to distress and degradation, than for their own pecuniary embarrassments and losses.

The part that was taken, through the medium of the public press, to extend this feeling, is so fresh in remembrance, that it need not here be noticed, if it werenot for the importance of warning the public against the uses that may be made, as they are attempted to be made, of every discrepancy of that important organ, of its conduct in this particular.

The rival eagerness of the numerous agents of that press to seize upon every flying rumour, that can gratify the avidity, "both of the great vulgar and the small," for mysterious anecdote, personality, and chit-chat (rather, perhaps, than malignant) slander, did most assuredly, for a while, blacken, much beyond the measure of equity and truth, the character of the unfortunate culprit. Accumulated charges of profligacy and prodigality were heaped upon the character of Mr. Fauntleroy, sufficient to have broken the backs of all the banking firms in the metropolis. To support his luxurious prodigalities, it was supposed, the enormous and undoubted forgeries had been committed; and Messrs. Marsh, Stracey, and Graham, together with all who had confided in them, were involved in ruin, by the unprincipled dissipation of the managing and confidential partner; who had appealed to forgery, when other resources failed, to supply his criminal indulgences.

To suspect those partners of having been accessory to the dissemination of these statements, would be as unauthorized, as it would be uncharitable; but surely it may not be improper to inquire whether, if they knew them to be untrue, they were not called upon, to discourage and contradict them? If the press was misled by gaping newsgatherers, who, like the spies of a distempered government, must have credulity or invention to make out a tale, if they mean to get bread by telling, — it was as open to them to confute the exaggerations, as it was, to the gleaners and glossers of the random gossip of clubs and coffee-houses, to give them ephemeral currency.

But, perhaps, they may answer (for they might answer truly) that it was better to leave misrepresentation to its natural course—to let the lie of the day gossip itself out of breath; for that Mr. Fauntleroy, in the end, would be any thing rather than injured by the exaggerated colourings of his crime.

That such has been the result, is sufficiently obvious: that such must, ultimately, be the case with respect to all the aberrations of a *free press*, recollection and reflection will demonstrate: it is only inasmuch as it is *not free*, that the press can be permanently or ultimately injurious, even to those whom it wrongfully assails: for the day of reaction, *if it be free*, is sure to come; when the very wrongs it has committed will become graces.

Whence, but from this very cause, it

may confidently be demanded, has arisen that very general and very liberal sympathy expressed for the impending fate of Mr. Fauntleroy?

Far be it from the thought of every friend to the essential justice of humanity, when the life of a fellow being is at stake, to step between the pleading pity of the public, however excited, and the attribute of mercy which "becomes the throned monarch better than his crown," and to which that sympathy appeals. But, assuredly, it may be said, without detriment to such appeal, which may be urged upon more cogent principles, that there is nothing, in the naked case of Mr. Fauntleroy to distinguish it so broadly from those of many a wretched victim, who has been quietly resigned to the merciless penalty of a sanguinary law, without a sigh or an effort in his behalf, except from private and personal connections. It would be absurd to suppose, that the extent of the injury resulting from the crime, is the cause of the extensive sympathy exerted in favour of the criminal. Whence, then, has arisen this extraordinary sympathy, but primarily from those very exaggerations which the enemies of the public press, on every such occasion, would use as an argument for its suppression. It cannot be said that they had any influence in procuring the conviction. The Attorney-General found no political motive for availing himself of the prejudices excited; he repelled and discarded them, therefore, in a manner which, it is hoped, will be remembered as a precedent on all future occasions *whatever*; and nothing could be more candid and dispassionate than the whole proceedings. Mr. Fauntleroy, in fact, was convicted, as far as the *forgery** was at issue, upon his own evidence. He had most strangely recorded against himself, that he had committed a mass of forgeries, which should make the Bank smart for having injured the credit of his house. Let the Bank Directors beware, that in pursuing their victim to execution, they mingle, in their turn, no feeling of retaliative revenge. Some of them, perhaps, are members of the Bible Society; or, at least, occasionally say their prayers.—Let them remember, that in that short and beautiful

* The verdict, from technical considerations, was of necessity taken upon the uttering. But the argument refers not to the technicalities, but the general merits, of the case.

tiful formula, dictated by the author of their religion, and which sums up in a few words every thing, perhaps, which a Christian ought to pray for, there is a *clause of covenant*,—"forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us;" and let them remember that every man who pursues revenge (whether as an individual or a corporationist), every time that he pronounces this prayer, pronounces his own condemnation.

But to return to the cause of the general sympathy in behalf of the unhappy convict.—

It became evident from the circumstances, which came out upon the trial, that the character of Mr. Fauntleroy had been much traduced—that his crime, at least, was free from many of the aggravations imputed, by previous rumour; and it is now sufficiently notorious, that a part at least, of his plea of *palliation* is substantiated; that the monies procured by his forgeries, were not, as had been rumoured, profligately wasted in debauchery and extravagance, but were regularly paid in to the general stock, to support the else tottering credit of the concern. Hence, to the creditors of the firm, the aspect of the *onus* of moral responsibility, for the default, becomes essentially altered; and a question naturally arises, whether it was possible that the partners could be ignorant that *something* wrong was going on?—that the large sums of money, by which their credit was, successively, bolstered, were, to say the least, mysteriously obtained: whatever reasons they might have for not inquiring into the nature of the mystery. The public, in the mean time, in commiseration for the calumnies which had aggravated so unmercifully the offences of the criminal, extend their sympathies from the aggravation to the crime itself; and by a reaction natural to the innate, though sometimes slumbering, benevolence of the human breast, finding that the offender has not been so guilty as they imagined, forego their resentment for the proven guilt.

Nor does the current of considerate inquiry pause even here. General conclusions, "of great pith and moment," are, not unfrequently, the results of the attention excited by individual occurrences. The eyes of the public seemed to have opened, at last, to the conviction, to which reason and humanity ought never to have been blind, that the punishment awarded is too heavy,

and disproportioned* to the offence:† while the press itself, partaking of the reaction, urges on the prayer of mercy and forbearance; and chimes in with, and diffuses, the general sentiment, that those only who have shed the blood of man, should pay the price of atonement with their blood.

This then, and not any peculiarity, in the particular case itself, is the true ground of petition for the life of Mr. Fauntleroy.

The necessary limits of this essay render it impracticable to enter, at large, into all the important considerations involved in the general subject; or to amplify upon the axioms, however capable of illustration,—that all unnecessary punishments by death are no other than legalised murders;—that murders, by the law, are, in fact, much more enormous and atrocious stains upon national character, than murders against the law;—that the latter are the crimes of individuals only; the former are the crimes of the state; and, as far as the nation can be regarded as assenting to such laws, are the crimes of the nation at large.

But the best way, perhaps, for the petitioners to fortify their plea is, by appeal, not to Scripture and Christianity (more talked of than revered in matters of government and legislation!) but to the politician's creed, expediency. This is, in fact, and, perhaps, for ever must be, while states and legislation last the load-star of judicial enactment. Our constitutional lawyers well know, though the surly lexicographer, who still from the sepulchre dogmatizes over our language did not,‡ that the object of punishment

* It was justly observed in a morning paper (the Herald) of the 18th, that the moral offence of forging a deed or bond, or other written instrument, is in no respect, at all greater than the stock-jobbing trick of forging foreign news-papers, or printed documents and despatches, to defraud the buyers and sellers in the Stock Exchange. The turpitude undoubtedly is just the same. The objects in both instances are fraud and robbery: nor can reason, or morality, discriminate or suggest a difference, whether the plunder be perpetrated by stationer's or by printer's ink.

† "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." We know of no other law of punishment by death, that can exist, in a truly Christian country.

‡ See the miserable misinterpretation of the word *punishment*, in Johnson's Dictionary.

ment is not revenge, or even atonement, but prevention. "You are not hanged," said the judge to a remonstrating convict, "for stealing a sheep; but you are hanged that sheep may not be stolen."

The question then resolves itself into this, "Does experience of the past, or does what we know of the prospective passions and apprehensions of human nature, indicate that the punishment of death is an adequate, or the most *likely* preventive of the crime of forgery?" To the first part of this inquiry, the reply is obvious. Forgery has increased, and is increasing in despite of the sanguinary severity of the law;* and the crime, always, of necessity, confined to the comparatively educated classes, has kept climbing upwards, in the midst of increasing executions, till it has tainted some of almost the best families in the nation. It is a crime of gentlemen. And though, in all sane and moral estimation, the higher the rank of the offender, the more atrocious and unpardonable the offence; yet, *legislating for prevention*, we should consider only the motives of apprehension that are likely to be operative on the classes to whom the legislative prevention is to apply. Now, is the fear of death, the most powerful of preventive motives in the minds of gentlemen? Should we acknowledge as a gentleman, or as worthy of gentlemanly association, the man whom we believed to be as much in dread of death, as of a life of branded infamy and degradation?

It may be true indeed that, when it comes to the pinch—when the executioner and vital extinction are immediately before our eyes,—that the instinctive shrinking—the fearful clinging to mere consciousness and sensation, which belong to the frailty of our nature, may bow almost the proudest spirit; and life, upon almost any terms, may appear preferable to immediate dissolution.

"For who would lose,
"Tho' full of pain, this intellectual being,
"Those thoughts that wander through eternity?"†

But for objects that are viewed in prospective distance, we have different and more reasoning eyes; and to the educated mind, familiar to the proud

decencies and respectful distinctions of society, to die, to cease to be, to bid an eternal farewell to the embarrassments and anxieties that surround us—to the privations, the expulsion from the accustomed sphere of association that menace us, appears but a trifle, in comparison with the degrading toil, the branded front, the stigmatizing fetters, the felon's sordid garb, the wretched pallet, the noisome dungeon, and, worst of all, the contemptuous exposure and brutified assimilation, to which a less sanguinary code might condemn the educated and sensitive offender. It is, in fact, to avoid the *lesser* degradation, that the offence of forgery is frequently committed—that it was, as it appears, committed in the case in question. How horrible to imagination the *greater* which reason would therefore commend as the expedient of preventive legislation.

But there are still other subjects connected with the case under discussion, which, as far as the security of property is concerned, are scarcely less important, and, in political consequence, may, perhaps, be more widely operative, than that which has preceded, is, in reference to moral justice and humanity: the subjects of the banking system, as regulated and acted upon, at this time; and of the projected association or joint-stock combination of land-holders and capitalists, already talked of, as likely to arise out of the recent failures.

The latter part of this subject it is impossible now to enter upon: though it involves considerations of the deepest importance, which, perhaps, there may be occasion to resume more particularly hereafter. Neither can the former part be discussed with the amplitude it demands, at the end of so long an article as the present. But, assuredly, the question ought seriously to be weighed, whether the failure of a London banker, or of any of those bankers who pay no interest on the money deposited for *safe custody* in their hands, ought to be placed by the law of the land on the footing of ordinary bankruptcies?

Where two, three, or four per cent. is given by the country banker, (and there have been some, who have even professed five), they become no longer the mere trustees and agents of their customers, but, to all intents and purposes, traders, who deal in money, upon the implied common-sense condition, that they should use the borrowed capital, for the use of which they pay, in *speculations*

* In Scotland, where it is not punished with death, it is much less frequent.

† Which thoughts, by the way, in the generality of cases, when the crisis is at hand, may naturally enough increase the horror of dying.

lations from which a still higher interest may be expected; and are entitled, undoubtedly, to the same commiseration and lenity, when their ventures fail, as dealers of any other description. But the banker who proffers no interest for the money entrusted to his care, stands in a very different point of view. He has no right to speculate with a capital which is not his own, and was never lent to him for the purpose of speculation: nay, to speak with due correctness, was never *lent* at all. It is merely put into his hands upon an implied stipulation that it shall be forthcoming, whenever occasion shall call for it. The only profit, therefore, which he has any right to make from it, for the support of his establishment, and the remuneration of his care and trouble, is that which may be derived from the discount of short bills, with good and safe endorsements, and other like securities, that can be available on brief notice, in such proportions as to answer all probable demands. And is not this enough? — to make that legal interest, upon the capital of others, which the fair-dealing capitalist (for we say nothing of the gamblers in stocks and loans) is content to make of his own. If they confined themselves to this honest and implied use of the money trusted to their care, and were content to live, as other dealers who have common prudence and honesty do, within the compass of their regular incomes and profits; a hard run, from panic or other exigence, might sometimes, indeed, occasion a temporary stoppage; but absolute default and bankruptcy never could ensue. But if, on the contrary, they launch into extravagant and hazardous speculations, or live in a style of expensive prodigality, as if the capital they are entrusted with was their own, are they not swindling adventurers, and violators of their trust? and ought they not, when failure consequently results, to be treated as other swindlers and violators of trusts are treated?—to be punished as criminals, instead of being protected and commiserated as victims of mistaken calculation and the vicissitudes of fortune?

[Such are ——— Such were ——— (we change the tense with a trembling and regretful hand)—Such were some of the considerations which appeared to belong to the leading topic of the month: for we had little apprehension of an immediate execution—at any rate before the final examinations under the bankruptcy had taken place;

and we stop the press to crowd in our apology, when it is impossible to withdraw or replace the article.] △

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE appearance in that interesting department of your Magazine, the "Spirit of Philosophical Discovery," p. 339, of the results of a series of experiments made by *M. Flanguergues*, and published by *M. Zach*, for comparing the simultaneous indications of a *spirit* and a *mercurial* thermometer, when alike exposed to different temperatures, induces me to request to recall the recollection of your early readers to your seventeenth volume, p. 313; wherein is recorded the chief results of a series of experiments for a similar purpose, which I caused to be made in the open air, in the sun, during the forenoon, ranging from 12° to $85\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Farenheit, at Woburn, Bedfordshire, between the 13th of February 1801 and 1st of March 1802 (the day preceding the loss of the great Duke of Bedford); during which period, 1,152 comparative observations were very carefully registered, *viz.* at 9 h. A. M., 12h, and at 3h, 6h, and 9h, P. M.; but with occasional omissions, on Sundays, and some other occasions:—from whence it appeared, that, on only 197 occasions, or 17 per cent. of the whole, were the two thermometers found exactly coinciding. At 262 other times, or near 23 per cent. of the whole, the spirit stood higher than the mercury, but very rarely to the extent of 3° ; and on 693 others of these occasions, or 60 per cent. of the whole, the spirit was the lowest, on 53 of these occasions, to an extent exceeding $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; and, on one occasion, amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which the mercury stood higher than the spirit. On no one day through the whole period were the two thermometers found agreeing at the five hours of registry: on one day only did the mercury always stand highest; and only on four other days did it stand lowest, at each of the times of registering.

I mention not here, this recapitulation of my former paper, from any idea that my observations can vie in accuracy, deficient also as they are in range, with the observations in p. 339; but in order to mention, that, the differences indicated daily and hourly by my two thermometers, gave me not the least indication of any law of expansion, differing in the two fluids: but on the contrary, these differences seemed explainable by the

the different facility or quickness with which the expansions or the contractions of the fluids took place; the spirit thermometer not indicating a *change* of temperature, until some time after it had taken place, as compared with the mercurial one; and the conclusion, I came to, has received confirmation, from the opinion M. Flanguergues has given in p. 340, *viz.* that *spirit* thermometers are totally unfit for nice or delicate experiments; they are, for the reasons I have stated, not even fit for the gardner's purposes, to which they are still often applied; and doubtless they have occasioned the over-heating and the over-cooling of many hot-houses and conservatories, by not, timely, shewing the changes towards these states of injurious extreme, which were in progress, through too brisk, or too slow a fire, in the stove.

I much wish some correspondent, who has access to the details of M. Flanguergues's apparatus and experiments, would inform us, whether due precautions were in every case used, to keep the temperature stationary, until the indication of the spirit thermometer had approached *as near to that of the mercurial one* as they would approach: for without these precautions had been used, but little reliance can, I apprehend, be placed on the results.—Yours, &c.

Howland Street, JOHN FAREY.
3d Nov. 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR:

CAN any of your correspondents inform me, either by letter, or through the pages of your Magazine, at what time a portrait painter, of the name of B. Short, practised his art? The dresses in the pictures, in my possession, painted by him, represent those worn in the reigns of King William, or Queen Anne.—I am, &c.

High Wycombe, JAMES G. TAXEM.
30th Oct. 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ORIGIN of PAPER-MONEY.*

MARCO POLO, the celebrated Venetian traveller, was the first who made Europe acquainted with the existence of paper-money, which the Mongols, masters of China, used at that period. They introduced it subsequently into Persia, where their notes were called *djaoo*, or *djaw*, a word evidently derived from the Chinese *tsiao*,

* From the Journal Asiatique.

which signifies the same thing. It is composed of the characters *kin* metal, and *shao* little, expressing *want of (coined) metal*.

It has been asserted the Mongols were the inventors of this financial contrivance; but the result of Mr. Klaproth's researches on this subject, laid before the French Asiatic Society, seems to prove, beyond contradiction, that the Chinese themselves were the original inventors.

According to this account, the first trace of it appears in the year 119 before Christ, during the reign of the Emperor *Oo-tee*, of the dynasty of the *Han*. The ministers of this monarch, in order to cover the increased expense of the state, introduced the *phce-pee*, or *values in skin*. These were pieces of skin of certain white stags, which were kept in the inner park of the palace. They were one Chinese foot square, and were ornamented with very delicate paintings and embroidery. Every great personage, on waiting on the emperor, was obliged to cover with one of these skins the tablet which they held before their faces, in the presence of the *Son of heaven*. The price of these *phce-pee* was about £12. 10s.; but it does not appear that they ever served as a circulating medium.

Ma tooan lin mentions that between the years 605 and 617, of our era, the general confusion in China had arrived at such a pitch, that a variety of things, such as bits of iron, cloth and paste-board, were used instead of money.*

At the beginning of the reign of the Emperor *Heean Tsoong* (about 807 after Christ), copper coin having become extremely rare, the prohibition against using vessels and utensils, of this metal, was renewed.† At the same time, the merchants arriving in the capital, and indeed all the rich families, were obliged to deposit their cash in the public treasury;

surey;

* And now dried cow-dung and sand, mixed; 7,000 of which fragile wafers, strung together, go for an European ducat; this *change*, we are informed, merchants are obliged to obtain; and the Chinese are so precise, that if *one* be broken, it must be replaced from another set.—Ed.

† The cause of the frequent scarcity of copper in China, originated principally from its being manufactured into images of *Foe*, and the saints of that religion. Indeed, as often as this religion was persecuted, copper coin was seen to re-appear in large quantities.

sury; and to accept, in lieu of it, bills, which were put in circulation, under the name of *feg thsian*, flying money. However, before the lapse of three years, they were compelled to suppress the use of this paper, in the capital; confining it to the provinces.

During the reign of *Thai Tsoo*, who ascended the throne about the year 960, paper-money was, then, so much in request, that in 997, the quantity in circulation was reckoned to amount to 1,700,000 ounces of gold; to which, in 1021, the value of 1,130,000 ounces was added.

It was, however, in the country of *Shoo*, now the province of *Szu-tshahooan*, that real paper-money, i. e. assignates, which assumed the place of money, without being guaranteed by any deposit whatever, was introduced by *Tshang Yoong*, in lieu of the iron coin, which was felt too heavy and inconvenient.* They were called *Tshee-see*. During the reign of *Tshin Tsoong* (from 997 till 1022), a kind of paper was current, called *Kiao-tsu*, or *changes*. They were payable, every three years; and each was equal, in value, to one ounce of pure silver. Sixteen of the richest houses had undertaken the management of this financial operation; but they, at last, failed, and gave occasion to a great many law-suits. Upon this the emperor prohibited private individuals from issuing paper-money, and established a government bank at *Y-tsheoo*. In the year 1032, there were 1,256,340 ounces in *Kiao-tsu* in circulation. In 1068, it was found, that there were forged ones among them; and the same punishment was decreed against the forgers as against those who might forge the government seal. Subsequently, and at various periods, *Kiao-tsu* banks were established in various provinces of the empire. The notes of one province had no currency in another. Often, too, the terms of repayment, and the mode of their circulation, were changed.

In 1131, under the Emperor *Kao T'zoung*, a paper-currency, under the denomination of *Kooan-tsu* (treasury bills), was emitted, to such a degree, that it caused the people to murmur. In 1160, still under the same Emperor, another

species of paper was created, called *Hoei-tsu*, or "conventions," worth from 200 to 1000 farthings, of which, in six years' time, an amount of nearly 44,000,000 of ounces, in value, was put into circulation. Besides these, there were the *Kiao-tsu*, and several kinds of provincial notes, which all together went on increasing so much under the dynasty of the Soang, that they continued losing in value, and the price of provisions rose, to a frightful height, notwithstanding all the shifts and contrivances of the government, to keep up the nominal value of their paper.

During the course of the 12th century, China was conquered by the Toon-goosians, who formed a new dynasty, under the name of *Kin*. It may be supposed that the long wars impoverished the country, and thus the new monarchs were likewise compelled to have recourse to paper-money, of which they created a species on the same plan as the *Kiao-tsu*. Their value was of 100,300,700,000 and 1,000 pieces of copper. The notes were exchanged every seven years for fresh ones, on which occasion the government deducted fifteen pieces of copper in every 1,000, to cover the banking expenses.

During the latter half of the 13th century, the Mongols became masters of China, and founded the dynasty of *Yooan*, which reigned from 1279 till 1367. Even before the entire subjection of China, their monarchs introduced paper money among the Mongols. But it was not till 1287, that they established a new species of this circulating medium in China, under the name of *Pao-tshhao*, or *precious paper-money*. From this time the quantity of paper went on increasing. A note of 1000 pieces of copper, of the years 1264 to 1294, replaced those of 5000, of the years 1260 to 63; and of those, of the years 1308 to 1311, 1000 pieces again replaced 5000 of the former. They were worth an ounce of pure silver, and the tenth part of an ounce of gold. By these constant changes, and the increase of paper-money, the country was at last entirely ruined, and the Mongols compelled to leave it.

The very poverty of the country, however, obliged the succeeding dynasty of the *Shing* rather to increase than diminish the *Tshhao*; and they even went so far, as to prohibit the use of gold, silver, and other precious things, as means of traffic. Nevertheless, the paper declined so much, that the people gave no more than

* The first iron coin was introduced, into China, by the rebel *Koong Sun Shoo*, who died, thirty-six years after Christ. His example was, however, not followed, till the year 524, since which time, it has been frequently in play.

than 13,000 copper pieces for 17,000 of paper; and in 1448, no more than three pieces of copper were given for a *Tshhao* of 1000; and this paper must, at last, have entirely disappeared, since history mentions it no more, after the year 1455. The Mandshoes, who have succeeded the Shing, being still ignorant of the golden rule, that the more a country is in debt, the richer and happier it is, have never attempted to introduce paper money.

In Japan, paper-money seems to have been introduced between 1319 and 1331, and is called *Kamee-zenee*. It has, however, never supplanted there the metal currency, and always represented a high value. It was yet in use fifty or sixty years ago; but, it is not certain, that it is so still.

Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADVANTAGES OF CHEAP COFFEE-SHOPS.

WHATEVER tends to increase the stock of knowledge amongst the great body of the people, I consider, ought to be encouraged. The Mechanics' Institute has been much applauded and much condemned; but I cannot help considering, that whatever may be its defects, information must, at any rate, be afforded to some, and few can be the worse for it. With this impression, I became a subscriber, although no mechanic, and, at present, I see no cause to regret my subscription.

But looking, generally, at the causes, which have led to the increasing inclination for obtaining information among mechanics in general, I cannot but consider the establishment of coffee-houses, I mean economical tea and coffee-houses, as having made a great change in the moral habits of the working classes. Residing myself a short distance from town, while my business calls me, daily, to various parts of London, I find these houses highly serviceable. Some months since, for the first time, I entered one of them, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and found two rooms quite full of various descriptions of persons, taking coffee, and reading books and papers of every description, without any charge but $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $2d.$ for a cup of coffee.

Another, called the Surry, in Union-street, Borough, with a very superior room, has a library of five or six hundred volumes, of the best works, at the service of any one, who calls for a cup of coffee, for which he is charged $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ On the tables, I found seven or eight daily papers, besides pamphlets sufficient

to amuse forty or fifty persons, who were so engaged when I first called. I also attended a discussion on some question of machinery, and felt highly pleased at the arguments used.

Another house in Clerkenwell is opened on the same plan, also one in St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand; and it is proper to observe, that the refreshments, in each, are excellent.

Now, Sir, these houses are, every night, filled, chiefly with mechanics and the middling classes, who here gain information at a cheap rate, instead of attending public-houses, formerly the only resort for young men. These facilities, which are daily increasing, in unison with the Mechanics' Institute, must at any rate give a taste for knowledge, which, I doubt not, in time, will establish a superior character for sobriety and talent amongst our mechanics.—Your's, &c.

A TOWN TRAVELLER.

Peckham, 16th August 1824.

[Our correspondent encloses the prospectus of one of these coffee-houses (in Union-street), where coffee is furnished at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a cup, or $3d.$ a-pint; and all other breakfast items in the same reasonable proportion; while four daily and eight weekly newspapers, and thirty-eight weekly and monthly publications, are furnished, gratis, for the amusement of the customers, together with a library of 500 volumes, including even such works as Rees's Cyclopædia, in forty-five volumes; Annual Registers from 1758, &c. &c. We regret that we cannot afford the space for inserting it entire. But we have since learnt that other of these cheap coffee-houses carry their intellectual accommodations to an equal extent.—ED.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir:

ALLOW me to request of any of your numerous correspondents, such information as they may be able to afford, relative to the origin and life of Edward Latymer, who founded schools at Edmonton and Hammer-smith, for the education and clothing of boys belonging to those towns.

In the deed of gift, by which he endowed the Edmonton School, which bears date the 20th of March, 1624, he is described as late of London, gentleman, and Sir Hugh Myddelton, Bart., is one of the trustees named therein; Edward Latymer may, therefore, be presumed to have been well known in his day (*noscitur e sociis*); a communication through the medium of your very excellent magazine will oblige

A TRUSTEE OF LATYMER'S SCHOOL.
Edmonton, 30th Oct. 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. ROWCROFT'S ACCOUNT of his JOURNEY from MONTE VIDEO to VALPARAISO : in two Letters to M. ATTWOOD, Esq., M.P.

HAVING arrived at Monte Video on the 31st March, I am now at the foot of the first or lower range of the Andes, near this city, with the snows of the lofty range peeping over them; a large valley or ravine ranging between them. To-morrow or next day I depend to set out, to mount and surmount these hills and snows, and to descend to St. Jago, in Chili; a passage on mules, without house-shelter, of about 300 miles, and expect to arrive at St. Jago in six, seven, or eight days, if not impeded by snow storms, which now, on the approach of winter, may detain me in the caverns some days; but I think not. The weather is very fine, clear, calm, and warm; and the fine grapes here only waiting one or two mild frosty nights, to ripen them for a general gathering. I was this day in a noble vineyard of 7,000 stout, standard, full-leaved, round-headed, bushy vines; each carrying thirty to fifty pounds of fine grapes, of which they make, badly, a middling wine, like Cape wine or Teneriffe.

Inclinations to the old system of habits, manners, religion, &c., still prevail in this state; and the young people, reformers, and creole and foreign improvers, are for the present put down by the old school of opinions; but as the women are now learning to read and count, and to read French too, and as the young men slip away to the schools and colleges of Buenos Ayres, America, and England, it is thought they will soon import the notions, follies, vices, and reformatations of these countries, and add them to their own.

An English cabinet-maker here offers to make them chairs and tables, which they have hardly yet seen; but the Catholics declare they will be heretic, and that they cannot go to heaven on them; while John Bull swears, that if he were to become ever so good a Catholic, he could not make them better, nor be himself a better Christian than London porter and gin have made him already; and so the chairs and tables are not made.

A Lancasterian school is abolished, and a subscription library is dispersed, to save it from burning. A Dr. G. (a navy surgeon) is here, with half-pay. He has moved much for four years, but is now put down; nor will they take either

his advice or physic. He expects he must quit; and being scientific and botanical, wants to go to Lima. He is of Greenock. Some Scotch may come here, and do well in agriculture.

This is the paradise for phthisis, asthma, consumption, and pulmonary fretfulness of the lungs and sternum. An arid mountain land and sandy clay, irrigated by water from mountain torrents, grows every thing well; but the natives are troubled by the disease of the goitre a good deal. In all this country, for 1,000 miles across, there is not one pane of glass and hardly a dozen windows (wind-doors), nor any hole in any three-foot sand-mud wall, for a rat to creep in or out of, but the open common door. Even the house of the Governor of San Luis (a long shed of one story) had no other orifice, for a room of sixty feet long, but the door of entrance; and there seemed no want of light, though the door was not six feet high, and the arched room more than twenty-six.

Birmingham and Sheffield send little here; and when a creole postilion sees our nails break, and not bend into circles, and our English iron, made at Buenos Ayres, snap on the road at every jerk, he exclaims, "Muy malo!" and is perhaps right.

All this 900 miles is, soberly considered, as to commerce, power, or politics, at this day, a "terra non," a nullity: neither population nor products worth a tusk, or the handle of an old bayonet. What it may be, 300 years hence, if a second Confucius should arise, I cannot say; nor do I quarrel with our preparing, now, to be its shopkeeping slaves then; as we are to others at this time.

Inclosed is a bank-paper dollar of Buenos Ayres—necessary in a country where silver abounds and grows for export only. Little plate is now seen here in common, and a very few bad iron or pewter spoons. About 400,000 dollars only are said to be now issued. The poor people, as usual, cling hard to a few solid dollars, and are afraid of every thing else in the country; even local silver coin and small old divisions of the dollars. These will pass little, if at all, beyond the precincts of the city; and they, with the other larger notes of the bank, occasion an agio of 3 per tola, in buying silver with them. The silver dollar at Buenos Ayres is 3s. 8½d. only—at which I bought all I wanted for a bill at sixty days' sight on London.

Expect to set out to-morrow (Saturday).
3 E

day). A snow-storm is now on the mountains. The vineyards here are quite intoxicating; and the grapes now beautiful. One, in the bed of an old mountain torrent, has a perpendicular bank of *even* soil of sand and clay, of thirty feet deep, and still a good bottom, and is a pretty sight. They have got the poplar in one walk sixty-six feet high, in less than ten years; and the willow—both which suit them; and the peach-tree for *fuel*, and the fig-tree; but no timber. The vegetation very strong, wherever they can have the *water of irrigation*, with which this town and district abounds.

The town is now, both men and women, divided into parties, for power, influence, politics, religion, reform, government, alliance, and improvement; which injures their quiet society: for they are naturally placid, easily content, and fond of society; having but little to do but to eat, drink, sleep, and game.

The Indians south of the river *Diamante*, which is south of the Tunuyan, are now in the town on good terms. I shall see them to-morrow morning. By treaty, when a party comes here, they are allowed three days provision for themselves and their horses. They like the fruits and productions of Mendoza; but will not take the trouble to plant them. They will differ but little in manner and appearance from the *Spanish Creole*.

Colonists, fit to be useful in labour and agriculture, could be transported from Buenos Ayres to this place for the small sum of five dollars each, by the muleteers, on their *returning* unloaded mules and horses; and be fed all the way, 900 miles, making the way in about sixteen days.

I was fourteen days on the road, going seventy miles about, and being detained two half days, and one four hours, working *very* hard all the way, and sleeping on the moor two nights; which is better than the accommodation any post house (hut) on the whole road can afford: and there are no others. Milk, eggs, bread, and even beef, are seldom to be had on the road; and I have not been able to swallow two ounces of this beef since I landed. Mutton is a curiosity, for which I am looking to-day to carry into the mountains.

The people I find gentle, honest, proud, polite; and all courteous, and well-mannered in speech and address. Their condition very destitute of all

accommodation, and much overloaded with dirt, and disfigured by rags and half-nakedness in their *every day* appearance; but I think they must, on the whole, be better off than our poor Welch and Irish; and that they have more means than they shew; as they have much more leisure and indolence than is good for them.

Every variety of pasture, common, moor, fen, sand, stony and plashing land, is met with; all wild with rank tufty grapes, *thistles*, brambles, mimosas, and acacias—indeed a land of *thorns*, of which a prickly pear, in all its varieties, including its gigantic forms, is the emperor. The whole was baked to a *brick* in the dry fine weather in which I passed it, which added to my torture in a carriage without springs. The horses are a sadly ill-used and degraded set of beings: what we call galloways. Our Whitechapel butchers would soon despise them. The oxen are better; but their beef is tougher, as they cure it, than hide leather.

This is the country to teach temperance, abstinence, plain living, and coarse feeding. All seem to use these, of all classes. Figs, fruits dried, wine, &c. &c. are carried on droves of hundreds of horses and mules 900 miles across to Buenos Ayres.

We must not attach a false importance to the present state of the lands south of the river Plate, and east of the Andes. They would be fitter spots for the Chinese and the Irish, Scotch, Welch, Germans, Swiss, and Piedmontese, to colonize, than either New Holland or Van Diemen's Land; but they cannot get them: and under Spanish prejudices and reglementos are perhaps best away; though the sky and soil invites much. Heaven seems to be connected with this earth, and the mountains the step to it: they have, however, slight shocks of earthquakes here.

The city of San Luis, the central spot of this line, contains 500 inhabitants, and the district round about 1,500 more, on a large breadth. The houses every where of thick mud walls, and no windows whatever—none seem wanted. Palaces and fine houses are *white-washed*; which is deemed a high finish enough. But all that the Spaniards do is *spacious*—has room. They are not cribbed so close as we are.

Seeing and being known at Buenos Ayres have been useful. It is the connecting point for Chili, Lima, Mendoza, and Paraguay, on which much turns just

just now; and they are the most active, speculative, competent, and capable people on this continent. I know *nothing* of England since I left it; and am anxious about it.—Yours, &c.

THOS. ROWCROFT.

Mendoza, April 22, 1822.

P.S. My battered and aching ribs hardly allow me to sit up; but I go about; and to sit seven long days on a climbing mule will not ease them.

*St. Jago de Chile,
30 leagues from Valparaiso.*

I HAVE reached this place this day, after a severe labour of nine days and nights in the open air, in unexpected snows, across the Andes, from Mendoza; after fourteen days' unremitting galloping for nearly 1,000 miles, across the Pampus from Buenos Ayres. We hear here of large French squadrons at Rio and Monte Video; and nothing but very dismal accounts from Lima. This country, too, is said to be discontented and uneasy. The expedition against the island of Chiloe has failed. The people are chiefly of Indian race, and strongly attached to their Romish priests and religion, and Spanish king. The country is a woody morass, and attempted, they say, at a season impracticable for military operations.

I have frequently complained of the wretched and useless quality of *all* the cutlery of Birmingham and Sheffield, from Teneriffe to Rio, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres; and here I find it as bad, or worse: but to-day am told that I am mistaken; that nearly all I have seen any where, and *all here*, is *German*, from Antwerp chiefly; and the country so crammed with this German and Flemish rubbish, that there is *no room* for English. It is the same with their *arms*, or military equipments: all or mostly German; and, my informant thinks, all very bad. A cargo of German and of English muskets were lately here on sale together, and at the same price: the German were preferred, only because they were *longer* in the barrel.

Trade is called *very, very* dull and contracted here, owing to the interruptions to circulation, transit, and consumption. I think Birmingham and Sheffield, on some good plan, with some *energy*, might *do more* than they do all through here. A knife I carry with several instruments cost, I suppose, at Birmingham (whence I had it), about 8*s.* to 10*s.*; would, they say, be worth here an ounce of gold, (£3. 10*s.*) Few, however, could be sold; and a small

parcel would bring them to four or five dollars, 15*s.* to 20*s.*

No reading-room or coffee-house, and no English papers to be seen here, but in private hands. I have seen no one yet, and know nothing of England since the 1st of January.

Buenos Ayres was worth my observation; and so, I expect, will be this place and country. The solitudes I have passed through, for nearly 1,200 miles, are more curious to observe than interesting or instructive in any way. People are of more consequence than sand or stones; however high the one may fly, or the others rear their rugged fronts. The sand flies here as dry as dust can be, at the edge of and *over* the snows, on the steppes of the mountains

All through this country, the rope, or string of ox-hide, serves the place of *nails*, and binds all their sticks together. The carpenter, the bricklayer, and the tailor are nearly unknown among them. Mud and boughs, bushes and brambles, ox-horns and ox-hides, serve them for all purposes. The destitution of any race of savages can hardly be *much* greater; but still the women, and the men too, have English calicoes and printed cottons for their Sunday wear. All *want* and all use *woollens* much; and the chief, or only domestic industry and ingenuity, is to spin and weave their own wool into blankets, petticoats, "*ponebos*," and saddle-cloths.

This is their harvest of grapes, figs, India corn, wheat, Chili pepper, *potatoes*, peaches, and apples; and is this year a fine one for grapes, after a very hot summer, which *we felt* severely at Rio de Janiero. From the 25th of March, at Monte Video, to this day, I have not seen more than one pailful of water, in forty days. The sun, moon, and stars have been my constant companions in all their utmost intensity of brightness: of these, eleven nights have been passed in the open air.

An unexpected snow of five days, *very early*, between the 17th and 23d of April, closed the mountain tracks, and made my passage, from the 27th to the 30th, very difficult, *precarious*, and hazardous. Several mules with loads and in saddles, fell down the precipices; but only one was killed outright. My servant's mule fell down the steep; but he, though a negro of courage, young, and active, and a good horseman, had fortunately quitted her, *through fear*, five minutes before. The common pass or track of the "*cumbre*," or *summit*, was closed, and we had to scale an unusual

and difficult height, which, thanks to our mules, we effected. My black, twenty-three years of age, strong, and six feet high, *walked* this, and did not expect me to get through safely with the mules. I do not regret the pain, privations, and fatigue, though I cannot make out clearly to you that they are repaid to me; and the *expense* also; though for nine days I had no use for money, a razor, or a napkin. The solitude of the Andes, for so long a course, is frightful.

We saw some guanoroes in small herds, and caught one heavier than a deer of common size; the flesh like full-grown Essex veal. I did not taste it, and can eat no flesh yet on this continent. Two hard eggs served me for nearly sixty hours; and when I came to the third, I could not eat a half of it. But I learned to smoke and to *relish* a segar, which would do *you* good to use. I did not feel the thirst or cold I was told to expect at all. The blindness of the excessive light of the sun on snow, below and above, fell on me from three to five minutes only. Many have suffered much more.

The wonder, surprise, grandeur, curiosity, difficulty, and danger were all less than description had made them; but something there *was* of *all*, which by many would have been much magnified.

The accounts of the *large* French squadron, in the South Atlantic, just received here excite much speculation, as they had, in the expectation of them, previously on the other side. The English here (not many) form little association or connexion together, beyond private acquaintance, and are said to compete *too eagerly*, and to detract much from their *general weight* by the reciprocal degradation of each other. There is no "*factory feeling*" among them; every one for himself. I am not sure that this is important, nor know how it can be avoided or remedied, but fancy I should *like* to find or form a different feeling, or at least *seeming*, at Lima.

Will the extraordinary and unexpected events of *last year* in Spain lessen the attachment, which still continues much here to the connexion, rule, superstitions, and priesthood of Old Spain? A few months more should shew this a little.—The cotton trade, perhaps of Glasgow and Paisley chiefly, appear to me to have their warehouses and agents, or shops and shopmen, in these countries, much the same as in Watling-street,

Aldermanbury, and Oxford-street; and to sell much on the plan and price of the ticket-shops; but my observation is not close enough to be quite sure that this is general.

* * * * *

I have nothing of mine since I left England; and, after almost a starvation of nearly five weeks, am stronger than ever; as a ride of sixty miles yesterday on a cart-horse and a foundered hack proves. These miles were galloped (with an interval of twenty minutes to dine on stale bread and rotten tongue, in the *road-rut*), in four hours. Then I stopped in the dark, to sup on one egg, and lie down on the *mud* floor of a hut of dry boughs and brambles, with an ox-hide door, and an *open* space *next* it, which let in the mountain breeze to fan a pan of wood ashes, and to drive away the smoke of the segar which I took on my mattress. Three eggs were the whole stock of the village, (Colina, twenty miles from the *capital*). No milk, bread, or cheese to be had, nor even grapes. Indian corn only. The price of the country is eight, ten, or twelve eggs for the eighth part of a dollar— $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ or $6d.$ Perhaps this is the price to strangers; I suspect they are never *sold* to any one else. Ten or twenty pounds of good grapes for $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ or $3d.$, but very few buyers, if any. The dogs eat grapes freely, *picking* them *carefully* from the stalk!

Your's, &c.

3d May 1824. T. ROWCROFT.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ON METROPOLITAN AUCTIONS.

AN auction is no new subject to desecant upon. Buyers of bargains were well ridiculed in the *Spectator*; and the eagerness of ladies (and gentlemen, too, for that matter), at a sale, when anxious to possess themselves of any article on which they had set their hearts, even bidding upon themselves, has before now furnished writers for the public eye with the means of amusement for their readers.

Unquestionably there is considerable pleasure to be derived from attending an auction, by a close observer, who goes there without the intention of purchasing, and who moreover is resolute enough not to be caught with a great bargain. The quick, ready eye of the auctioneer; his wit, if he has any, and for which there is great scope, though some of the present race are dull enough;—the contrast in the behaviour of his audience;—the cool and apparently

apparently indifferent manner of the old attendants and good judges;—the precipitation of the young and inexperienced;—the plots, counterplots, and manœuvres of various parties in the room to outwit each other in bidding for and procuring what they are in want of;—the remarks and opinions, right or wrong, of the talkative portion of the company;—the absolute sway of the auctioneer during the period of his *exaltation*,—are all fraught with much that is interesting and entertaining.

I have often smiled to see the pretty little tricks of some of the thorough-paced and well-known attendants at sales, to prevent dealers in the same commodity from knowing when they make a bid. These people seldom bid *vivâ voce*; for they will contrive to get between their opponent and the auctioneer, keeping an eye upon each, taking care that the one towards the auctioneer is not out of sight of the other bidder; with this eye they wink their bids most dexterously, while the opposing party will be looking about, and wondering who is bidding against him;—others do the thing with a silent nod;—another sort get quite out of sight, behind the pulpit, and tug at the auctioneer's coat-tail at every bid, to the great danger of his skirts, each pull going for sixpence, a shilling, or half-a-crown, as the case may be;—and others again will get on one side of the hammer-armed gentleman, and poke some part of his body with the end of a pencil, for the same purpose. With these, and with sundry other sorts of “inexplicable dumb show,” which is *explicable* enough to the auctioneer, I have seen great quantities of goods bought and sold: but there is still another sort, who go even nearer the wind than all these, and who, after looking at the goods, will leave a list of prices with the salesman or his clerk, who will buy for them, and then declare the name, when the party is not even in the room; but, in this case, they must be well able to trust the auctioneer, who would otherwise run them up to the extent of their price.

My last remark reminds me of a sad trick of very many auctioneers—that of *running*, as it is called. If they see a person eager and apparently determined to possess any article, they will run upon them; that is, declare higher bids, without, in fact, having any—thus urging them on; and they will do the same, if any thing is likely to go at

what they think too low a price. This, they would say, was *fair* to their employers; but it is hardly fair to the public. I have many times seen an auctioneer caught in his own trap, in this running system, being obliged to knock it down to his own surreptitious bid at last: he then either declares some fictitious name, or, pretending the buyer will not declare himself, puts up the lot again.

This, and the system of *rigging*, are the bane of sales, and are known to be detested by the honourable members of the trade. To many this *rigging* will want a little explanation:—It is when one man, or a set of men, make up an entire sale, or part of one; for all sales nearly are, more or less, mixed in this way: but in some it is carried to a shameful length. The goods, where there is a *rig*, whether furniture or otherwise, are generally either damages, or got up on purpose, in a shabby but showy way; and the owners of them, or their *puffers* (persons sent to keep up the price), are mingled with the company, watching and seeking whom they may devour; and, unfortunately, they are often respectable-looking persons, and have even females amongst them; for, alas! females are their principal prey on these occasions. If a lady seems desirous of any lot, she is marked down as a sportsman marks his game; and one will insinuate that the article is cheap at such or such a price, while another will keep bidding upon the lady. They will sometimes even affect to be generous, and tell the dupe, after having got a good price, that if *she* wants the lot, they will give it up to her, and so forth. It is incalculable how much is done in this way, especially at the west end of the town, and principally in furniture, as could be avowed by numberless sufferers. One caution I can give persons against these sham sales, if they happen to read the advertisements in the papers; which is, that such advertisements are generally more flowery than others, though most of them are flowery enough; and you are invariably told, that you may have catalogues at the place of sale, and at the *auctioneers*; but where these auctioneers reside is never stated. Whenever this is the case, that sale is a *rig*, depend on it.

When there is a genuine sale, whether of furniture or other goods, the dealers in the article, whatever it may be, generally join together to purchase, making,

ing, in fact, a sort of combination among themselves to keep the prices down; and this is, perhaps, the only good reason that can be given in defence of an auctioneer's *running*, as mentioned before. But it is not always that he is aware of the existence of this combination, for each of the parties will in turn bid for the lots; but then he will never be opposed by the rest of his associates: of course, by this means they frequently get articles much cheaper than if they were in opposition to each other. It is technically called being in *the cab*: and after the sale is over the whole party will retire to a tavern, and proceed to *knock out*—another technical term for putting up the lots again among themselves, for they all mark their catalogues; and in this way many a poor Jew and Gentile will get their pound or two in a day without, in fact, really purchasing any thing. They are admitted into *the cab* by the large buyers, upon the same principle that the Indians are said to worship the devil—that of fear; for these men possess judgment, if not money, and would, therefore, if not admitted, make the others pay larger prices. When the *knock out* or second sale is over, the increase given upon the whole of the lots is collected, cast up, and equally divided amongst the whole of the party.

It is hardly worth mentioning the mock auctions of glass, china, tea-caddies, &c., which are held in shops in our most public streets; for almost every child is aware of the gross and barefaced impositions practised at these places, where the public is cheated of its money, and government of its duty.

A very curious sort of sale, common in the metropolis, is that of pawnbrokers' pledges, though even into these other property is often introduced; this sort of sale is principally curious from the very odd mixture of articles in a lot, which having been pawned together to raise money, are obliged by act of parliament to be sold together; take for instance the following lots from a catalogue which is laying by me:

"A patch-work quilt, a coat, and two bibles.

A pair of trousers, a set of fire-irons, and a petticoat.

A pair of boots, a table-cloth, and a necklace.

A shirt, a table-spoon, and an opera-glass.

A silk scarf, and a drawing in a gilt frame.

A Dutch clock, a rug, and two snuff-boxes."

And these are but a few strange mixtures; for much stranger medleys than these might be easily picked out, *ad infinitum*, from the catalogues of Eddes, Robins, and Machin. Many of the attendants at these sales are the children of Israel, who are dealers in every thing, from the most costly watch or article of jewellery, to the very lowest and most worthless description of cast-off clothing; all of which, the very best and the very worst, may be seen at pledge sales. At these sales the king's duty of five per cent. is paid by the buyer; and I have often thought that the clerk's perquisites, at the end of a large sale, arising from the fractions of duty, must be considerable.

In winding up these desultory remarks on auctions, &c., I can only say that whoever ventures into a sale-room should not only have money in their pockets, but judgment in their heads, or they most infallibly run a great risk of being cheated either by others or themselves.

J. M. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SHENSTONE and the LEASOWES.

FOR some time I have been endeavouring to obtain some such information respecting the Leasowes,* or Shenstone's Walks, as would at once be gratifying to my own feelings, and acceptable to the public. It was my wish to trace the general history of this interesting domain, from the time when it acquired its celebrity under the plastic hands of our pastoral bard; including its changes of proprietorship, and the attentions bestowed, or the neglects permitted, by each individual, up to the present time; and to add whatever anecdotes I might be able to collect, relating personally to the object of my veneration. But I have not succeeded so as to satisfy my curiosity, excepting as to the routine of dates; and a few scanty observations may serve, till better from some other quarter, shall claim more deserved attention. It is now but two years short of half a century since I first beheld this charming retreat of the muses;

* Leasowe, a common provincial term, is of Saxon origin, is often found in legal documents, and was never before, perhaps, so classically applied as in this instance. For these hints I am indebted to a friend.

muses; and no one day in the course of my eventful and protracted life, presents to my imagination so many vivid and welcome recollections. At that time Shenstone had been dead about fourteen years; and nearly the same length of time had been given to his progressive embellishments. I was then in my fifteenth year; and the spot itself bore some analogy to a blooming female of that age, advancing to loveliness and maturity. The sudden and unexpected burst of the expansive view from Mucklow-hill, which forms a part of the walks, prepared my mind for the enjoyment of what was to follow; and though, in after times, I have visited Richmond, Greenwich, Hagley, Envil, Chatsworth, Matlock, and Hawkestone, yet none of these captivating spots seemed to possess half the beauties which my young fancy so exquisitely enjoyed in this juvenile excursion.

I had read Shenstone's poems with eagerness and delight; their simplicity rendered them intelligible to my youthful capacity, and their beauty had engaged my admiration—but I had seen no description of the Leasowes; nor had we any guide, to create an artificial excitement, by pointing out their real or imaginary charms. Every change in the scenery, and every one of the ornamental objects or inscriptions, came upon us unexpected and gratifying; and all the fabled perfections of Arcadia seemed here to be more than realized. I felt the most ardent admiration for the man who could produce such a magical influence in my mind; and the moral feelings, excited by these commentaries upon the book of nature, were too exquisite to be ever obliterated. The natural beauties of the place were conspicuous and captivating; and the nice adaptation of the embellishments—the sweet appropriation of the inscriptions,—all conspired to produce an intensity of delight, and the most enthusiastic emotions.*

We refreshed at the new inn, at the entrance of Hales Owen, a short mile from the Leasowes, and which was then occupied by the "blythe and bonny" Betty Taylor; who, after a fifty-four

years' residence, died July 12, 1822, and was succeeded by her widowed daughter, the respectable Mrs. Birch. For many years a good Sunday ordinary was provided for the visiting excursionists; and at other times, civility, good fare, and moderate charges, were, I believe, the standing rules of the house. Shenstone died February 11, 1763, and was succeeded in the possession of the estate by Edward Horne, Esq., who erected the new mansion on the site of the old one, and completed it about the year 1776. He also built the hot-house and walled in the garden, and quitted the premises June 1789. His successor was the gay and hospitable Major Francis Halliday; he made considerable additions to the house and the out-offices, and the elegant circular stone portico at the entrance was of his construction. He also built an elegant hermitage in the high wood, ornamented with stained glass windows, furnace cinders, cow-horn bones, horses' teeth, &c. Whatever might be the merits of this structure, it certainly did not correspond with the classical purity and chaste decorations which so well characterized every effort of the "farmer bard." The Major died June 6, 1794, at the early age of forty-five, and has a sumptuous monument erected to his memory in Hales Owen church, close by the side of the simple and unobtrusive urn, recording the spot where Shenstone's remains are deposited. In June 1795, Edward Butler Hartopp, Esq. became the owner of the estate, and held possession till July 1800, when it was transferred to Charles Hamilton, Esq., and he becoming insolvent in 1807, it passed into the hands of Matthias Attwood, Esq., who continues to hold it at the present time. Each of these gentlemen, I believe, with the exception of the last, kept up the spirit of the place, by a close attention to the requisite repairs, and the corresponding neatness which Shenstone had introduced and so well maintained; but the uncertainty of Mr. Attwood's tenure, being only on mortgage, or want of inclination, or both, occasioned the whole to sink into a state of ruin and desolation. Scarcely any traces can now be found that indicate the masterly hand of the inimitable projector; and the choked rivulets, the annoying swamps, the trackless paths, the entangled trees, the flut-ter, ancle deep, of decayed leaves, the mutilated figures, the obliterated inscriptions, and the half-closed entrances—all unite to sicken the heart that heretofore

* As the Leasowes, while existing in all their beauty, have been so amply described in publications of easy access, our correspondent will, we hope, excuse their omission, as well as some other curtailments, which necessary attention to variety in our miscellany render indispensable.—ED.

was wont to be exhilarated to rapture. The original expenses once incurred, a very little effort might have preserved those beauties, which now, perhaps, will be for ever lost. The improvements can no longer be distinguished, and the natural graces are sunk far below their original standard, in consequence of a ruthless and irretrievable encroachment.

About thirty years ago, the Netherton canal was projected, which was ultimately to cross the Leasowes by means of an immense embankment, and thus to despoil the place of one of its principal attractions. Had Shenstone lived to have witnessed this commercial innovation, it must have embittered his remaining days, or perhaps have terminated them by a broken heart. The canal was finished, and received the first laden boat, April 21, 1798; the embankment is 462 yards long, in a waving line; its greatest height at the centre, twenty-three yards. I have been told that Major Halliday was negotiating with the managers of the concern to have an elegant aqueduct constructed, instead of the solid embankment; but that his decease happening at the time, they took advantage of the suspended opposition, and pushed on the work, regardless of the irreparable injury to the sacred spot. Had such an erection been constructed as that at Chirk, in the same county, or that of the Pont y Cysylltan for the Ellesmere canal, where it crosses the vale of Llangollen, with all its grandeur of effect, it would still have been sadly out of place. But in its present state, a lofty and gloomy embankment, without any relief to the eye, entirely cutting off one-half of the grounds, the distant view of Hales Owen, and the adjoining scenery; the evil, in a picturesque point of view, has no mitigation.

Mucklow-hill is generally rated at a mile in length, and is very steep; supposing the rise to be three inches to a yard, this will give a total elevation of 146 yards; on this ascent are the Leasowes situated, taking a portion from each extremity, so as to leave about three-quarters of a mile for their extent. They run parallel with the turnpike road, contain about 115 acres, and an irregular walk, nearly bounding the estate, is about two miles in length. The general character of the whole may be thus comprized: the house is situated near the middle, the land above it contains an irregular glen or chasm running nearly down the middle, and below it

the whole swells into a more open expanse; where a few excavations and mounds of no great magnitude might collect the water into pools or reservoirs, suited to the limited size of the whole. Shenstone's excellent taste improved these natural advantages, in a style uniting elegance with economy; he made it a complete "*ferme ornée*;" but still it was a farm chiefly dedicated to utility. Perhaps about one-eighth or a sixth part might be allotted to ornament, and of this some portion might be considered as unavailable for purposes of agriculture, being on the sloping sides of the glades.

The present house is a spacious and noble edifice, and its appearance, from the valley or from Hales Owen is commanding and majestic; but it wants the charm of the original dwelling. It is the abode of the gentleman, rather than the retreat of the philosopher. Its magnitude is beyond the proportionate size of the estate; as its establishment could not be supported by the profits of its agricultural produce. It wants the characteristic snugness which harmonized so well with the taste of the poet. Before this change, all was consistency and correctness. Others had exceeded (and among them his neighbour Lyttleton) in elegant and costly displays of exuberant beauty and talent, suited to their gorgeous and splendid establishments; but to estimate their merits by their magnitude, would be reversing the order of sober reality. On viewing many of the extensive and useless domains with which the country abounds, with their sumptuous palaces and decorations, the friend of mankind can hardly repel the idea of their being, perhaps, in some period of their history, purchased by the oppression of the labouring poor—by the venal sacrifice of the public liberty—by the traffic of human carnage. The possessor may be free from the slightest shade of imputation; but the proprietary monopoly remains to be felt as one of the remote causes of privation and distress.

I know not if there be any engraving or drawing extant of the original dwelling attached to the estate: it would be interesting, as exhibiting the connexion of the whole, under the correct eye and sound judgment of the owner. Nor have I ever seen any sketches of the general features of the spot, or of the special beauties so luxuriantly scattered around. It is the more to be desired, that whatever memorials there may be of

of this description, should be collected and preserved; as there is too much reason to apprehend, that in a very few years, every vestige of these fascinating embellishments will be totally obliterated; and what was once so interesting and lovely, shall have no record but vague and unsatisfactory description. By the bye, is there any portrait of Shenstone to be found?*. On the 2d of June 1795, the estate came under the hammer of Mr. Christie, in Pall-mall; when Mr. Hartopp, from his taking possession, I suppose to have been the purchaser. Among the many allurements held out to the public, one was "That there were capital seams of coal of great value, under the whole of the estate, and which had lately been in part ascertained; that in some parts the coal crops out to the surface; and that a neighbouring colliery, distant but about a mile, contains a stratum not less than seven yards thick." In addition to these lucrative advantages, even the abominable canal itself is held out as "facilitating the intercourse with the first mart in the world, without injury to the beauties of the place." Bravo, Mr. Christie! Sad prognostications these of the future destiny of the genii here abiding! Haunts of Apollo and the muses, and of the rural deities—of sylphs, elves, and fairies! to be ransacked with more than Vandal desolation, and become the abode of the deformed Vulcan and the sordid Plutus!

The talent, the energies, and the social character of Shenstone, have never, I think, been fully scrutinized, nor faithfully appreciated. A popular, but anonymous, novel of the day, under the title of "*Columella, or the distressed Anchorite*," held him up by implication as a proper subject for banter and ridicule; with the idea of his being a peevish discontented bachelor, instead of a rural gentleman, or a contemplative philosopher. And his redoubtable biographer Dr. Johnson has, by the unsparing use of inuendo and surmise, tinged the mental portrait of the bard with his accustomed splenetic gloom. Surely no man was ever less qualified by natural disposition to sit in judgment on his admired contemporary. The contrast between them in taste and endowments was extreme. The one an

ardent admirer of the beautiful and uncloying simplicity of Nature; the other as artificial a composition of pedantic dogmatism and prejudice as can well be imagined. It does not appear that Johnson was personally acquainted with him, or that he had ever seen his charming retreat: or if he had seen it, would it have possessed any charms for his singular mind, at once so capacious and so contracted? "Whether," says he, "to plant a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate it where it will be seen; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken the plantation where there is something to be hidden; demands any great powers of mind, I will not inquire; perhaps a sullen and surly spectator may think such performances rather the sport than the business of human reason." Johnson, however, admits (but almost as though not coming from himself), "that the improvements were made with such judgment of fancy, as made his little domain the envy of the great, and the admiration of the skilful; a place to be visited by travellers, and copied by designers."

There is one broad insinuation, which certainly ought not to have appeared unless supported by something more than conjecture. "In time," says the biographer, "his expenses brought clamours about him, that overpowered the lamb's bleat and the linnet's song; and his groves were haunted by beings very different from fawns and fairies." There is no reason to assert that he was injured by his expenses. It is true, that his friend Dodsley represents him "as a man of great tenderness and generosity, kind to all who were within his influence; but once offended, not easily appeased; inattentive to economy and careless of his expenses;" this we may admit as coming from one who knew him; but it will not authorize a stranger to go to such conclusions as the surly biographer has drawn.

Whether Gray was intimate with Shenstone, I cannot tell, but the probability, at least, is that he knew him; and Johnson brings him forward to exclaim, "Poor man! he was always wishing for money, for fame, and other distinctions; and his whole philosophy consisted in living against his will in retirement, and in a place which his taste had adorned: but which he only

* The portrait of Shenstone is no "consideratum." It not only exists, but there is an engraving from it in Bell's *British Poets*, and other editions of Shenstone's works.—Ed.

enjoyed when people of note came to see and commend it: his correspondence is about nothing else but this place and his own writings, with two or three neighbouring clergymen, who wrote verses too." Well may the proverb say, "deliver me from my friends and I'll take care of my enemies." Was it a stain on the understanding of Shenstone to wish for fame and distinction? Milton was, I suppose, a blockhead when he talks of

Those other two, equal'd with me in fate,
So were I equal'd with them in renown!

Of Shenstone's powers as a poet, I shall say but little. But in this respect I agree with Johnson, that the School Mistress is the most pleasing of his productions; and I think it quite sufficient to entitle him to a conspicuous niche in the Pantheon of the British Muses. Could Johnson himself have written it half so well? could Burns have done it better? But whatever merits may now or hereafter be justly awarded him as a votary of the Muses, they are much more than equalled, in my humble opinion, by the combined qualifications displayed in adorning the Leasowes. The inscriptions alone, though so playful or classical, owe their bewitching interest to time, place, and circumstance, which are altogether so imimitably interwoven. It was his unrivalled skill to have united utility with embellishment, in a degree which no future imitator will perhaps ever attain. The man seemed made for the spot, and its beauties were half created by him. Other places may be found superior to this in extent and romantic sublimity, and perhaps equal in the milder graces of softness and distant variety; but till other Shenstones shall arise to adorn them with equal displays of refined intellect, the Leasowes (had they remained as left by him) would still have been unrivalled.

Yours, &c.

October 24. JAS. LUCKCOCK.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

OBSERVING that the greatest attention is invariably paid in your valuable miscellany to every subject that is in any way calculated to promote the welfare of society; and that the *Monthly Magazine* is a repository of many useful facts connected with that highly-important and ill-understood science, Education, I venture to address to you a few ideas, drawn from experience,

on a portion of that extensive subject which has been noticed in several of your later numbers; namely, Literary Societies.

As the most useful discoveries of every kind have at first met with opposition, it is not surprising that literary societies, composed chiefly of young men, who meet occasionally for the purpose of mutual instruction, by lectures and discussions, should meet with some opposition. We can forgive our grandmothers, poor old souls, for railing at things they have neither been used to, nor understand; but we can hardly listen without astonishment to persons esteemed respectable, while they delaim against spouting-shops, as they contemptuously term them, which, they say, merely fill young heads with self-conceit and love of wrangling. For others to be wiser than themselves, is considered a crime by many; and the real cause of much of the existing dislike to these institutions arises, I apprehend, no less from the knowledge they impart to their members, than from the power they afford them of conveying it forcibly to others. So far from debating societies tending to foster conceit, they evidently have a directly opposite tendency. Indeed, I know few means more effectual to take the conceit out of a young man (to use a coarse though expressive term), than a society of equals, by whom the manner, no less than the matter, of his discourse will be thoroughly examined. Impudence will still less be tolerated in such societies; and I do not find that a love of wrangling is at all conspicuous among their members.

In the present defective state of Education, Literary Societies of this description are a necessary supplement to scholastic pursuits. What does a youth of sixteen or eighteen know? what can he do, when he comes from what is called a respectable school? He can write a stiff hand, perform mechanically a few simple operations of Arithmetic, repeat Murray's English Grammar by heart, without knowing the meaning of a sentence of it, and translate, with difficulty, an easy French sentence. If he have been at a public school, he knows, at eighteen, nothing on earth but the hard words of two dead Languages, which he takes twelve years to learn, and one to forget. If he go to a college, in many cases he will learn nothing; or if he do study, and study hard too, he only increases his stock of hard words;

words ; perhaps learns a little Mathematics, a little bad Logic, and very questionable Moral Philosophy. He is then a man in body, but necessarily a child in other respects, never having had occasion to use any faculty of the mind, except Memory. In short, modern Education comprizes only a few of what ought to be secondary objects of attention, and teaches them ill besides. There are many exceptions, no doubt, in individuals, and (in one or two instances in the kingdom) in schools ; but the general rule is what I have laid down. Our Schools and Colleges were commenced by Monks for the education of monks, and under monks they still continue. It is painful to one's feelings to be forced to speak in such terms of one of the most important institutions of our country ; but those disinterested persons who have had the greatest experience, will be the first to allow and lament their truth.

Whatever, therefore, is most useful for a man to know, he must learn after he has *finished his Education*. His duties as a husband and parent, a professional man and citizen, must either be acquired intuitively, or learnt from the experience of ages ; if not, they will be performed without principle, or altogether neglected ; for to the due performance of them his scholastic education can afford him no clue. Now, it is the very sciences that relate to these most important duties that form the usual questions and lectures in Literary Societies. A man must read and think, if he would become a creditable member of them ; and they teach him to do both.

A young man, unaccustomed to use his faculties, can seldom learn to use them properly, by conversation alone, as then he has constantly an opportunity of changing the topic, of being silent, or of resorting to common place. Neither will he best learn, at first, to train his faculties by reading ; for independent of it being a difficult art, requiring some preliminary knowledge before it can be rendered useful or pleasant, there is a want of life and animation about it, and, to beginners, an excess of method. Literary Societies are not subject to these defects : they possess the animation and variety of conversation with the solidity and method of good reading. Indeed, the variety of Speakers, who each bring their different opinions, experience, reading, and reasoning upon the subject under discussion, joined to

the animation of the Contest, cannot fail in some degree of arousing the most torpid, fixing the most changeable, and even instructing the best informed. We read only on one side of a question ; but we must listen to all. The solitary student embraces one particular study, and cultivates one faculty of the mind only, frequently to the destruction of the rest ; but, in these societies, subjects of every kind come under our notice, and the faculties of the mind are all employed. We are under no temptation to admit trifles, or to hazard rash and inconsiderate opinions : we have a weekly inducement to think and to read, and an opportunity of being confirmed in our opinions, if they are right, and corrected, if they are wrong.

Neither is the art of addressing others a mean attainment ; and it can certainly only be acquired early and properly in such societies. Public speaking forms great part of the professional duties of the Pulpit and the Bar. To the Senator is it indispensable ; and that man must be low indeed in the Scale of Society, who does not occasionally, require it, and who feels not, and is not justly considered superior, to those who cannot express their thoughts to others.

The correct habits of reasoning thus acquired are applicable to every subject that can come before us ; and so far from deserting us in the affairs of life, when we leave our societies, are constantly increasing by our future observation and practice.

The moral advantages of these Literary Societies are seldom adverted to ; yet I think they will be apparent, on a moment's consideration. His profession is not enough for a young man : he must have amusements. Some persons prefer drinking, gambling, debauchery, or idleness.* We are of opinion that knowledge and morality are usually joined, and endeavour to make them both our chief amusements. We also learn to govern our tempers and passions by listening with patience while our most favourite opinions are doubted, disputed, or proved to be erroneous, and to treat with politeness all who are around us.

Thus, although we cannot help having received a bad Education, which is our misfortune,

* There are those, perhaps, who have reasons (of the two evils) why they should be preferred ; but they are not of the classes to whom our correspondent addresses himself.—Ed.

misfortune, not our fault, yet we are highly culpable, if, being sensible of our defects, we do not take the best means in our power to correct them. Under such circumstances, do these Societies hold out to us their friendly aid; and the modest beginner who strives after improvement, may be confident of receiving every attention in his earliest and most imperfect attempts to address them, and may learn much as a silent hearer.

These Societies still present another advantage over every species of Scholastic Education. In them we stand alone, equally responsible for our words and actions; neither under the birch and guidance of the pedagogue, nor the more indulgent guardianship of our relations and friends. Here we first learn to be men. To ignorance of the vital subjects, which form the life and soul of such Societies, may we attribute the lax morals and still laxer politics of the present day, and also that flickering brightness in one subject that we frequently see individuals possess, while they are in profound ignorance of every thing else, and which serves, like a taper in the gloom, only to make their darkness more conspicuous; and even the brightness of Genius, unbalanced by such principles and knowledge, is little better than the *ignis fatuus*, whose brilliancy leads its admirers astray.

G.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

Remarkable Phenomena of LUNAR and SOLAR RAINBOWS.

IT appears by an article in the *Edinburgh Star*, and which has been copied into some of the London prints, that a remarkably fine specimen of that rare phenomenon, the lunar rainbow, was seen at Middleton, twelve miles west of Edinburgh, on Friday the 1st of October, about ten o'clock in the evening.

The day and the hour (it is observed) determine of course the position of the

* We have received another communication on this same subject, or nearly so, from another correspondent, which it was our intention to have inserted till this came into our hand. As the quest of variety forbids the insertion of both, we have, contrary to our usual practice, adopted the longest: among other reasons, because the subject is treated upon more general principles, and affords a better field for discussion. We should suppose that our correspondent "G." cannot expect that *all* his positions should escape controversy.—Ed.

moon, as well as that of the rainbow. The beautiful meteor, when first observed, was fully formed, and the segment of a circle, which it described on a rather thick cloudy sky, every where distinctly and even strongly marked. It began to fade in a minute or two after being first seen, and had totally vanished in about the space of three minutes. The writer has not witnessed any solar rainbow the formation of which was so uniform and regular: but it had not the noble expansion of arch which distinguishes that meteor; and being of a dull sort of white, displayed no where its variety and brilliancy of colours. It may be observed, however, that owing to the surrounding darkness, the lunar rainbow, though by no means so striking an object, as that produced by the sun, is a far more singular, and much more imposing spectacle.

The writer then proceeds to observe, that "the *unfrequency** of this meteoric phenomenon has occasioned it to attract the notice of philosophers:" some observations on which have been handed down from remote, as well as from more recent times.

Aristotle is said to have seen two lunar rainbows in his time. Several other authors, such as Gemma, Frisius, Sennert, Snellius, and Dr. Plot, are said to have witnessed the same phenomenon. It is suspected, indeed, that some of these writers have been mistaken, and have handed down to us, in place of lunar rainbows, halos merely, or crowns round the moon; spectacles by no means rare. But since the beginning of the last century, observations much more certain have been made, which prove that the moon sometimes enjoys the privileges of the sun. According to the *Phil. Trans.* No. 331, there was seen, in 1711, a lunar rainbow, well coloured and well defined, in the county of Derby. M. Weidler saw one in 1719, weak indeed, and in which the colours could hardly be discerned. M. Muschenbrook saw one also in 1729, but no other colour except white was discernible. A yellow lunar rainbow was seen at Isselstein in 1736. It is mentioned, in fine, in the journal of Trevoux, of the month of August, 1738, that one had recently been seen at Dijon, very well coloured, only not possessed of the same variety of tint as those formed by the sun.

The publication of the above particulars has occasioned another recent occurrence of this rare phenomenon to be also recorded. It occurred, as it seems, six days only after that which was observed in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, when the observer was entering the town of Arras in the diligence from

* I leave the Scotticism as I found it.

from Cambray, at about eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th of October; and was "as *vivid* and distinct in its colours, and as perfect in the segment of the circle which it formed, as any solar rainbow which the writer had ever seen. There was also a second one fainter, as if it were the shadow or reflection of the other." This splendid meteor was produced, we are told, as indeed might be naturally inferred, on a thick rain cloud, which passed over the travellers as they entered the town; the moon, to the best of the writer's recollection, being at an elevation of forty-five degrees from the horizon.

But notwithstanding the reappearance of this beautiful phenomenon, twice in the course of six days, I am perfectly satisfied that it must be a phenomenon of such rare occurrence as to be worthy of particular record: since, though for many years of my life, and at several different periods, I have been in the habit of indulging a meditative mood in nocturnal rambles, and sometimes for whole nights together, it never but once presented itself to my observation. The instance in which it did occur was at the beginning of the autumn of 1797, between the hours, I should suppose, of ten and eleven; and the moon, then at full, being, apparently, in about the same point of elevation as in the instance of its appearance in the neighbourhood of Arras. The point from which I observed it was the middle of Durdham Down, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. The arch, though of smaller span than usually described by the solar bow, was very complete, and apparently very near to the full extent of a semi-circle. The prismatic colours, though by no means so vivid, were as perfectly discriminated and as finely graduated as those of the customary rainbow; and it was accompanied, as the solar bow pretty generally is, by an interior duplication of arch, more faintly reflected, and at the usual comparative distance. As I am not in the habit of recording meteorological phenomena, I took no particular note of the duration of this appearance; but it was certainly by no means so transient as those are described to have been in the notices to which I have alluded.

In speaking of these phenomena, my recollection naturally recurs to another, and, as it appears to me, still more extraordinary variety of the rainbow, which occurred during the latter part of

the summer, or beginning of the autumn of the last year, and of which I am not aware that any public notice has been taken: neither did I myself make any memorandum of it at the time. The object was, however, too extraordinary, and too beautifully sublime, for the remembrance ever to be obliterated from the tablet of the imagination. It was at the hour when, after a day of mist and rain, the sun was verging within a few degrees of the western horizon, and when the sky in the opposite direction was heavy with dun and dusky rolling clouds, while the vapours in the southern and south-western direction were deeply tinged with varied gradations of tawny and orange—that my attention was drawn to the phenomenon to which I allude: namely, a beautiful expanse of rainbow, forming as complete a segment of a circle as ever in any other instance I had witnessed; and of wider span than I ever remember to have seen in one so high above the horizon, and describing so large a portion of a circle: while, at the same time, the breadth of the stripe, if I may so describe it, of this meteoric arch appeared to be considerably beyond what is usual in ordinary occurrence.

But it was in the colouring of this beautiful meteor that its awful singularity principally consisted. Diversities of tint were indeed as conspicuous as in ordinary instances, and the places where the usual colours would be looked for, seemed to be as clearly marked; but instead of the prismatic varieties of contrasting hues melting and harmonizing into each other with evanescent gradation, the varieties exhibited in the bow I am describing consisted only of different shades of orange, tawny and red: without the slightest tendency to violet. Within the expanse of this burning arch (for such it appeared to be) was another of more faint reflection,—the shadow, as it may be called, of the one described: while the portion of aerial hemisphere included within this double span, from the fainter hue of the dunnish yellow with which the vapours were uniformly tinted, presented the idea of perspective distance; as though this duplicated arch were but the external and interior portal or gateway of the proximate wall of vapours, opening to a more remote horizon. The duration of this phenomenon was considerable: how many minutes, I will not venture to suggest; but it was long enough for me, after having gazed at it myself for some time with a thrilling and awful delight,

to collect the members of my family together from different parts of the premises, to participate with me in the contemplation of an aerial exhibition so splendid and so extraordinary.

The effect, indeed, was most singularly grand and impressive: so much so, that I could not help considering it as worthy to have found a place among the sublimities of the northern Edda, as one of the indications of that approaching *Twilight of the Gods*, when every thing is to yield to Surtur the black, the demon of consuming fire; and when the sun, the moon, and the deities themselves, are to be swallowed by the enormous jaws of the Wolf Fenrir, to make way for a new and more splendid creation. How easily might the Scald, or any other believer in that rudely wild, but magnificent scheme of superstition, have imagined, while gazing upon this phenomenon, that *Bifrost* (by which name the rainbow was by them distinguished), the beautiful arch by traversing which the gods held intercourse with the race of mortals, was already fired, and the twilight of desolation begun. N. B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE RATS OF HERODOTUS.

NOTHING is more astonishing in history, considering the limited communication that existed among the nations of antiquity, than the universal diffusion of the same fables and superstitions among them, while the knowledge they respectively possessed scarcely ever spread beyond the limits of their different empires. The more our acquaintance with the nations of middle Asia, extends the more we find this truth verified; and the reader will, therefore, not be surprised to perceive a version of the singular Egyptian rat story, related by Herodotus, contained in the ancient annals of *Khotan*, in *Little Bokhara*, transmitted by the Chinese; and a translation of which has been recently published in Paris by M. Abel Rémusat.

The following is the story of Herodotus:

At the death of *Anysis*, he was succeeded by a priest of Vulcan, named *Sethon*. This king greatly neglected the order of the warriors. When, soon after, a numerous army, commanded by Sanacharib, king of the Assyrians and Arabs, came to attack Egypt, none of the Egyptian warriors would march. The priest-king, alarmed at this refusal, and uncertain what resolution he was to take, entered into the temple of Vulcan,

and bewailed at the foot of the statue of the god, the misfortunes that threatened him. While he was uttering his complaints, sleep fell on him, and he dreamed that he saw the god standing by the side of him, and who, encouraging him, told him that with the help he was about to receive he should have nothing to fear from the Arab army. The king, trusting to this vision, assembled all those who consented to follow him, and marched towards Pelusium, which is the point from which Egypt may be entered, having with him, no soldiers, but a mob of merchants, artists, and tradesmen. He had scarcely arrived, when an infinite number of field rats spread in the enemy's camp, and in the course of one night gnawed so completely the strings of their bows, their quivers, and even the straps of their helmets, that the army, deprived of every species of arms, was compelled on the next day to take flight; and, being followed by the Egyptians, lost a great many people. In commemoration of this event we see, in the temple of Vulcan, a stone statue representing *Sethon* with a rat in his hand, with the inscription: "On seeing me, learn to reverence the gods."

The Chinese story is rather more curious, in as much as it tells us about a king of the rats, who makes the promise of assistance in his own person. But *au fait*:

A very numerous army of *Heeoang-noo* (Turks) was invading the kingdom of *Khotan*. The king of this country was too weak to oppose such an enemy. He therefore ordered a sacrifice to be offered to the rats of the desert, and begged them to be his auxiliaries. The same night he saw in his dream a large rat, which said to him: "you have claimed our assistance; prepare your troops to fight a battle tomorrow, and you shall be victorious!" The next morning the king attacked the *Heeoang-noo* unawares. These, thus suddenly roused, hastened to mount their horses, and put on their armour; but it was found that the harness of their horses, the clothes of the soldiers, the strings of their bows, the straps of their cuirasses, in short every thing made of wool or linen, had been completely gnawed and torn to pieces by the rats. Thus deprived of the means of defence, they fell under the blows of their enemies. Their general was killed, and the whole army taken prisoners. The king of *Khotan*, wishing to show his gratitude for so important a service, built a temple, offered sacrifices, and since that time the people never ceased to make offerings in it.

These

* Since the country was conquered by the Mohammedan Turks, and subjected to their religion, this worship of rats has, of course, ceased.

These desert rats seem to be formidable creatures, and we ought not to wonder if they had devoured the whole camp, soldiers and all. For among many stories of their voracity mentioned by travellers, we remember one in particular, which would have staggered our faith, did it not come from a respectable authority. M. Klaproth tells us, that during his residence at Irkutsk, in Siberia, in 1806, a report was received from the commandant of *Ockotsh*, to the effect, that an innumerable host of rats, having crossed the sea, had devoured not only all the contents of the government store-houses, but the store-houses themselves. This is certainly a most wonderful story; and although it is well known, that almost all the edifices in Siberia are built of wood, still even that is a substance too hard to be swallowed.*

Y. Z.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE MUSIC OF ANCIENT GREECE
AND ROME.

LONG and often as the subject of this communication to your excellent miscellany has been discussed, there still remains much to be said by those whose profession or taste, or both, have led them to its due consideration. Even the writers of this description have not exhausted, though they may have thrown considerable light on, a topic so interesting to the musical antiquary, and all real lovers of the harmonic art.

That the ancient Greek music was, in many respects, very limited, is beyond all doubt; and that it included little, if any, of what we deem science, elegance, and taste. We gain some intelligence respecting this particular, from the manifest fact, that the poet was generally his own musician. If it be asked, how it was, that, notwithstanding the constant union of the two arts in the same individual, music had an effect, in Greece that it never produced elsewhere; the answer is, that simple and undebauched as were the minds of the Greeks, their music was equally so. Its attributes were principally confined to loudness and softness, rapidity and slowness; and of melody, it possessed scarcely more than rhythmus and a diversity of modes. Hence, the inferior as well as the higher ranks were qualified to understand, and take an interest in, its tones and transitions, and to be susceptible of

its intended impressions. To these causes of the effects of which we read, are to be added the power of habit, the dignity then universally given to music, and the great and important occasions on which it was constantly deemed worthy of being employed. The public weight, the impassioned urgency, the national interest, connected with its performance, acted unceasingly on the minds, as well as on the nerves, of men, and the impress of its intonation became, as it were, vernacular; the peasant and the artisan, no less than the legislator and magistrate, were charmed with its appeals to their sensibility; and stocks and stones, as probably were the lower orders compared with the refined classes, we cannot reasonably be surprised, if poetry gratuitously magnified the effects of the Grecian lyre into a power to move rocks and trees, and lead, at the pleasure of the musician, the wildest savages of the woods "when he would, and where."

It appears, Sir, to me, that the only proper guide to a just conception of the Greek music is, perhaps (after all that has been said and written on the subject by the moderns), the evidence of its effects, as deducible from the accounts that have come down to us, through the media of the ancient poets and historians. If this be unsatisfactory, where shall we seek for better proof? In vain should we apply to the musicians of later times, for an illustration of the subject. Their professional education constitutes their prejudices, and in regard to this point, obscures, rather than illumines, their judgment. The inquiry involves too extended an information, demands too profound and distant a study, to fall within the mental sphere of persons whose lives are devoted to the cultivation of a science, the exercise of which, unlike that of poetry and painting, is as independent of political economy, history, and the *belles-lettres*, as it even is of its own element—the philosophy of sound.

To whom, then, shall we resort for light on the question respecting the nature of the Greek music? For intelligence on the ancient state of the science, must we travel out of the science? Yes—to legislators and philosophers we must apply. From them we shall learn, that music was the most dignified when she was the most simple; that as nature is superior to art, so the plain, uncomplex compositions of the Greeks, whether they were harmonical,

* That is, in great quantities: for it is notorious that rats do swallow some.—ED.

or purely melodial, transcended in their effects the productions of the moderns; and that, so far as the consideration of effect is to be admitted into the discussion, their music was superior to ours.

Whatever the precise nature of this music might be, it is extremely natural to suppose that, together with the other arts, it descended to the Romans; yet, according to Cicero and Quintilian, their country was not originally indebted to Greece for music, but had a music of its own. Flutes and harps cheered the festivals of Numa; the *carmina* of the *Salii* were accompanied by the sounds of the sacred shields, on which the time of the melody was beaten; and Servius Tullius established a military band, consisting of horns and trumpets. However, no particular or satisfactory history of Roman music is to be found; and whether the want of such a history be much to be regretted, we may fairly doubt; for, probably, there would be little for its author to relate, either respecting its theory or its practice. Roman music, as an excitation to mirth, appears, for a long time, to have been limited to private use. Livy, at the beginning of his seventh book, speaks of the *ludi scenici*, and also more than insinuates, that music was *piously* employed, when he tells us, that in the time of a plague, the Romans sent to Tuscany for better musicians than their own, in order to appease the divine wrath. The inevitable inference from this circumstance is, that whatever advance the Romans had then made in music, was considerably exceeded by the progress of the Tuscans. This position is further sanctioned by the discovery, in modern times, of some musical instruments of ancient Etruria; instruments apparently superior, in construction and in effect, to those of Greece and Rome.

To look back upon the music of ancient Rome, inferior as probably it was to that of Greece, is to behold an art charming in its essence and character, farther exalted by its union with the sublimity of its sacred sister, Poetry, and the magnificence by which its public performance was attended. No spectacle of modern times is comparable to that of the Roman theatre. We have nothing that the mind, for a moment, can place by the side of that splendid combination of music, poetry, and painting; dress, dancing, and personation; which filled the ear, dazzled the eye, and swelled, decorated, and gave enchantment to, the gorgeous scene. Per-

formances in uncovered theatres, capable of containing scores of thousands of spectators, required the junction of almost innumerable instruments; and the sounds of these were fortified by metallic vases, and the stupendous *organum hydraulicum*, or water organ, suited, by its magnitude and power, to the vast area required to be filled. The dramas represented in these prodigious edifices, were so suitable to the dimensions of the stage for which they were prepared, that all the intended delight was excited in the multitudinous spectators, and created an applause, the loudness of which Horace compares to the sounds of the forest of Garganus, and to the Tuscan sea roaring in a storm.

The Roman music, it is obvious, was of a coarser description, and depended for its effect, more on the immensity of its volume, than the music of the Greeks. It operated more powerfully on the sense, but had not equal influence upon the passions; it was less refined, without compensating that disparity, by varying and commanding in any superior degree, either the stronger, or the finer feelings of our nature.—Yours, &c.

Oct. 13, 1824.

MUSICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PERPETUAL FIRE on the SHORES of the CASPIAN SEA; from the Memoranda of a recent Traveller.

THIS surprising phenomenon is found on the peninsula of Apsoheron, twenty wersts from Baku, and is justly considered as the greatest natural curiosity in the south of Russia. I visited it. There is the burning desert of Lybia, with subterraneous flames breaking forth in various places of its surface, arising from the exhalations of the naphtha with which it seems to be every where impregnated. There are similar fires in other parts of the world, as for instance, in the *Bashkiri Ural*, near the *Sulp-Oul* (village) on the rivulet of *Mangishlak* (according to Pallas), and another on mount *Klashna*, near the village of *Lapatar*, on the *Slanika*, in Wallachia; but of these, tradition has preserved the origin, and we are told, that at some late period, the lightning having split the superstratum of the earth, it produced a vent for the subterraneous vapours, which it kindled at the same time. Of the origin of the fires near Baku, however, we have no clue, and although it is not probable that they have burned there from the beginning

beginning of the world, their beginning is hidden in the most remote antiquity.

The sudden appearance of those fires, in an age when natural causes and effects were little known or understood, must of necessity have created the idea of a miracle, and was perhaps the primary cause of the adoration of this element among the Medes, with whom it seems to have originated. The blind zeal of the Moslems has destroyed the mysterious receptacles of the sacred element of the Parsi in the east; the wonderful fire-pillars of Baku alone have resisted their depredatory fury. The temple built over it, and which is probably one of the most ancient monuments of human worship in existence, is still preserved by the remnants of the ancient Parsi, or fire worshippers, who, although scattered over the extensive plains of Persia and Hindoostan, repair to the Caspian Sea to offer up their adorations to the symbolical representation of their creator. But this temple is no monument of architectural skill; it consists of a simple square stone building, with an altar in the centre of it, from which the sacred fire issues forth, and illumines with its mysterious flame the dingy walls that surround it. The flat roof is supported on four pillars, likewise enveloped in flames, which are conducted into them by means of pipes. The roof supports a small belfry right over the altar. In the darkness of the night this temple may be seen from a great distance, and its effect is indescribably beautiful.

Within the walls with which this temple is surrounded are several small stone houses, and a small garden, the abodes of eight Parsi monks.* Previous to their beginning their worship, they strike once against the bell, after which they prostrate themselves before the altar. After having lain there for some time, they rise, strike again against the bell, and thus terminate their religious rites. Previous to their eating or drinking, a part is thrown into the fire; and as they abstain from all animal food,

there is nothing disgusting in this ceremony. They seem to entertain a great attachment to animals, especially dogs, of which they keep a great many, treating them as companions and friends. The Parsi are not free from the weakness of considering their religion as the best, and themselves as the elect of the Almighty, and the purest of mankind; and why should they—more than the votaries of every other religion? They seem, however, to carry the principle of self-estimation a little farther than other sects, since they are apprehensive of contamination even in speaking to strangers, and endeavour to secure themselves against it, by muttering certain prayers during the intervals of conversation. They seemed to be displeased on our attempting to cook our provisions near the same fire with them, and, out of regard to their prejudices, we removed to another. But even at this distance they appeared to be fearful of our impure influence, for in passing by us with some water they had been fetching, they called out *Brama!* repeatedly. It is possible, however, that I may wrong them in this instance, and that it was a sort of worship they offered to the liquid element, which in ancient times, at least, was considered as a divinity by many of the followers of Zoroaster. The air in the temple, and the surrounding precincts, was exceedingly hot, on which account the monks were almost naked. In former times, the monks frequently performed singular vows, such as standing for twelve months or longer on one leg, or in any other forced position. These fooleries have, however, ceased long since. But still they endeavour to keep the female sex from access to the holy fire, probably from a fear of being disturbed in their religious feelings, or being led to unholy temptation.

These monks are remarkably clean in their persons and dwellings. They seem to be equally exempt from superfluity and poverty. Their cells are also lighted by the natural gas, which they easily extinguish by covering the orifice from which it issues. The garden is on one side of the enclosure, and its verdure is as pleasing to the eye as its shady walks are refreshing in the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, and forms a pleasing retreat for those recluses.—The naphta which is collected in the vicinity of this temple produces to the crown an annual revenue 200,000 rubles.

Y. Z.

* The Europeans call them Guebers, like all the other worshippers of fire; it is a corruption of the Persian *Giour*, with which they designate not only the Parsis, but all others who are not Moslems. Thus they call the Russians *Sare-Giour* or *Guebr*, i. e. light brown, strangers or idolators, probably on account of there being fewer people with black hair among them than among the natives of Asia.—*Note of the original.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

YOUR last number contains a paper, "On the nature and efficacy of a new principle for improving the sailing properties of square-rigged Ships," by Mr. Miller, on which I beg leave to offer a few remarks; and, to save room in your valuable pages, shall number the paragraphs, so as it may at once apply to the subject:

1st.—That "the rigging of ships has not undergone any alteration, during two centuries, on scientific principles," may be correct, but the *art* has certainly undergone many alterations on experimental principles.

2d.—Whether the patent stay-sails be a real improvement or not, I shall not attempt to discuss; but the benefit which would result from being enabled to do away with them altogether is unequivocal, and so likewise is the desirableness of all those improvements which Mr. Miller enumerates as consequences of such a change in the usual mode of rigging ships.

3d.—Mr. Miller in this paragraph speaks of the lug-sails as if they were an unknown species of sail, or as if the great advantages which would result from being able to substitute them in lieu of the present sails of ships were unappreciated; but he subsequently appears aware that the real state of the case is the very reverse of these assumptions.

4th.—Here Mr. Miller truly observes, that all the desirable and beneficial properties of the lug-sail, as here enumerated by him, "are well known;" and this admission renders it unnecessary to remark further on it.

5th.—There is no "new species of sail" required to be "invented," for the reasons here given by Mr. M. himself, *viz.*, that "if we could free the square-sail from certain impediments to its proper set and action [in ships], that are caused by the present position of the stays of the masts, in respect of other parts of the standing rigging, without depriving the mast of support; and if we could substitute a mode of suspending and working the square-sail, which shall enable it to take, upon each tack, the true set and position of the lug-sail, without dipping the yard in stays; for there is not any inherent difference between those two sails besides that which results from the different methods in which they are slung, as the peak or slope at the head of the lug-sail is not

essential to its proper effect. The cause and nature of the defects of the square-sail, and the principle from which the lug-sail derives its superior powers, shall now be explained."

6th.—"The cause and nature of the defects of the square slung-sail," as compared with the lug slung-sail, are well known practically, and not rarely scientifically; it therefore appears unnecessary further to remark on that point, since "the cause and nature" is, I think, merely another name for the "principle" from which the lug slung-sail derives its superior powers.

I never knew any difference of opinion among able seamen as to the preference of keeping the weather or lee-leesh (Mr. Miller says *lift*) on a strain or tort—it being a general custom on board ships to get the tacks down as much as possible when close hauled, and in weakly-manned ships those ropes are frequently brought to the capstan or windlass to effect that object.

7th.—The superior advantages derived from the use of a sail slung by the lug instead of by the middle, is, as Mr. Miller correctly observes, well known to mariners; and I therefore pass it over with repeating, that the advantages enumerated in paragraph

8th—are certainly derived from the scientific principle on which it is hung or slung. The principle, therefore, is not unknown, or unapplied to practice.

9th.—"The superiority of this principle is [both] well understood," and also generally adopted, as far as *practicable*; and we are not aware of its further practicability, although we are so of its necessity, *viz.* "to make the point of suspension, technically called sling and truss, or halyard and parral, moveable on the yard; and for making the lifts adapt their tension to that movement, which, with the traverse of the sheets of top-sails and top-gallant-sails, and the removal of impediments from the standing rigging, to allow the yards to be braced up to 20° instead of 35° to 40° obliquity, as at present, constitute the *sine quâ non* for combining, in one sail, the good properties of the square slung-sail and the lug slung-sail, free from their present defects and inconveniences." But I cannot find that Mr. Miller has offered any plan for effecting this *sine quâ non*.

10th.—"The measure of the superiority of the lug-sail over the square-sail, when close hauled," is, I say, already well known and acknowledged. The practicable

practicable obstacles to its adoption are what remain to be removed. That square-sails could be made to set as lug-sails, and work by a simultaneous and lateral movement," is very certain; but the mode of doing that with not much more labour, and with equal safety, than by the present mode of slinging and managing the square-sail, is the great desideratum.

11th.—That a ship-lugger could dispense with many of the sails at present used, is correct, as are also Mr. Miller's general remarks on stay-sails; but nevertheless we are not a whit nearer to our object by those remarks.

12th.—The importance of the proposed project, not plan—for Mr. Miller has not given any new plan—for effecting the forementioned desideratum, is acknowledged by all. The mode of effecting the desired improvement is not, however, supplied by Mr. Miller.

13th.—Whether "it is impossible [or not], by a dry description, even with the aid of a plate, to convey an accurate idea of the technical details of the manner in which the proposed ship-lugger could be thrown in stays," we are not enabled to say; but some details, however dry, are wanted to satisfy us that Mr. Miller has discovered a practicable plan for effecting the desired purpose. It is not sufficient that the lug slung-sails can be used, and that a ship can be made to sail faster with them than she can do at present; but it must be shewn also, that they can be substituted for the present square slung-sails, with nearly equal safety and economy; and I do not think that Mr. Miller can challenge a trial of what is as yet unknown to his competitors.

14th.—Doubtless, "a full and fair trial, and the developments of practice, would refute or obviate [or confirm] all objections;" but till Mr. Miller either makes known his plan to the public, or puts it in practice himself under a patent or otherwise, no one can tell what the results may be.

15th.—In all which Mr. M. states in this paragraph I cordially agree, but the "practicability:" that is the point to be gained or explained.

16th.—I also agree to all this paragraph, except what is said about a proposed plan. Mr. Miller, I repeat, has not proposed any new plan for effecting these desired improvements.

17th.—The directors and managers of the navy may be indisposed to admit improvements which originate with hum-

ble individuals; but I nevertheless cannot see why Mr. Miller should *take it for granted* that his plan would be rejected; and I think their adoption of French or even American models attaches no disgrace to them, unless it could be shewn that they had previously rejected those models when offered by native artists.—Yours, &c., J.C.R.

A MASTER MARINER.

DEER HUNTING in SOUTH AMERICA.

AS the haunts of the fallow-deer or venays are generally far from the abodes of men, and as they live in continual alarm from the depredations of the host of enemies, beasts and birds of prey, and even reptiles, that beset them, but for the extraordinary instinct or sagacity Nature has endowed them with, for their preservation, the race must long since have been extinct. The impenetrable mountains of the Cordilleras are inhabited by immense herds of these animals; a species of the stag-kind also sometimes herds amongst them, though, as there seems a great aversion to this commixture, it must be considered as dictated by some necessary or instinctive policy. In those haunts are also to be met the *cabia montes*, or mountain-goat, so much admired for its symmetry of form and delicious flavour. The intricate and steep pathways leading to their couching haunts are mostly in clefts of rocky precipices, inaccessible to beasts of prey; and even a nimble dog can scarcely skip from rock to rock, to the outposts where their videttes are placed. Should any of them venture, they soon have occasion to repent their temerity.

It is not uncommon to see the jaguar, the tiger, &c., who have the hardihood to attack their outposts, hurled by the butting sentinels, the horned patriarchs of the flock, down a precipice of five or six hundred feet: so that, unless impelled by extreme hunger, they never attack them, except in their more open pastures. As those ravenous creatures are dormant during the day, the deer are then partly secure. At night a straggler from the community is sure of its fate; as the jaguars hunt in packs, and are very quick-scented. One trait of the South American deer is worthy of notice. In Europe, a hunted deer is driven from amongst the herd, and abandoned to its fate: here, the guardians of the flock succour even a stranger of their community. I apprehend, that during the fawning season the females

females and fawns suffer more than the males, as the young are obliged to be deposited in thickets, and the eagle and vulture are always watching overhead. The large brown snake is also a great destroyer of them, but the jaguar and wild-cat are their worst enemies. There are about four bucks to one doe in the herd, which shews what destruction there must be of the latter. The colours of the deer are various, and mostly beautifully dappled upon yellow, white, and dun. The stag is generally of a dusky brown. Hunting those animals is a source both of amusement and emolument to the Indian tribes in high latitudes, and they may be said to have brought it to high perfection. Having ascertained the haunts of the animals for about a week, the whole tribe assemble before daybreak: some ascend the highest trees, to mark their progress; others couch under leaves, so as to impound them when they betake themselves to their fastnesses; then the whole tribe, men, women, and boys, stretch over a vast tract of country, and, assisted by their curs and horns, make every kind of hideous noises obliging them to quit their grazing spots while the dew is on the ground. As the deer assemble, they form in complete marching order, preceded by the elder or patriarchs, while the bucks of the second class bring up the rear, to protect the females and young, and repel any attacks. In this manner they arrive at their haunts; while the Indians advancing from all directions, prevent their retreat, by closing up all the embouchures or openings, and while the deer are forming in battle-array, prepare the instruments of destruction, *viz.*, large lances, resinous torches, and nooses fixed to long poles. The women are also busy stuffing jaguar and tiger skins. The Indians having made proper crevices, dug into the grit and brown rock which form the paths, advance. The images of the wild beasts are now presented, to intimidate the deer from breaking, which the bucks no sooner perceive than they make a violent effort to strike them into the gulf,—their animosity to those beasts being such, that they often pass or leap over a man to get at them. The Indians then strike, and hurl them into the abyss below, where the women are ready to hamstring or disable them, before they recover from their stupor. When the hunters can no longer provoke them to rush on the stuffed tigers, &c., they

make signals to those overhead to throw lighted flambeaux amongst them. This causes them to make a desperate effort to escape, and when the Indians have hurled a sufficient number down the precipices, they suffer the females and the fawns, and some of the bucks, to escape. Indeed, they seem very much averse to destroying a doe at all, and always liberate the doe fawns. In those excursions they take on an average from four to five hundred. In taking the Ciervo Grande, or Large Stag, they seldom get more than from thirty to fifty; but of the mountain-goat they catch an immense number; they enter the caverns in the rocks by night, and pursue them by torch-light; and frequently yoke a great many of them together alive, although the flesh loses its flavour from the effort to domesticate them, and they scarcely ever lose their native wildness. A full-grown fallow-deer could be bought at Valentia for seven pisetos, or about five shillings British. During the hunting season, the Creoles sometimes hunt, but the Indians are more expert.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I WAS pleased to see, in your number published November 1, S. W.'s remarks relative to the wild scheme of M'Adamizing the streets of this metropolis, with all of which I agree, and sincerely hope, with him, that the members of every paving-board in London will "look before they leap" into so manifest an absurdity; for what is it that parishes are called on to do? Why, truly, to tear up and destroy an excellent granite pavement, which has been laid down at the expense of many thousands of pounds; this is to be broken into small pieces, and, with other materials, made into a road at a fresh (and by no means small) expense. We are told that part of the pavement taken up may be sold towards paying the cost of the new road; but if all the London parishes were mad enough to adopt this plan, who, let me ask, would want fine solid squares of granite, when any broken bits would do as well.

Thus parishes are modestly asked to destroy all that they know to be good, and which it has been the work of many years to bring to the state of perfection in which it now is (at least as compared with the pavements of "the olden time"), and to adopt a new plan, because Mr. M'Adam has found it to answer well in the country! That he

finds

finds it answer well there can be no doubt.

But if the roads immediately adjoining the metropolis that have been *M'Adamized*—for that is the term, although the breaking of stones to form roads is no new thing,—what is the present state? Why, very indifferent indeed, and by no means such as to induce any man in his senses to promote the adoption of the plan in London. The Kingsland road, which was entirely renovated at an enormous expense, I believe by Mr. M'Adam himself, and which was quite a *crack* road, is now full of holes innumerable, and some of the coachmen are not very nice in their expressions of dissatisfaction against both the plan and the planner.

Why is it, if the plan is so good that “he who runs may read,” that the road to Kensington, and that to the East-India docks, called the Commercial road, have still the granite pavement in the middle; and the road from Whitechapel church to Bow, on each side of it, wide enough for carriages to run on, but that it is feared the immense weights carried in and about London would soon cut them to pieces? In the Commercial road you will invariably see the enormous waggons belonging to the East-India Company, steadily pursuing their way along the paved part of the road, from which they never deviate; and in bad weather! you as constantly see, on the road to Bow, the heavy loads of hay, manure, &c., travelling on the paved sides.

Now if this be so, out of London, how much more would it be the case within it? Infinitely, I should conceive, in consequence of the eternal traffic, and the exceedingly heavy loads perpetually issuing from the different wharfs, warehouses, &c.

S. W. has mentioned some of the objections to this thing being adopted in the metropolis, such as the filth that may, and would, collect on the roads, and the difficulty of crossing in winter and rainy weather; but he does not name the intolerable dust of summer, which would be ten times worse for tradesmen. But there are other objections: in the first place, so much more water would find its way into the high-ways of London from the houses, courts, alleys, &c., than in the country high-ways, that the continual grinding of the wheels under great weights would quickly destroy any road but one of solid granite. Then, say the advocates for this

plan, pave your kennels; really, that would be but a patchwork business; it should either be all one thing, or all another. Again: if the town street-way should ever become as firmly bound as a country road, in a few days it may be expected that some of either the numerous gas or water-pipes, or the drains or sewers, with which this metropolis is so widely and so beneficially intersected, will want repairing or examining; and on all such occasions the hard road must be dug up, and in fact destroyed. But this, we are told, can be easily and cheaply mended: perhaps so; but it must be recollected that a long time will elapse before it will bind again like the rest; and in the mean time, you will have a loose stony road, very unlike the present pavement:—unless, indeed, that other scheme, wilder by far even than this, the subways for all the pipes to be gathered together in one, should be adopted.

It may be thought a trivial objection by some, but it might prove otherwise in the event of a riot, or any other mischievous mob getting together, or even idle boys at play, that a quantity of such convenient-sized stones for throwing should be suffered in London; woe be to plate-glass and other windows, if they are.

With respect to St. James's-square, &c., it must be recollected, even if there it should answer, that the traffic in and about it bears no sort of comparison with that in the majority of the streets of London; and if a bridge or two should be found to do well with such a road, the objections with regard to the variety of pipes, &c., and the frequent flow of water in the streets, will not apply to the bridges, which have no water except from the heavens or the water-carts, and the gas-pipes, if any, are carried outside the balustrades: so that they would be no precedents for the streets.

I quite agree with S. W., that Mr. M'Adam, or his agents, have greatly improved some of the country roads; but I cannot but wish that he would be content with improving them, and leave London the enjoyment of a good granite pavement.—I am, &c.

J. M. L.

[We insert this letter, because we think the subject of such importance to the comfort of the metropolis, that it ought to be fully investigated and understood, before it is too late for inquiry. But we trust that our correspondent's objections will not, all of them, remain unanswered.—Ed.]

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

WHEN at Bath in 1816, my physician, the late eminent Dr. Caleb Parry, father of Captain Parry, of nautical celebrity, one day told me that he had had for a patient Louis XVIII., then just restored to the throne of his ancestors, and now recently deceased.

The *exiled Louis* came to Bath an immense size, labouring under a violent paroxysm of the gout, and agonizing at every pore ! Dr. Parry examined every symptom of the royal sufferer, and asked him "how his appetite was ?" His Majesty replied, "Very good—very good : I eat as much as *FOUR* !" With this answer his physician was satisfied.

Dr. Parry then prescribed a severe course of diet and physic, which reduced him greatly in bulk ; and at the end of six weeks, he was completely recovered. The physician calling to take leave, was told by him, that he wanted to put an *advertisement* into the Bath papers ; which Dr. Parry said very politely, he would see properly inserted. "The *advertisement*," said the king, "shall be short, and may run thus :—
'*LOST ! great part of my belly*—(stroking down his waistcoat with a smile). Whoever finds it, and brings it back to its owner, shall be duly rewarded.'"
The doctor laughed, enjoyed this little ebullition of pleasantry, and they parted with mutual satisfaction. The French monarch doubtless recovered what he had lost without the aid of an advertisement, and, re-indulging his voracious appetite, preserved his *august rotundity* to the end of his days !

Islington, Oct. 4, 1824. JOHN EVANS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

[We have taken great liberties of curtailment, &c. with the following article ; but for the ideas in general, we are indebted to a long neglected communication of our correspondent, Mr. James Luckcock ; which but for its extreme length we conceive would not have been so long neglected.]

OPPRESSION and monopoly must needs enlist fraud and prevarication into their service, to give the semblance of justice to their proceedings. Let us take the subject of Slavery as a case in point ; and what a wide field of casuistry and benighted wandering is presented to our imagination by the advocates for its continuance ! while the public ardour is almost stultified to indifference by the unnecessary conces-

sions of the avowed abolitionists. And while, on the one hand, every feeling of humanity and religion is made a matter of derision ; is it not, on the other, too easily admitted, that the question may fairly be put into the scale of calculation, and pounds, shillings, and pence, be the umpires of human misery, and of human life ! Shame on such perversion ! Let the appeal be made to the principles of humanity and moral feeling ; and then let the decision be pronounced. The unblushing pretence for the continuance of this satire upon civilization is the necessity for the preservation of property, acquired by law-sanctioned means, and therefore guaranteed by public faith. But will any of these sticklers for what they choose to call property, exhibit a scale of comparison between claims of pecuniary profit, and their right in life and limb ?

You say you have some thousand pounds vested in the purchased property of slaves, and you are not to be robbed of this with impunity. But has not every human being an inherent property in his own limbs and faculties, inalienable at any rate but by his own consent ? Which is the better title, that which God hath given ? or which man hath usurped ? Before you attempt to maintain the difficult position in favour of a property in slaves, have the goodness to state how much property of the benefit of property to yourself shall be considered as an equivalent to a certain portion of misery to others ? Will you steal or kill a man rather than loose a thousand pounds, which cannot be preserved without theft or murder ? This is bringing the argument within comprehension ; but who does not see that five hundred, or even fifty pounds, or even ten, is more to one person than a thousand is to another. Why then should it not be justifiable to secure the fifty or the ten by the same principle of act and reason as the other ? And why not by the kidnapping and murder of white men as well as black ?

But after all, does the necessity exist for such a monstrous and cruel alternative ; and has Providence so constituted the affairs of mankind, that we have no choice between right and wrong ? or has society fallen into that state that there is no such thing as reconciling together the security of property with the principles of justice and humanity ? Would not religion, philosophy, and common sense, rather
alike

alike pronounce that where there is neither justice nor humanity in any specific claim or holding, there can be no property.

There are four distinct species of property vested; it is said, in the West-Indian planter—his estate, the buildings erected upon it, the utensils and stock engaged, and the slaves employed in the cultivation. The three first are protected by the universal consent of society. Our question is only about the last: and it is a question of right as to its foundations. To prove that the law never had a right to create or sanction such a property. Have individuals a right to become wiser and better by experience; and is the law of necessity condemned to remain stationary in ignorance and error? If it was wicked, oppressive, tyrannous, and murderous two centuries, must it continue still in spite of conviction of its own enormity, wickedly to oppress, to tyrannise, and murder? Man, individual man, if he hath done a wrong, is not only permitted, but called upon, when the wrong is demonstrated, to make reparation; or if this be impossible, at least to relinquish for the future his wrongful course. Hath the law no such privilege or duty? But to insist that the emancipation of the slaves, would be robbing the owner of his property, is certainly a wrong conclusion. Why has he purchased them?—to secure a succession of labour; but if this succession of labour could be equally or even better secured to him by some other means, where would be the injustice of compelling him to relinquish a claim which violates every principle of honour and humanity? Suppose one estate to require twenty slaves to keep it in full trim, another ten, and another five; and that these numbers were in the exact proportion to the extent of the lands so occupied; the owners are answerable to the laws of nature and to their country for providing them with lodgings, food, and raiment, as long as they live, whether capable of labour or not. Where then can be the difference which should create such consternation and alarm; if, instead of paying them in produce, and confining them to a certain spot, and to a certain master, they were to be paid in money, and left to their own choice as to their employers? This is the sum and substance of the dilemma; for if all were emancipated to-day, they must seek employment to-morrow. They may revel with delight in burying

their shackles, but a few short hours must terminate their delirium of joy, and the next diurnal appearance of the sun must witness their return to voluntary labour, or they must sink in distress and famine. There can be no other alternative. The planters who were known to have been kind to their slaves would, of course, have the first choice of the free labourers; while others of a different character and reputation, would feel the necessity for more attention to the comfort and well-being of their dependants. If some addition must necessarily be made to the expenses of the maintenance of freemen instead of slaves, would not the increased quantity of voluntary labour be more than equivalent to the sacrifice? Were nothing at stake but the policy of the thing, what should we expect from the management of that man who should prefer the sluggish and forced application of hopeless servitude to the cheerful toil of grateful independence?

To assert that no difficulties exist, or that what there may be are few and trivial, would be to betray no small degree of ignorant presumption; but to admit them to the extent which has been so confidently assumed, argues no less weakness, or culpable inattention. So much for the injustice so clamorously alleged against the manumission of the present race of slaves. Let us next inquire as to the safety of the measure of a gradual but complete abolition. In all societies of mankind, the immense majority must ever consist of the labouring classes; no improvements in the arts of civilization will ever enable the many to subsist in a state of idleness; and while the few are enjoying the full benefit of their own artificial arrangements, it is their interest as well as their duty to endeavour to make the mass comfortable and satisfied with their allotment. This principle will apply under every climate, and every form of government. Perhaps it would be too much to say that no popular insurrection ever took place but what was provoked by injustice or oppression: but assuredly it never was general or formidable where there was no such provocation. Remove then the cause if you wish the effect to cease; and if you would ensure the safety of the whites, where the black population is so imminently superior in numbers, resort to kindness, and renounce oppression. Let it be remembered that resentment is nearly akin to the best affections

affections of the heart. Resistance to oppression is the law of nature; but gratitude, where it is merited, may be admitted to be almost as powerful a principle. Why then, especially while we have the power so completely in our own hands, should we fear the experiment of an immediate progressive movement towards amelioration and emancipation. While the laws, the military, the police, the intelligence, are all on our side; what should we have then which we have not now to fear?

It would be the most arrogant folly in an humble individual, far removed from all responsibilities and connections with public life, to attempt to enter into a detail of particulars which must from necessity be beyond the reach of his intelligence; but every one may understand and recommend general principles: and this is all I meddle with. I leave to others, more competent, the proportions and the precautions of the progressive emancipation; and I concede, without reluctance, the admission, that the welfare alike of the masters and the enslaved demands that it should be progressive.

June 26th, 1823.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN your magazine for August last, "Theta" laid his sentiments before you "on the Celebration of Marriage," and put the following questions:—"Now, Sir, if marriage has no visible sign or ceremony ordained of God, who has ordained the religious forms with which it is now celebrated?" As the consciences, not only of Unitarians, but of many other respectable members of society, are connected with this enquiry, I beg to submit my humble sentiments thereon. By the clergy and laity it is, I believe, generally admitted that marriage is a civil contract; but, whether it be or not, unquestionably the law of the land recognizes it as such. It is not pretended that any religious forms were used upon the occasion before Pope Innocent III. who, in his piety and zeal for the church, enjoined a religious ceremony on marriage. In process of time, his *cousins* in England, in furtherance of their Christian views, converted the civil into a religious rite. But as we are commanded "not to receive for doctrine the commandments of men," we as Christians should return the borrowed scraps to the Vatican,

—should regard the injunction of Paul more than the legends of the Pope, and expunge the marriage ritual,—at least so much thereof as cannot be reconciled to the feelings of *weak* minds. By so doing, we may merrily "marry and be given in marriage," like our forefathers and foremothers, before the introduction of popecraft and priestcraft.—"Theta" asks, "Why marriage is not put on the same footing with every other regulation for the well-being of society?" Were he to put twenty "why's," he would, in return, have as many "wherefore's." If the ceremony consisted in, "Wilt thou have me to be thy husband," "and thou me to be thy wife," with a "yes," or "amen," the marriage, according to the usage in the good primitive patriarchal times, aye, and by the law of this land, would bind the parties, man and wife, as effectual as Pope Innocent's rodomontade. But then—ah! what then? Why then,

"The—man that makes a merchandize of heav'n,—

The—man that sells,—e'en to his pray'rs and blessings,—

would, like Demetrius, plead for the workmen who made silver models for Diana's temple. Now,

"Money, being the common scale
Of things by measure, weight, and tale,
In all the affairs of church and state,
Is both the balance and the weight."

I propose, for the consideration of all whom it may concern, that the present religious ritual be no longer used, and that a short form, treating the marriage as a civil ceremony, be substituted; that, in lieu of the marriage-fee now payable to the clergyman, he should be paid double for his attendance to witness the contract and registry thereof, in a proper book of record. By adopting this plan, the consciences of the clergy would be quieted, the scruples of matrimonial candidates removed, and church and state mutually benefited.

IOTA.

Hermit's Hut, South Petherton,

28th October 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HOPE the attention of some of your humane and valuable correspondents will be drawn to the subject of the many Common Stock Associations which are at this time forming in the metropolis, and apparently throughout the nation: such in particular as Bread and

and Flour Companies, Washing Companies, Milk Companies, &c. &c. Believe me, Sir, however specious may be the professions and prospectuses circulated by the projectors of these combinations, there are many more considerations, and those of deep and vital importance to the future interests and moral and political condition of the great body of the people, and, indeed, of the state itself, in the most comprehensive sense of the term, to be weighed with reference to these projected associations, before they can be wisely countenanced by the humane and disinterested, than appears to be generally supposed. With respect to the washing and milk confederacies in particular (even supposing there were no tendencies of a political nature), the mere reflection that they strike at the already too contracted means of honest livelihood for indigent females, would, I should hope, occasion some pause and doubt before they are patronized, in many more than the individual who hereto subscribes himself with deep-felt sympathy,

THE FRIEND OF WOMAN.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XXXIX.

The Edinburgh, Quarterly, and Westminster Reviews.

WE are not quite sure that the very title of this article of ours is not open to some cavil. It may be questioned, perhaps, whether it be possible that philosophy (the honest quest of wisdom and of truth) can, systematically at least, have much to do with periodical contemporary criticism. Other considerations, connected in a thousand ways with the interests, the passions, and the prejudices of parties, publishers and contributors, cannot well fail, in the present state of society, and the very nature of things, to have a dominant influence in the conduct of every journal devoted to such an object. In short, criticism, and in such forms most especially, has become a trade: as honest a trade, perhaps, as any other; but it were an absurdity to expect that it should be more so. To say nothing of the biases of bookselling proprietors, as to the articles in the market that should or should not be pressed upon the attention of the public; or the trade-like eye to the classes of customers, with reference to political, religious, philosophical, and other opinions, whom it is

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their interest to sooth and please;—to say nothing either of personal friendships and personal enmities (strong both against the impartiality of contemporary judgment) in the critical scribes themselves,—the culprit authors whom they arraign at their tribunals are summoned to take their trials, at best, before a jury of their rivals and competitors. In this, however, as in other respects, we must be content to take the evil with the good; and we have no intention at present of entering into minute calculations, and striking a balance between the debtor and creditor side of the account. Periodical Reviews, at any rate, constitute a prominent feature in the operative literature of the times. They have an influence upon the intellectual advancement, or the intellectual stagnation of the age; and implicate themselves so much with the social economy of mind, that although, in some of our recent numbers, they appear to have been forgotten, it is by no means our intention that they should escape observance. We cannot indeed, as heretofore, allot a separate apartment in our monthly domicile to every quarterly visitant. They have become, of late, too numerous for so distinct an accommodation; and we shall therefore take the liberty of occasionally inviting some two or three of them together: and, to say the truth, we may sometimes be disposed to indulge the mischievous propensity of purposely bringing those together, who are least likely to be pleased by such intimate association. In the present instance, for example, we bring together the occupants of the three extremities of that politico-critical triangle which we are glad to find at last completed.

The thinking and half-thinking part of the community, it is notorious (and perhaps we ought to add, that much more numerous portion of our population, who parrot it, without any thinking at all), have long been divided into three political parties, to wit,—that of the *Courtly*, or *Official Aristocracy*, who look not to the opinions of the people, and lean for power, for profit and distinction, upon the favour of the throne; that of the *ex-official* or *temporizing Aristocracy*, who would have both throne and people dependent upon them, and therefore cajole the latter that they may overawe the former; and that of the *Radical Reformers*, who, so far from regarding themselves as the property either of the aristocracy or of

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the throne, consider the people to be the nation, and the functionaries their responsible trustees; and contend therefore for the right of choosing, for themselves, those representatives or deputies, who are to be entrusted with the protection of their persons, properties, and privileges, and with the enforcement of that responsibility without which the official functionaries, they contend, instead of trustees, must inevitably become their task-masters.* But although each of these three distinct parties have long had a voice, though not an equal one, in what may be called the Lower-House representation of the diurnal and weekly press, yet in the Upper Assembly of Periodical Criticism the oracles of the two former, till very lately, have alone been heard. The desideratum in the periodical representation of the political mind of the country is now, however, supplied by *The Westminster Review*, which has boldly commenced its censorial operations, by arraigning the conduct, and analyzing the principles of its elder competitors, previous to its own intrusion into that publicity of station in which, heretofore, its antagonists had claimed an exclusive, and, if the Westminster Reviewer can make his grounds of accusation good, in some degree a *collusive* rivalry.

Under the head of periodical literature (ART. IX. of the fourth number, published in October), the Westminster thus characterizes its two aristocratical opponents,—the courtly, and the temporizing; or, in other words, the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews.

“Agreeing in subservience to all those motives which spring from the importunate demand of immediate success, and to all those which spring from the important circumstance of their being addressed chiefly to the aristocracy, and aiming chiefly at

their approbation and applause, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews differed, we saw, in their being addressed to different sections of the aristocracy, the one to the section of the ministerialists, the other to the section of the oppositionists. We shall see, by the examination of the Quarterly Review, which we now propose to institute, to what divergence in their lines of operation, and what diversity of artifice, this original difference gives occasion.”

The writer of the article in question, however, admits that

“There are other differences of some importance, which are rather to be regarded as incidental. The Quarterly Review (says he) has always displayed much more of the character of a bookseller’s catchpenny, than the Edinburgh. Its main resources have been books of travels, and books of poetry and amusement. Books of travels are regularly pillaged of all that is most entertaining in them, to make compilations,” &c.

“A majority of the articles in the Edinburgh Review proves that they are from men with ideas; men of stored and cultivated minds, even when the reasonings they employ are fallacious, and the conclusions to be rejected. An article to which similar praise can be applied, rarely, and at long intervals, appears in the Quarterly Review. The writers in that journal are almost wholly of two sorts, compilers from books of travels, and mere *littérateurs*, men who almost rank with the lowest class of artisans; who know little of literature, but the merely mechanical part; whose highest ambition is that of polishing a sentence; and who, feeling themselves incapable of making any impression by the weight and importance of their ideas, are perpetually on the strain to do so by mere language, pomp and glitter of expression. We remark another, and still more radical difference between the Edinburgh and Quarterly Review. There is something in the writers in the Edinburgh Review, at least some of the most distinguished of them, which shews that they are fit for, and have a leaning towards better things, even when they are lending themselves to the sinister interest which assails them. They do not indeed attempt to go before the public mind, to take the lead of it; and by doing so, to hasten its progress; they are too much afraid of losing favour to adventure any thing like this. But no sooner do they perceive a turning in the public mind towards any thing that is good, than they are commonly ready to fall in with the happy current, and have often lent to it additional velocity and force. The writers in the Quarterly Review pursue the directly opposite course. They seem to watch the earliest symptoms of any tendency in the public mind towards improvement in any shape, in order to fall upon it with determined hostility.”

How far we agree with our Westminster contemporary in these discriminations,

* We have made no mention of the hack-nied distinctions of Whig and Tory, because in fact those distinctions seem to be going almost as much out of fashion in phraseology as they long have been in practical relation to the essentials of political principle. Among those who still affect to call themselves Whigs, there are some who, in point of sentiment, belong, more or less, to each of the three classes above enumerated. And as for Tory, the only distinguished politician, whom we remember, for a long time, to have taken to himself that name, is Sir Francis Burdett; and his acknowledgment of such an appellation is, of itself, sufficient argument of its total inapplicability, as a distinction, to any subject which is, in the present state of affairs, of any vital importance, in political discussion.

tions, will perhaps be more decorously, hereafter, manifested in the notice, we shall, from time to time, take of the respective publications, than by any formal declaration here. Having marked, however, these general outlines of resemblance and discrimination between the great Gog and Magog of the periodical press, the radical reviewer (according to whom, "the grand question between the advocates of power on the one hand, and of the people on the other, is, whether there is any thing in our institutions, and how much, which operates to the detriment of the people, and ought to be changed?") proceeds to arraign, with considerable ability, and cogent evidence of quotation, the scurrilous, defamatory and incoherent manner in which the Quarterly Review maintains, or rather fulminates, the negative of this inquiry.

Having taken as a *datum*, that the logic-power of *abuse*, which the celebrated Le Clerc, in the treatise prefixed to his *Opera Philosophica*, supposes to be exclusively *argumentum theologicum*, is equally *argumentum imperiosum*, "the argument of power, in whatever hands it be placed;" he proceeds to analyse the said philosopher's sixteen different species of *argumentum ab invidia ductum*, or the *dirt-flinging argument*; and to shew with what unsparing assumption, vehemence and effrontery, the Quarterly champion of all that is orderly, dignified and sacred in the organization of a refined and highly polished state of society, can use them all.

We are sorry that our limits do not enable us to amuse our readers with a collection of some of the beauties of this species of logic, collected from the Quarterly pages; but, most assuredly, we should think, that unless the Westminster Reviewer can be detected of gross and reiterated forgery, in the quotations he has inserted, the *gentlemen* of the Quarterly will, at least, have the prudence to abstain, for the future, from such phrases, as "vulgar and contemptible ferocity;" "bold bad man;" "worthless crew, who have sold themselves to work wickedness;" "ignorance and falsehood;" "amazing audacity;" "flagitious editor;" "compounds of ignorance, sophistry, and baseness," &c. &c., lest the reader should be, irresistibly, compelled to imagine, that those *gentlemen* are thinking of themselves.

But instead of quoting the detected misrepresentations and scurrilities of this Quarterly embellisher of "the Corinthian capital of polished society!"

we will take our leave of him, for the present, by requoting, in his own words, his creed.

"All the reasoners, or rather no-reasoners, in favour of parliamentary reform, proceeded upon the belief of Mr. Dunning's and Mr. Burke's famous motion, that the influence of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." But "the *converse* of that proposition is now distinctly to be maintained."

Now the *converse* of the proposition would be, that "the influence of the crown had diminished, was diminishing, and ought to be increased." But it seems, that even the Quarterly sophist himself shrunk, in this instance, from the effrontery of his own proposition; and, to shew the sovereignty of his authority over even the *technicalities of rhetoric*, as over the dates and facts of chronology, for what he calls a *converse* he substitutes a *parody*. "At present it is," says he, "the influence of the democracy that has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." And in what, according to his own account, does this increase of influence consist? Why, in the advantage "acquired by the publication of the parliamentary debates." And are we then, to be told that this is a privilege acquired since Burke and Dunning's famous motion? or that it has been given as a bonus, or compensation, for the restrictions and privations imposed by the Pitt and Grenville acts, the Six Acts passed after the Manchester massacre, &c. &c.?

But enough of Quarterly logic. The ensuing controversial article in the Westminster Review, contains a temperate discussion of the principles advanced by the Edinburgh Review, in an article on the *Disposition of Property by Will*, in which the latter had advocated the expediency and desirableness of an extension of the monopolizing claims of primogeniture. The former maintains, on the contrary, through an elaborate argument of fifty pages, the directly opposite opinion, that "an approximation to equality in the conditions of the children is much to be desired." It will be obvious that almost every consideration of practical importance in the opposite theories of aristocratical and democratic politics may be involved in such a discussion.

Besides this ample review of one of its contemporary reviewers, and ample controversy with another, the present number of the Westminster contains an article, of twenty-one pages, on *Mil's Elements of Political Economy*—a subject

ject, on which the conductors of this journal seem perfectly at home; another of thirty-seven, on *Brodie's History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration*—another documentary counterspell against the insidious sophistry and misrepresentations of Hume; and, under the title of *Political Fallacies*, thirty-two pages more devoted to a publication made up, by a friend, from *unfinished papers of Jeremy Bentham*, and two Parisian publications of a similar character—one of them, a French version of the former. So that one would think there was no deficiency of proportion in the quantity of pages given to subjects professedly political. But, though to the general complection of those politics we have no vast antipathy, we cannot quite commend the taste of our Westminster Critics, in dragging them, again, into a review of *Geoffrey Crayon's Tales of a Traveller*. Nor can we persuade ourselves to consider the encouragement of *Polite Literature* and the *Fine Arts* as a mere conspiracy of “the Somebodys” to keep “the Nobodys” in abject distance and degradation. We should be sorry to see the cause of Political Reform confounded or associated in this country with the *Hebertism*, or *Vandalism*, that makes war upon every thing, which can give splendour, elevation and refinement, to that leisure and that luxury, which, inevitably, result from so advanced a state of society, as that, in which it is our destiny to be placed; and which, in fact, offers, even to the laborious class of the community, the easiest and the best remunerated of those employments, upon which they are to depend for their subsistence. Yet something like this association we see in what we cannot but regard as an *ill-placed* tirade against University education,* and the cultivations of taste, in the following passage in particular:

“But as the human mind will employ itself on something, and no institution less mischievous than a Catholic inquisition is capable of reducing it to total inactivity, a substitute must be found for useful inquiry. This substitute is *polite literature*, and what are called the fine arts; in other words, the cultivation of the powers of the imagination, at the expense, and almost to the destruction, of the powers of the judgment.”

With respect to the concluding sentence of this paragraph, we happen to be completely at issue with the Westminster reviewer. The great defect of

modern high education, we conceive to be, that the culture of the imagination* is too much neglected; that the attention is too exclusively confined to the mechanical, and what are called strict, sciences, and the consequent manufacture of mediocrity, by the extinction of the superior energies of mind. But thus it is, that those, who devote themselves to a particular subject, are apt to acquire an egotistical notion, that there is nothing else that is worthy of attention. The classic, the horse-jockey, and the political economist, are, in this respect, “of imagination all compact.” Each of them knows, or thinks he knows, one thing well, and persuading himself that there is nothing else to know, looks down with contempt upon the ignorance of those who know every thing, but his own exclusive knowing. But the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, we suspect, are no such intellectual exclusionists. They have no objection to a little variety; would like to escape, occasionally, from politics and political economy, even to *belles lettres*: to “books of poetry and amusement”; to turn, in fact, alternately,

“From grave to gay, from lively to severe:” and, if we cannot find this diversity for them among our *Westminster* friends, would excuse us for seeking it among our *Quarterly* enemies.

Before we do this, however, we ought to observe, that the Westminster reviewer has himself, in a certain degree, substantiated our criticism in a very able and judicious article on *Whewell's Treatise on Dynamics*: a work in which the profundity of the mere mathematician is obscured, almost to inutilty, beyond the sphere of scholastic technicality, and, almost, beyond the narrow circle of his own school (that of Trinity College, Cambridge), by the justly-castigated want of the felicities of composition: felicities, which, without some devotion to polite and general literature, can rarely be attained; and, least of all, by the laborious plodder in the profound and technical subtleties of mathematics. The reviewer, while he does justice to the general mastery of Mr. W. as far as relates to his subject, as justly laments, not only, that his crabbed technicalities and peculiarities of method (even where they have not, as in some instances, led him

* Not but what some of the observations, on this subject, are sufficiently correct, if they had been in their proper place.

* We request the reader not to be so unetymological in his apprehensions, as to confound, like Dr. Johnson, the essential divinity of Imagination with that mere will-o'-the-wisp, Fancy.

him to perplexity of process) are calculated to repel the student; but that a work, unique in its way, for profundity, in the range of English mathematical publications, should, at the same time, be a disgrace to our language, when brought into comparison with similar productions of the continental mathematicians.

The Quarterly Review, for August, is, indeed, principally made up as its antagonist describes. With the exception of thirty-seven pages, devoted to the *Essay on Political Economy*, in a *Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica*, thirty-seven more to publications referable to prisons and prison discipline, nine more to fresh abuse and misrepresentations of Mr. Hone, and thirty-eight on Mr. Canning, the West Indies and negro slavery,—the bulk of the 400 pages must plead guilty to the indictment of mere belles-lettres disquisition, and attempts at amusement. Of which pleasant sin, however, we should not blush (were their manner as inviting as their subjects) to avail ourselves in an ensuing number.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the PRECAUTIONS instituted against HYDROPHOBIA.

CONSIDERABLE alarm having for some time prevailed of the disease termed hydrophobia, measures have been taken which have not quite coincided with the ideas of all persons; and an ingenious letter has consequently appeared in the *Morning Herald* on the subject, showing the impropriety of the indiscriminate slaughter of all those poor dogs, who had the misfortune to be found at large, unmuzzled. The intention, dictating this letter, reflecting more of honour on its author, than his observations, would seem to have produced, of humanity, in those, who have been instrumental in issuing this inconsiderate decree. An instance of this fact has, it appears, lately occurred at Wigan, in the case of Mr. Lord's dog, which had been wantonly shot, without evincing the slightest symptoms of hydrophobia, and by a constable employed for the purpose of killing dogs. The purest motives, however, have been alleged to have dictated the measure of destroying these animals, and the act having only been performed in obedience to higher authority, no redress could reasonably be anticipated. Still we do not question the *purity* of the *motive*; and we doubt not the resolution was formed with violence to the feelings of those who thought themselves in duty bound

to take this step. "Better to destroy a million dogs, than suffer one of our own species to be endangered!" This is the kind of argument used, and by one, who (judging by his own declaration) is "as fond of his dogs as any other man." But let us apply the same reasoning to things of still less importance, than a poor dumb animal. Persons are, sometimes, crushed to death, by carriages. The magistrate, therefore, should issue an order for all carriages found wandering about the streets, to be destroyed—certainly less worthy objects of sympathy, than a favourite and faithful dog. But, admitting the preservation of the life of a dog to be less valuable than a carriage, have these dumb animals, no rights of their own? and does not the encouragement, given to the indulgence of a sanguinary disposition towards the brute creation, create greater dangers than we attempt to spurn? The truth of this will be readily admitted by all who have watched the course of cruelty, from "the tying a kettle to a dog's tail, to the commission of human murder." I beg to subscribe myself a stranger to any of the parties, but a friend to them all.—L. GOMPERTZ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

NUMEROUS, interesting, and important as the communications relating to the Population of Great Britain, which have appeared in your magazine, have been, "the eternal interest of the subject" will, I doubt not, be deemed sufficient to justify a recurrence to it, as long as an additional ray of light can be elicited.

Under such an impression, in despite of the frivolous taste of the time, and prevailing repugnance to matter of fact, I venture to send you a further series of tabulated statements, every line of which will be found to supply the means wherewith "to point the moral, or adorn the tale" of history.

The first statement exhibits the annual average number of marriages, baptisms, and burials in each county of England, in the ten years, 1811-20, compared with the number of each, in the latter year of that decennial period: The counties, being arranged in order of total population, with the numerical ratio, affixed to each county, will facilitate the investigation of the proportions. On examining this statement with reference to that of the amount of parochial assessments in each county, as stated

stated, at page 292 in your last number, it will be seen, that the greatest ratio of baptisms has been in those counties, in which the ratio of the parochial assessments has also been the greatest; confirming, as far as the facts and experience go, that pauperism and poverty generate the seeds of their own increase. The counties of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Lincoln, and Cambridge, will in this respect, be found deserving of especial attention: the two latter have been generally considered, indubitably, unhealthy; but as far as mortality is concerned, the impression will be seen to be erroneous. Nor does the mortality appear to increase in any of the counties, which exhibit an excess of baptisms, in a ratio corresponding with that excess. The counties of Stafford, Warwick, Chester, Durham and Worcester will be found amongst those most deserving attention, with reference to the ratio of mortality;—except Middlesex and Lancaster, which require to be specially considered.

In all the counties previously enumerated as exhibiting an excess of baptisms, the ratio of marriages will be seen to be less than in other counties; whereby it is fair to infer, that the excess of baptisms is the fruit of a reckless sensuality inseparable from misery.

The second statement exhibits the number of marriages, baptisms, and burials in all England and Wales, in each of the first twenty years of the present century. To draw any just conclusions from this statement, it will be necessary to take into consideration the various special circumstances which occurred during the period; transition from war to peace, extreme fluctuation in the demand for labour, and still greater fluctuation in the remuneration for labour, both by diminished rate of wages and extreme high money prices for all articles of subsistence. The statement at page 642 of your fifty-sixth volume will suffice to denote* the extreme fluctuation

in the money price of subsistence. The year 1799 was the commencement of the second eventful period which spread universal misery through the land, and caused a hundred thousand persons, in the three years 1801-2-3, to perish for lack of food; whilst the baptisms in 1802-3-4, may be regarded as a further confirmation. (if further confirmation be wanting) of the position previously laid down; viz. that pauperism and poverty generate the seed of their own accelerated increase. The peace of 1802-3 will be seen to have been remarkable for the increased number of marriages which followed. The years 1800 and 1801, however, were remarkable for the paucity of marriages; the number in 1800 having been only 69,851, whilst the annual average of the five years, 1795-1800, was 74,898. The merciless avarice of the purveyors of food, in conjunction with the artificial money means by which it was sustained, in the years 1800 and 1801, having paralyzed all the social affections of the great body of the people, in these two years.

An increase of marriages will in like manner be seen to have followed the peace of 1814-15, though not in an equal ratio to the increase which followed that of 1802-3. The misery resulting from the system of commercial proscription which prevailed in 1806-8, will be seen to have sent 20,000 persons annually to an untimely grave; and the extreme high money price of subsistence in 1812-13 will, in like manner, also be seen to have added a similar number to the lists of mortality.

The note which follows this statement, partially explains the cause of the disproportion of marriages, baptisms and burials, to the total population of the metropolis and Lancashire. I have no data of registry relating to Scotland, to enable me to offer you a similar illustration of the increase and decrease of the population in that section of the country; a circumstance which I regret, inasmuch as a higher intellectual and moral character is supposed to prevail amongst the people at large in Scotland, than amongst those of England. The third statement, in some degree, supplies the deficiency of the parish register

* We are rather surprised that so able a statist as our correspondent, "N. H.," should not have preferred the statement of his data of calculation by reference to the *real* or *labour price*, rather than to the *symbolical* or *money price* of the necessaries of life. The former, is assuredly, the only way of coming directly and intelligibly to the point. All persons know what is meant by a pound of beef and a pound of bread; but there goes more reasoning and more historical research to understand the meaning of a guinea or a shilling, as applicable to any argument on the progress, retrogression,

or condition of mankind, than comes within the apprehension of one in ten thousand of those, in whose ears the words may be sounded, or by whose mouths they may be uttered.—EDIT.

ter return. The ratio of the number of children, under ten years of age, will be seen to be less, in Scotland, than in either England or Wales; and the variations in the different counties constitute a feature of peculiar interest; the extremes in England being 2,493 males in the metropolis, against 3,147 in Lancashire; and 2,111 females in the metropolis, against 3,047 in Sussex. In Scotland the *minimum* of males was 2,523 in Perth, against 3,131 in Clackmannan; and the *minimum* of females, 2,091 in Nairn, against 2,847 in Argyl.

A synopsis, in thirteen gradations, of the ages of the population of Great Britain, will serve more distinctly to mark the cause of the disproportion of baptisms and burials in the metropolis; it will be seen that the immigration, from all the different parts of the country, occasions a great excess of population between the ages of twenty and sixty; after which age the proportions decrease—a circumstance which will justify the inference of a shorter average duration of life in the metropolis than in other parts of the country: except Lancashire; in which county the proportion, in 10,000 of each sex, between sixty and seventy years of age, was only 344 males and 351 females. The proportion of females in Scotland, from twenty to thirty, is somewhat remarkable.

I have thus far endeavoured to point out the more prominent features of the several tabulated statements annexed, which, I hope, will obtain insertion in the ensuing number of your magazine, and that they will, so far, excite an interest, as to call forth successive observations, from some of your intelligent readers.

A knowledge of the principle and power of increase in the human species, in relation to the principles, means, and power of supplying their necessities, their wants, their comforts, and their enjoyments, physical and intellectual, may justly be regarded as the most enviable of all human attainments; and it may be considered as much a matter of surprize, as of regret, that, during a period of 6,000 years, no commensurate mind should appear to have been applied to the subject. It would be an imputation, indeed, to common sense, to regard the wretched dogmas, of population increasing geometrically, and subsistence arithmetically, and the natural tendency of societies to press against the means of subsistence, which have been attempted to be foisted on

the attention of the public within the last thirty years, as having the slightest claim to notice.

It is obvious, as well on reflection as from an appeal to history and all experience, that, whatever privation communities, in their local and circumscribed spheres, may have been exposed to, nature has never been deficient in the power to supply the means of relief; the privation, therefore, must have resulted from some perversion in the self-constituted relations of society.

It is not my intention, on this occasion, to trespass on your pages, by entering into any detailed elucidation of the sad consequences resulting to society from the selfish and perverse conduct of the few, under whose controul the destinies of the many have, so unhappily, fallen. As far as the narrow circle of society in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is concerned in the question, the practice of enumeration and account, which has been recently established and acted upon, may, if duly appreciated and stedfastly persevered in, lead to the most important advantages to mankind at large.

The relative numbers, at the present time, compared with former periods, have been a subject of some discussion; it having been pertinaciously asserted by some, that on an average of 50 or 100 years, there is no increase; whilst others have believed in an increase, to an extent which, if not checked, will very soon lead to the necessity of eating one another.

Had the authority of the numbers at different periods depended exclusively on the mere data of enumeration, it might be deemed less entitled to regard than it is, as supported by the collateral evidence of the registry of marriages, baptisms, and burials. These are confirmatory of the increase, represented in p. 641 of Vol. LVI. of your magazine.

The annual average numbers of registered marriages and registered baptisms, to every 100 marriages in England and Wales, since 1754, have been as follows:

	Marriages.	Baptisms to 100 Marriages.
Five years ending 1760	52,666	366
Do. 1765	59,883	—
Do. 1770	59,043	361
Do. 1775	60,741	—
Do. 1780	64,238	356
Do. 1785	66,722	366
Do. 1790	71,363	359
Do. 1795	72,205	353
Do. 1800	74,998	340
		Five

	Baptisms Marriages. to 100 Marriages.
Five years, ending 1805	83,465 350
Do. 1810	82,953 360
Do. 1815	89,012 —
Do. 1820	93,073 369

And the total number of persons, in 1760, returned at 6,736,000; and in 1820, at 12,218,500. The fluctuation in the number of baptisms to every 100 marriages, will be seen to deserve some attention; the number against 1820 appearing to be the extreme maximum, but which, it is important to understand, is not the average of the ten years 1810-20, but of five years only, ending 1820; the average of the ten years, as may be deduced from either of the two first following statements, appearing to be only 357. Discovering this difference, led me to investigate the details of each county, in each of the ten years 1810-20, by which I discovered that all the counties previously enumerated, as exhibiting an excess of baptisms proportionate to the pressure of the pauper rates, exhibit also a greater ratio of baptisms during the last five years of the period, than during the first five years; but that the aggregate of England and Wales differed only as 356 to 359, by which it appears that the number of 369, for the five years ending 1820, in the parliamentary return, is either a miscalculation, or a literal error of the printer. Such being the case, it will be seen that the fluctuation in the average number of baptisms to a marriage, during a period of sixty years, is very trifling; the average of the last thirty years being *less* than the average of the preceding thirty; and the five years ending 1800, remarkable as being the minimum. This evidence may in some degree be considered as subverting the inference previously deduced, of pauperism and poverty generating and accelerating their own increase; or, admitting this inference, it may be considered evidence of the pressure of pauperism and misery not being so great, as by some has been represented: be it as it may, time alone can determine. We are at present too near the commencement of the era of enumerative and arithmetical investigation, to justify us in drawing any positive conclusion on the subject. The alternate excitements, also, which, from various causes, have prevailed, in Great Britain, during the last five and thirty years, have been such as to produce the most opposite extremes; so that, whilst poverty and misery have been progressive, both in

extent and poignancy, on one side, a counteracting influence has increased on the other, to such a degree as tended to preclude the aggregate effect from being correctly understood.

The generative faculty, however, of the people of Ireland, Hindostan, and China, under the most abject condition of poverty and mental slavery, cannot be contemplated without exciting fearful forebodings for the fate of the people of England. But in taking a comprehensive and philosophical view of the subject, it will be proper to consider, that the people of another section of the globe (the West Indies), living under circumstances still (if possible) more degrading, appear to be diminishing in number, in a ratio which, at no very distant period, will lead to the extinction of their race.

There is another point, also, which deserves consideration; which is, that the average duration of life seems to diminish in proportion as the generative tendency increases; and if so, the increase of a population, in the aggregate, will be much greater at the commencement of the series than in its progress; and instead of population increasing geometrically from any given period to another given period, the most natural inference is, that the order of increase is that of an infinite series, the ratio of increase decreasing with the progress of the series; which order of increase I remember to have seen delightfully exemplified, in some previous number of your invaluable miscellany,—I think, about the thirty-fifth or thirty-sixth volume.*

In thus far trespassing upon your pages, I beg to be understood as not having intended to lay down any fixed rules, or to draw any positive conclusions, relative to the present condition of society; but merely, as endeavouring to sketch a general outline, from such authentic data as the last returns to parliament supply. And as a correct knowledge of the enumeration and condition of a people is indispensable to a just administration of their interests, I hope that what I have offered, on the subject, will not be deemed either uninteresting or unimportant. N. H.

* If the statement in this paragraph can be satisfactorily demonstrated by induction and evidence of facts, it will be more efficacious, than all the answers which yet have been attempted, for the overthrow of the demoralizing and dis-humanizing theories of Malthus.—EDD.

STATEMENT (No. IV.) Shewing the Annual No. of MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS, & BURIALS in each County of ENGLAND, on an Average of the Ten Years 1811 — 1820 compared with the No. of each in the latter Year, deduced from the PARISH REGISTER Returns, made to Parliament in 1821. ↗ The Counties arranged in order of Total Population, the first Column of Figures denoting the Numerical Ratio thereof by which the disproportion of Marriages, Baptisms, or Burials, in the several Counties to each other may be readily perceived.

COUNTIES of ENGLAND, in Order of Total Population.	Num. Ratio of Total Population.	MARRIAGES.		BAPTISMS.		BURIALS.	
		Annual Average of 1811 to 1820.	In 1820.	Annual Average of 1811 to 1820.	In 1820.	Annual Average of 1811 to 1820.	In 1820.
Middlesex	1144	10,947	11,482	26,976	28,905	21,666	22,699
Lancaster	1053	8,531	9,517	27,455	29,348	17,889	18,293
York, West Riding	801	6,206	6,516	21,506	22,463	12,298	12,322
Devon	439	3,526	3,441	13,076	13,455	7,213	7,547
Kent	426	3,350	3,532	13,806	13,757	8,517	8,216
Surrey	399	2,945	3,109	9,859	10,596	7,432	7,990
Somerset	335	2,435	2,695	9,580	10,502	5,861	6,616
Norfolk	344	2,575	2,736	10,226	11,224	5,664	5,949
Stafford	342	2,709	2,804	10,583	11,210	6,226	6,277
Gloucester	336	2,688	3,192	9,067	9,743	5,139	5,751
Essex	289	1,972	2,006	7,979	8,157	4,807	5,043
Southampton	282	2,456	2,116	8,817	8,752	4,912	4,704
Lincoln	283	2,089	2,291	8,762	9,318	4,637	4,902
Warwick	274	2,278	2,378	7,435	7,539	5,275	5,279
Suffolk	270	1,983	2,041	7,633	8,109	4,053	4,164
Chester	270	2,030	2,360	7,501	8,132	4,962	5,357
Cornwall	257	1,786	1,866	7,461	8,256	3,698	3,913
Sussex	233	1,578	1,637	6,871	7,469	3,280	3,481
Wiltshire	222	1,565	1,712	5,884	6,378	3,399	3,621
Derby	213	1,423	1,532	5,880	6,081	3,385	3,519
Durham	208	1,479	1,516	5,822	6,317	3,774	3,740
Salop	206	1,361	1,688	5,834	5,924	3,592	3,598
Northumberland	199	1,300	1,410	4,587	4,991	3,038	2,981
York, East Riding	191	1,331	1,554	5,360	5,599	3,364	3,287
Nottingham	187	1,429	1,523	5,552	5,758	3,240	3,246
Worcester	184	1,318	1,465	5,334	5,791	3,354	3,503
York, North Riding	184	1,242	1,266	5,154	5,394	2,943	2,984
Leicester	175	1,337	1,430	4,701	4,705	2,872	2,863
Northampton	163	1,235	1,302	4,234	4,583	2,782	2,877
Cumberland	156	1,030	1,019	4,508	4,687	2,716	2,914
Dorset	144	955	1,084	3,906	4,304	2,187	2,505
Oxford	134	913	955	3,963	4,312	2,299	2,391
Buckingham	134	950	1,029	3,752	4,015	2,338	2,481
Berks	132	930	1,002	3,884	4,031	2,306	2,427
Hertford	130	738	755	3,575	3,787	2,118	2,291
Cambridge	122	989	1,134	3,749	4,141	2,117	2,119
Hereford	103	620	685	2,790	2,832	1,675	1,741
Bedford	84	653	684	2,287	2,403	1,335	1,426
Monmouth	72	458	575	1,341	1,490	938	938
Westmoreland	51	338	340	1,489	1,663	906	1,069
Huntingdon	49	377	380	1,363	1,459	790	786
Rutland	18	129	140	512	512	299	295
ENGLAND	11,260	86,350	91,729	310,026	328,230	191,097	198,634
WALES	717	4,692	5,104	15,480	15,430	9,902	9,715
ENGLAND & WALES		91,042	96,833	325,506	343,660	200,999	208,349
Do. 1801 — 1810.		83,209		287,890		195,019	
METROPOLIS. 1811 — 20		12,060	12,757	29,490	30,422	23,310	24,567
Guernsey, Jersey, Man.		664	679	2,644	2,656	1,438	1,550

STATEMENT of the No. of MARRIAGES, BAPTISMS & BURIALS in all ENGLAND & WALES, in each of the first Twenty Years of the present Century: distinguishing in the Baptisms & Burials, the proportion of Males & Females, according to the returns made to Parliament from the Registers of 10,453 Parish Churches, 829 Chapels and 103 Roman Catholic, Quaker and other Societies.

		BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			
YEARS.	MAR-RIAGES	Males.	Female	Total.	Males.	Female	Total.	
ALL ENGLAND & WALES.	1801	67,228	120,521	116,508	237,029	101,352	103,082	204,434
	2	90,396	139,889	133,948	273,837	99,504	100,335	199,839
	3	94,379	150,220	143,883	294,108	102,459	101,269	203,728
	4	85,738	150,583	144,009	294,592	91,538	89,530	181,177
	5	79,586	149,333	142,868	292,201	91,086	90,154	181,240
	6	80,755	147,376	144,355	291,920	92,289	91,163	183,452
	7	83,923	153,787	146,507	300,234	97,996	97,855	195,851
	8	82,248	151,565	144,509	296,074	102,614	98,149	200,763
	9	83,369	152,812	147,177	299,989	97,894	93,577	191,471
	1810	84,470	152,591	146,262	298,853	104,907	103,277	208,184
	11	86,389	155,671	149,186	304,857	94,971	93,572	188,543
	12	82,065	153,949	148,005	301,954	95,957	94,445	190,402
	13	83,860	160,685	153,747	314,432	93,726	92,751	186,477
	14	92,804	163,282	155,524	318,806	103,525	102,878	206,403
	15	99,944	176,233	168,698	344,931	99,442	97,966	197,408
	16	91,946	168,801	161,398	330,199	103,954	102,005	205,959
	17	88,234	169,337	162,246	331,583	101,040	98,229	199,629
	18	92,779	169,181	162,203	331,384	107,724	103,900	211,624
	19	95,571	171,107	162,154	333,261	106,749	106,815	213,564
1820	96,833	176,311	167,346	343,660	104,329	104,020	208,349	
LANCASHIRE.	1811	7,299	13,561	12,942	26,303	7,691	7,815	15,506
	12	6,611	12,414	12,199	24,613	8,023	7,962	15,985
	13	7,168	12,654	12,184	24,838	8,187	8,592	16,779
	14	9,104	13,998	13,409	27,107	9,074	9,054	18,128
	15	9,800	15,273	14,487	29,760	8,703	8,773	17,476
	16	9,094	14,642	13,808	28,456	9,525	9,592	19,117
	17	8,013	14,082	13,573	27,655	9,134	9,053	18,187
	18	9,110	14,008	13,563	27,371	10,471	10,574	21,045
	19	9,602	15,070	13,535	28,605	9,199	9,136	18,335
	1820	9,517	14,976	14,372	29,248	9,066	9,213	18,279
METROPOLIS.	1811	11,549	13,082	13,192	26,274	10,604	10,119	20,723
	12	10,973	13,167	13,177	26,344	11,548	10,890	22,438
	13	10,705	13,619	13,273	26,892	11,014	10,485	21,499
	14	12,368	13,645	13,083	26,728	13,196	12,287	25,483
	15	12,695	14,805	14,712	29,517	11,982	11,354	23,337
	16	12,212	14,161	14,299	28,460	12,221	11,725	23,946
	17	11,976	15,125	14,751	29,876	11,789	11,171	22,960
	18	12,429	15,163	14,922	30,090	12,250	11,884	24,134
	19	12,941	15,137	15,157	30,294	12,359	12,064	24,423
	1820	12,757	15,434	14,988	30,422	12,369	11,998	24,367

* * In drawing any conclusion on the comparative extent of Mortality in the Metropolis and Lancashire, with any of the other Counties, or with England & Wales in the aggregate it will be proper to consider, that there is a considerable emigration from all parts of the Country into the Metropolis, and from all the adjoining Counties into Lancashire, which not only tends to cause an appearance of an excess of Mortality in those two districts, but to diminish it in other Counties in proportion to the extent of emigration from them; the same cause also operates in giving an apparent disproportionate excess of Marriages in the Metropolis and Lancashire. The Annual proportion of Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, in each County, on an average of the 10 Years 1811 - 20, is stated in a following page. The No. in proportion to the Total Population of England & Wales being as follows. Viz.

Marriages	7.5	in every 1000.	Extremes,	Hertford	5.6	Middlesex	9.43
Baptisms	23.3	Do.	Do.	Monmouth	21.3	Kent	51.2
Burials	17.3	Do.	Do.	Sussex	14.	Middlesex	21.3

Annual average Number of Unentered Marriages 191, Baptisms 2,966, Burials 2,505

STATEMENT (No. V.) Showing the variation in the No. of Persons in every 100 FAMILIES in each of the Counties of GREAT BRITAIN, according to the return made to Parliament in 1811 & 1821: and also the No. of Children both Male & Female under 10 Years of Age, in every 10,000 of each Sex in each County in 1821.

* * The Counties most remarkable for Exuberance are noted by +, and those most remarkable for Paucity by —, and the ⚡ denotes a marked disproportion in the No. of Children to the No. of Persons in a Family.

COUNTIES of ENGLAND.	No. of Persons in every 100 FAMILIES		No. of Children in 1821 under 10 Years of Age in every 10,000 of each Sex.		COUNTIES of WALES & SCOTLAND	No. of Persons in every 100 FAMILIES.		No. of Children in 1821 under 10 Years of Age in every 10,000 of each Sex.	
	1811	1821	MALE	FEMALE		1811	1821	MALE	FEMALE
Bedford	470	482	2,932	2,734	Anglesea	482	479	3,074	2,715
Berks	472	476	2,825	2,658	Brecon	475	483	2,619	2,559
Buckingham	467	464	2,839	2,686	Cardigan	445	489	3,029	2,694
Cambridge	481	475	2,881	2,864	Carmarthen....	480	491	3,077	2,702
Chester	510	520	3,035	2,885	Carnarvon.....	485	500	2,976	2,597
Cornwall.....	490	500	2,942	2,703	Denbigh.....	469	488	2,878	2,726
Cumberland	471	491	2,876	2,561	Flint	478	500	2,925	2,827
Derby	495	500	2,929	2,824	Glamorgan.....	455	500	2,783	2,694
Devon	483	484	2,925	2,599	Merioneth	453	472	2,811	2,429
Dorset	465	477	2,862	2,577	Montgomery ⚡	504	496	2,797	2,584
Durham .. — ⚡	452	452	2,912	2,669	Pembroke	468	487	3,094	2,638
Essex	487	485	2,932	2,848	Radnor	478	470	2,839	2,661
Gloucester.....	450	465	2,811	2,642	WALES ⚡	472	488	2,921	2,665
Hereford —	468	471	2,585	2,564	Aberdeen —	401	435	2,650	2,265
Hertford.....	491	496	2,951	2,742	Argyl	493	500	3,042	2,847
Huntingdon	479	470	2,940	2,873	Ayr	484	478	2,995	2,648
Kent	490	500	2,981	2,857	Banff	425	440	2,693	2,326
Lancaster +	513	517	3,147	2,916	Berwick	448	466	2,835	2,535
Leicester	478	478	2,782	2,730	Bute	460	483	2,754	2,366
Lincoln	467	482	2,819	2,749	Caitliness + ⚡	497	510	2,652	2,230
Middlesex —	429	437	2,507	2,313	Clackmanan—⚡	432	460	3,131	2,733
Monmouth .. ⚡	495	510	2,567	2,678	Dumbarton...+	490	510	2,801	2,512
Norfolk	465	462	2,856	2,701	Dumfries.....	486	490	2,979	2,597
Northampton ..	458	463	2,807	2,688	Edinburgh.....	450	473	2,869	2,321
Northumberland—	456	461	2,833	2,571	Elgin — ⚡	410	425	2,712	2,187
Nottingham	486	484	2,844	2,706	Fife ⚡ ⚡	384	445	2,833	2,461
Oxford ⚡	477	475	2,603	2,697	Forfar.....	433	425	2,641	2,177
Rutland	460	470	2,720	2,586	Haddington—⚡	420	443	2,962	2,544
Salop	492	500	2,733	2,698	Inverness	489	470	2,927	2,606
Somerset.....	482	480	2,872	2,589	Kincardine.....	432	436	2,629	2,197
Southampton ⚡	481	490	3,008	2,776	Kinross	431	430	2,550	2,330
Stafford	472	500	3,018	2,921	Kircudbright ...	457	490	3,029	2,618
Suffolk	492	490	2,932	2,777	Lanark	451	474	2,951	2,538
Surrey..... —	446	450	2,715	2,560	Linlithgow	442	460	2,963	2,665
Sussex	528	548	3,033	3,044	Nairn..... —	408	422	2,638	2,091
Warwick —	466	455	2,762	2,660	Ork. & Shet.+ ⚡	511	510	2,623	2,156
Westmoreland ..	488	493	2,809	2,651	Peebles..... +	504	510	2,857	2,649
Wilts	463	487	2,839	2,628	Perth	450	450	2,525	2,248
Worcester	470	473	2,782	2,642	Renfrew..... +	468	468	3,029	2,809
York, E. Riding—	462	470	2,837	2,606	Ross & Cromarty.	448	475	2,895	2,397
— North Do. —	461	473	2,775	2,643	Roxburgh	444	473	2,934	2,596
— West Do. —	489	495	3,080	2,973	Selkirk	468	484	3,095	2,803
ENGLAND.	470	480	2,881	2,712	Stirling	472	476	2,880	2,645
WALES ⚡	472	488	2,921	2,663	Sutherland.....	488	494	2,703	2,357
SCOTLAND.	449	467	2,851	2,471	Wigtoun.....	460	462	2,622	2,622
GREAT BRITAIN.	470	480	2,884	2,615	SCOTLAND.	449	467	2,622	2,471
British Isles. } Guernsey		484	2,824	2,232					
} Jersey ..		492	2,870	2,253					
} Man		502	2,326	2,590					
METROPOLIS —		427	2,493	2,111					

SYNOPSIS of the Ages of the POPULATION of GREAT BRITAIN, according to the return made to Parliament in 1821, in thirteen gradations of age; distinguishing the Males from the Females; and ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND & the METROPOLIS separately. The results being deduced from the No. of 10,000. as a common calculator.

GREAT-BRITAIN.		ENGLAND		WALES		SCOTLAND		METROPOLIS	
Ages		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5		1538.	1444.	1514.	1382.	1494.	1294.	1397.	1216.
5 to 10		1343.	1268.	1407.	1281.	1357.	1177.	1095.	995.
10 to 15		1169.	1056.	1210.	1093.	1247.	1057.	936.	834.
15 to 20		988.	995.	1009.	1032.	1032.	1048.	865.	959.
20 to 30		1470.	1684.	1433.	1560.	1490.	1769.	1718.	2062.
30 to 40		1155.	1210.	1109.	1163.	1095.	1204.	1548.	1567.
40 to 50		941.	932.6	871.4	911.6	895.4	937.9	1204.	1092.
50 to 60		665.6	653.3	646.3	672.6	649.9	711.6	730.7	690.9
60 to 70		447.6	458.	474.8	535.5	458.1	502.2	553.6	388.8
70 to 80		221.9	228.2	243.6	281.4	216.3	225.5	128.5	156.4
80 to 90		56.25	64.85	74.09	104.8	58.22	65.18	22.47	34.64
90 to 100		4.15	5.75	7.54	10.95	6.71	7.42	1.69	3.93
Above 100		.12	.22	.09	.50	.43	.60	.21	.32
Numer. Radix.		10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.	10,000.

PAUPERISM & PAUPER TAXATION.

Comparative view of the EXTENT of PAUPERISM and PRESSURE of PAUPER TAXATION, at different periods; shewing the alarming increase of degradation and privation, on the part of the labouring, and increase of pressure on all the industrious and productive Classes: -inevitable consequences of petty expediency and a speculative system of Policy.

PAUPER FAMILIES.		1802-3	1812-13	1813-14	1814-15	1821-2
Relieved permanently.	In Workhouse	83,468	97,223	94,085	88,115	The number of persons receiving relief not included in the return for this year.
	Not in Workhouse	336,200	434,441	430,140	406,887	
Relieved Occasionally.		305,600	440,249	429,770	400,971	
Total No. of FAMILIES Relieved		725,568	971,913	953,915	895,773	
Total No. of FAMILIES in England and Wales at the different periods		1,850,000		2,142,148		2,493,428
Proportion out of 100 receiving relief		.40	.45	.44	.42	But judging from the results here exhibited, the paupers form the greatest portion of the whole population.
Annual rate of relief to each Family relieved, dividing the total sum expended, by the total No. relieved		£5 12 6	£6 16 10	£6 12 0	£6 1 0	
Scale of subsistence in lbs. of Bread, according to the Average price of Wheat in each Year.		.167	.109	.123	.165	
Total Sum expended in each Year Equivalent in Quarters of Wheat		£4,077,891	6,656,105	6,294,584	5,418,045	6,358,703
		1,209,756	1,061,438	1,157,625	1,484,615	2,250,868
Total No. of persons in Friendly Societ		704,350	824,319	838,728	925,439	

* * As great efforts have lately been made to induce the people of England to believe that their interests were in a career of unexampled prosperity; without here questioning such pretension, the preceding Statement is simply submitted to their serious reflection, the most important feature of which is the great proportion of the population receiving relief: In the return made to Parliament in 1813, page 630*, the proportion receiving relief on an average of the three Years 1812 — 15 is stated as having been $9\frac{1}{4}$ out of every 100 of the total Population, but after distinctly stating in the head of every Column of the Statistical part of the return, that the No. of Persons relieved, did not include the Children of such persons, the proportional of $9\frac{1}{4}$ is deduced by dividing the Total Population by the No. said to have been relieved.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of a Miscellaneous READER.

LUCAN'S PHARSALIA.

READ A—g—n—n's MS. volume of poems, with great interest. Compare his translation of the first 257 hexameters of Lucan into 263 English heroic lines, with Rowe's couplet and triplet version of 460 lines.

A—g—n—n's compression renders him sometimes a little obscure; but his translation is upon the whole much more spirited and poetical than Rowe's comparative dilation. Rowe, however, has been very unfairly treated, in one respect, by the pedantry of criticism. Whatever may be the disparity between his dilation and A—g—n—n's compression, the difference is not so great, in this respect, between him and the original. Hexameters extend from fourteen to sixteen syllables; English heroics have only ten: 257 hexameters = 385 English heroics. Rowe has therefore but seventy-five lines more than the just equivalent, i. e. a little better than one-sixth more syllables than the original. The manuscript translation is nearly one-third shorter than the original.

Proceed with Rowe's translation to the end of the first book. Find the charge of paraphrastic dilation still less sustained. The first book of Lucan's Pharsalia contains 695 hexameters = 1,042 English heroics. Rowe's translation, therefore, of this whole book exceeds the original only to the amount of about 128 heroic = 85 or 86 hexameter lines. That his language is frequently feeble and unpoetical, is true, and his versification tame and monotonous: but what pedantic, uncalculating prejudice it is to talk of paraphrase and feeble dilation, and spinning out one line into three or four, and the like. The whole translation, thus far, exceeds the original by less than one-eighth. It is true, indeed, that a poet availing himself of all the compressive energies and capabilities of the English language, might have translated the whole into good heroic verse with one-eighth or perhaps one-fourth less, instead of one-eighth more syllables than the Latin: whatever pedants may say of the comparative feebleness, or poetasters may exhibit of the paraphrastic dilation of the English language.

Of the second book, the following are some of the best lines of this translation.

HIEROGLYPHICS. V. v. 343-6.

Then Memphis, e'er the reedy leaf was known,

Engrav'd her precepts and her arts in stone;
While animals in various order plac'd,
The learned Hieroglyphic column grac'd.

SUICIDE. V. v. 374-7.

Heroic minds! that can even fate command,
And bid it wait upon a mortal hand;
Who, full of life, forsake it as a feast,
Take what they like, and give the gods the rest.

NEUTRALITY. 475, 8-82.

Should Heav'n itself be rent with civil rage*—

Officious Piety would hardly dare
To proffer Jove assistance in the war.

Man unconcerned and humble should remain,

Nor seek to know whose arms the conquest gain:

Jove's thunder will convince them of his reign.

SUBMISSION AND RESISTANCE. 553—6.

586. 7.

Anon, they pray that civil rage may cease:
But war shall scourge them for these hopes of peace;

And make them know—the present times afford,

At least while Cæsar lives, no safety like the sword.†

Ye times to come record the warrior's praise,
Who lengthen'd out expiring Freedom's days.

CREDULITY. 618. 9

But zealous crowds in ignorance adore;
And still the less they know, they fear the more.

Even for such pearls as these there goes a good deal of scratching. The book consists of 1,153 lines.

ANCIENT IRISH HISTORIES, VOL. I. *Spencer's State of Ireland.*

Tanist, Tanistry, the particle *tania*, &c. (*Lusitania, Britania, &c.*) p. 10 to 13. From whatever dialect the Irish originally had the word *tanist*, it is evident that both that and the particles alluded to, and also *tenure, tenantry, tenant, tenement, tain* in *appertain*, &c. &c., through whatever channels, come from the same primitive source or root, having

* The line that rhymes with this is recommended to the *fingers*; for certainly no mortal ear would willingly have any thing to do with it—

Should giants once more with the gods engage!!!

† By the way this is straining a little for an alexandrine for the alexandrine's sake. The syllables at least weaken, rather than add to the sense.

having one common reference to the idea of *claim*, or *holding*.

Spencer seems to have been sufficiently observant of the abuses and mischiefs arising out of the old barbarous *Scythian* customs and habits of the natives; but to have had little regard to the oppressions and misgovernment of their English masters. The misfortune of Ireland has been that little has been done (if any thing), to give the mass of the people, or even of the proprietors, a common interest with the general Government. They have been left, and still are left, a prey to the anarchy of petty interests and local factions. The new proprietors of certain holds or districts, or the narrow confederacies or corporations established in them, having no sympathy with the population, on the one hand, and being held in no graduated subordination to the Government, on the other, constitute a sort of anarchic tyranny, or an anarchy of separate tyrannies; yielding, by tacit compact, a sort of conditional obedience to the higher functionaries of the state, so long, and so far, as, according to their humour and prejudices, they may deem it consistent with the interests of their own factious and oppressive mastery over the population of their vicinage. The individual, or the family, which has become *seized* of a monopolized interest in a particular corporation or district, finds and exercises a sort of arbitrary sovereignty in that monopoly; and the same love of power which renders him a tyrant over the people, renders him an anarchist with respect to the general sovereignty of Laws and Constitution: whose provisions he is perpetually outstepping with respect to those who are at his mercy; and as perpetually evading or perverting in every thing that affects himself. The new settler, or proprietor, soon falls into these habits, as well as the old, and becomes, by a few years of naturalization, as very a *Scythian* as the best of them. Lawless habits are congenial to lawless rapacity and power; and the master seldom takes much pains to improve the civilization of his slaves. As for the population at large, what sympathy with the English Government can they have—or reverence for it? It does nothing for them. Their landlords, their tythe proctors, or the corporations that oppress them, are the only governors they can look to, or know any thing about. Their attachments and their resentments—their obedience

or their rebellions look no higher. There is little to remind them whether it is the King of England or the Cham of Tartary that claims the general sovereignty of the realm.

LORD BYRON'S DOGE of VENICE.

Some splendid passages, and several nervous and sententious lines—but a very bad, tedious, prosing play, with a great deal of what is called plagiarism, in phrase, in thought, and in situation. *Venice Preserved* is constantly brought to one's recollection. Much of the versification is very bad indeed. In reading it aloud one is every now and then throttled, as it were, by the balk put upon the voice and organs through the perpetual transitions of rhythm, and the vain struggle to read it either as verse or as prose. The last scene is puerile and ridiculous to the last degree, and occupies precisely the same point of time with the preceding—so that if acted, the stage ought to be divided by a party wall, and the two scenes should be performed at the same time: for surely the drama can admit of no retrospective action. The character of *Angiolina* is finely conceived; but it is not supported with any dramatic effect. When the deepest pathos would be expected, she gives Steno and the Senate a long historical and philosophical lecture; and in the parting scene between her and the Doge, previous to his execution, there is nothing touching and natural but his last speech. In short, “the Doge of Venice” is equally defective as a play, and as a dramatic poem. It is interspersed, as might be expected, with a sufficient portion of Lord Byron's moral scepticism, and of his aristocratical jacobinism:—some portions of which display all the power and energy of his style.

THE PROPHECY of DANTE.

“The measure adopted is the terza rima of Dante”—the peculiarity of which is that the alternating rhymes are so dovetailed one into the other that the series is never closed, or interrupted from the beginning to the end of the canto. The first rhymes with the third; the second with the fourth and sixth; the fifth with the seventh and ninth; the eighth with the tenth and twelfth, and so on—so that the chain is never broken for 150, or nearly 200 lines together—or whatever number of lines the canto may contain. There is, however, some fine poetry in the Prophecy.

phocy. The woes of Italy constitute one of the subjects upon which Lord Byron appears to feel.

STANDING ARMY.

Encyc. Brit. Rome 258. (p. 397.)
Standing army of Augustus 25 legions

170,650. men—i. e. 6,826 in a legion. I find other authorities make the legion consist of but 6,666; which would give only 167,650.

Happy Britain! Thine is more than an Augustan Age!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET,

On the Suggestion of a Continental Excursion,
WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER OF 1822.

WITH no heedful hand or grudging toil,
Have I adorn'd thee, my sequester'd bower,
Hoping in thee to spend the evening hour
Of life's o'erwearied day: nor of a soil
Ungrateful can I plain; for leaf and flower
Have thro' the springtide smil'd; and
sun and shower
Matur'd thy summer fruits, and promise made
Of Autumn's riper boon; while 'neath your shade,
My elegant acacias! I have stray'd,
Wooing the healthful breeze, or the sweet power
That prompts the glowing thought and
tuneful rhyme.
Such joys are thine, my calm, sequester'd home!
And shall I cease beneath thy shades to roam;
And trace, with pilgrim step, a foreign
clime? J. T.

SONG.

I LOVE thee, love! I love thee, love!
Thy beauteous form so rare, my love!
Thy hue so fair, thy graceful air;
For these—for these, I love thee, love!
I love thee, love! I love thee, love!
For all the smiles that lie, my love;
Enkindling joy in that dark eye
That beams so bright on me, my love!
I love thee, love! I love thee, love!
Thy lips the bulbul's rose, my love;
Where fragrant glows, and music flows,
And glows and flows for me, my love!
I love thee, love! I love thee, love!
Within those arms to rest, my love;
And on that breast, the phoenix nest,
With fragrance stor'd for me, my love.
But oh! I love, I love thee, love!
For something more divine, my love;
That soul of thine, where graces shine,
That make thee more than lovely, love.
Yes, yes! I more than love thee, love!
For that diviner part, my love;
That gentle heart, devoid of art—
For that I more than love thee, love.

J. T.

THE PARTING OF OTTAVIO AND BIANCA,

From G. Crayon's "Tales of a Traveller,"
BY J. R. PRIOR.

LEAVE me not yet, Ottavia! fly
O! not so soon; no! no!
Absence, the mother of a sigh,
Will often wet Bianca's eye,
To think that thou art parted so.
The ship may be to shoals decoyed;
Must thou by water go?
A storm, a wreck, thy life destroy'd,
Would leave Bianca's bosom void:
Then, wherefore leave Bianca so?
Thou deemest that a sunnier beam
May light and cherish me,—
A daintier lip in Hope's young stream
Produce a brighter, holier dream:
Ottavio! that can never be.
Prove false! Ottavio, didst thou say?
Never while life is free:
Each morning, noon, and evening ray
Will see thine own Bianca pray,
To keep my heart alone for thee.
Was it for this our hearts have bled,
For this our vows have past?
For this our passions fasted, fed?
Ottavia! when Bianca's dead,
Decide how long my love can last.
Farewell! I'll watch thee to the shore;
These eyes shall kiss thy sight,
Ottavio!—Thou art gone—before
The flood of fondness drowns me,—o'er
A sad, a passionate delight.

THE NUN.

LIKE lilies on one stem, her fingers join
Her slender hands in attitude divine;
Her dark soft eyes are shadow'd by the fall
Of a fine pair of brows, Love's mourning
pall, [within
Which Faith, Hope's eldest sister, keeps
Her placid heart so purified of sin:
A pleasing smile surrounds her lip—her
cheek, [Greek;
Her forehead, and her nose in shape are
Serene affiance lights her upturn'd eye,
That beams her sweet devotions to the sky:
A black veil drops behind her raven hair;
Lappets embrace her neck; her flesh so fair
Shines on her virgin bosom:—on her head
A cap like snow in laceless care is spread.
Love, peace, and truth unite this pious Nun,
Devoutly duteous to the Eternal Son.

J. R. PRIOR.

EPIC FRAGMENTS.

THE PATRIOT'S TOMB.

HONOUR to him, who in his country's cause
 The sword unsheaths, to vindicate the claims
 Of free-born man against Oppression's might.
 What tho' in battle field, among the brave,
 In manhood's prime he fell ! his better self,
 There, where the spirits of the just ascend,
 Secure in deathless recompence, survives ;
 And from those regions of the bless'd he
 hears,
 Whene'er towards the rescued world he
 bends,
 The choral song of generations rise,
 Chaunting his bright example, while they
 guard
 The sacred charter by his blood redeem'd.
 He quaffs the incense, feels his heav'n more
 bless'd,
 And owns the rich reward. The dross of
 life—
 What is it to the never-perishing ore
 Of glory virtue-own'd, and patriot fame !

DEVOTION.

" Go ! praise me with thy deeds, and not
 thy words !"
 Such is the voice of Heav'n—of Heav'n
 best serv'd,
 When to its proper purposes the soul
 Bends its best energies ; not when the
 chaunt
 Of matin song and evening vesper steals
 In drowsy monotone from cloister'd cells
 Of sainted indolence, where thriftless drones
 Feed on the comb they wrought not. Go
 then forth ;
 (To high pretensions born, to higher called !)
 Go to thy proper sphere—the strife of souls,
 The camp, the council—to the perilous
 breach
 Where foreign inundation threatens to o'er-
 whelm
 Thy fainting country—or, o'erwhelming
 more,
 Where tyrannous Corruption, like a flood,
 Breaks through the feeble bounds of Law
 and Right,
 And desolates the realm. Conspicuous there
 Exert thy energies—to rouse—to urge
 The dormant soul of patriot worth, and
 nerve
 The else palsied arm. Be thou (or be ex-
 tinct)
 The quickening sun—the cheering central
 fire
 Of life and glory—round whose radiant orb
 A nation's hopes and destinies revolve.
 This is the service Heaven of THEE re-
 quires :—
 For this hath form'd thee—and to this or-
 dains !

ELOQUENCE OF LOVE.

Love has a silent language of his own,
 To every tribe in every region known ;
 And his best eloquence is summ'd in this—
 A look and sigh that prologue to a kiss.

DANISH SONGS AND
BALLADS.

No. I.

BEAR SONG.

THE squirrel that's sporting
 Amid the dead leaves,
 Full oft with its rustle
 The hunter deceives ;
 Who, starting, imagines
 That booty is nigh,
 And, swelling with pleasure,
 His bosom beats high.

" Now, courage !" he mutters ;
 And, crouching below
 A thunder-split linden,
 He waits for his foe :
 " Ha ! joy to the hunter !
 A monstrous bear
 Even now is approaching,
 And bids me prepare.

" Hark ! hark ! for the monarch
 Of forests ere long
 Will breathe out his bellow,
 Deep-throated and strong."
 Thus saying, he gazes
 Intently around ;
 But (death to his wishes !)
 Can hear not a sound ;

Except when at moments
 The wind rising shrill,
 Wafts boughs from the bushes
 Across the lone hill ;
 Or save when the squirrel,
 'Mid thicket and leaves,
 Again with its rustle
 The hunter deceives.

B—.

HORACE.

ODE IX. BOOK I.

BY THE HON. H— W—.

SORACTE now is white with snow,
 And frozen stands the stream below ;
 See ! labouring woods along the plain,
 Their weighty burthen scarce sustain.
 Let's thaw the frost, and on the heath,
 Let crackling wood drive off the cold ;
 And come, Croupier, increase our mirth
 With your best wine, the four years old.
 Then to the Gods consign the rest,
 Who calm the tempest-troubled seas.
 The aged ash no more oppress,
 Rests calmly from the wintry breeze.
 Seek not to-morrow's fate to scan,
 But make the most of present hours :
 Enjoy love's pleasures whilst you can,
 Ere yet old age your bloom deflowers.
 In manly games now take delight ;
 And now soft whispering in the night,
 The titter of the nymph conceal'd,
 Who guards the toy she longs to yield.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

[In an introduction to this department of our work in the October number, p. 241 and in p. 244, we took occasion to mention several particulars regarding the nature and operation of Patents for Inventions, with which the public had seemed but imperfectly acquainted; especially as to a supposed sanction, or *guarantee of utility*, ingenuity or novelty, or of legal property, which the mere fact of having obtained a patent is supposed to confer; it not being generally known, that in every patent are these words, viz. "It is entirely at the hazard of the patentee, whether his said invention is new, or will have the desired success." The Crown, therefore, guarantees nothing; it merely grants a prayed-for *monopoly* for fourteen years, on condition of enrolling a complete specification; which then lays the patent open to be infringed, and even repealed altogether, at the suit of any one who can prove *any thing claimed* in the specification, or that is described therein, and *not expressly disclaimed*; which is *old*, or already has been used; as also, in case of it appearing from the verdict of a jury, that the thing is *useless*, or that the specification is not sufficiently clear and explicit to enable the public to understand and use the invention, immediately on the expiration of the patent, in all respects as beneficially as the patentee may have done. Towards enabling the public to avail itself of this important right, we shall publish henceforward the dates and titles, and often other particulars concerning the *patents expiring in the month* which our publication bears: also, before the usual period of enrolling the specifications, we intend giving a complete monthly list of New Patents granted; and as to the Patents which, for their apparent *utilities*, we select, to lay an abridgement, or the substance of their specifications, before our readers.]

To JOHN VALLANCE, of Brighton, in Sussex, for an improved Method of Freezing Water, or producing Ice in large Quantities.—1st January 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in passing a current of artificially dried and rarefied air, over an extended surface of water, which, by impinging upon it, carries off the aqueous vapours, and with them the heat of fluidity from the water. The artificial drying of the air is proposed to be effected by passing it through a leaden vessel nearly filled with bullets of the same metal; on to which bullets concentrated sulphuric acid is made occasionally to drop, in order to keep their surfaces wet, and so expose a very large surface of the acid to the passing air, admitted by the same very small and adjustable aperture in the bottom of the vessel by which the waste acid escapes, in order to extract from the air its aqueous vapour.

The current of this dried air is intended to be produced, through pipes, to and from the freezing vessel, by means of two powerful air-pumps worked under water, with alternate strokes, and used to reduce the pressure in the vessel to about half an inch of mercury, and so draw off continually this air and discharge it, after it has performed its office of impinging on the surface of the water, kept at about half an inch deep, and has saturated itself with moisture therefrom.

The first half-inch of water is intended to rest on the broad flat bottom of a cylindrical vessel, of sufficient capacity; and when this water is become ice, a second half-inch is to be introduced upon this ice, and this frozen in its turn: then more water to the like thickness is to be admitted, and so on, until the vessel is as nearly filled with solid ice as the apparatus next to be described will admit.

In order to cause the dry air to impinge on the centre of the surface of the water, and to sweep over every part of it, towards the circumference, a loosely-fitted piston plate, rather hollow upwards in the middle, and having a long hollow piston-rod, is suspended almost at the smallest distance possible above the water's surface. It is down through this hollow rod that the dry air is admitted, and passes up round the edges of the plate to the suction-pipe of the air-pump, which enters the freezing vessel just under its close-fitting and yet moveable lid. In the centre of this lid is a stuffing-box, through which the hollow piston-rod slides upwards the space of half an inch, previous to admitting each fresh quantity of water. The upper end of the piston-rod slides through another stuffing-box into the pipe (or connecting vessel) coming from the ballast vessel. When the piston-plate has arrived almost at the top of the freezing vessel, the pumps cease working and the lid is unfastened, and,

with the piston, is drawn up out of the way so that the ice can be broken up out of the vessel, and applied to the confectioner's or other uses, or to be stored in an ice-house.

The patentee directs thick small plates of glass to be cemented air-tight into the lid of the vessel, and into the piston-plate, in corresponding situations, in order that the operator may see when the water has become frozen. This, however, and some other parts of the apparatus in detail, appear to us not so far perfected as to be beyond the reach of material improvement. We hope that these will be timely made by the patentee himself, and not by infringers.

To WILLIAM and JOHN CRIGHTON, of Manchester, Lancashire, for an Improvement in the Cylinders used in Carding Engines, and other Machines for preparing Cotton or Wool, or any other fibrous Substances for being Spun.
—18th March, 1823.

The principle of this invention consists in the inlaying of bars of wood in the surfaces of smoothly-turned hard composition cylinders, in order to be enabled to affix the card-leathers on to such cylinders by nails or tacks, driven through their edges into the wood, at the same time that the backs of the cards themselves rest on the composition, instead of having recourse to screws, or to screw-pins and nuts, passing through the entire coat of the composition cylinders, heretofore in use, for fixing on their cards.

An axis, carrying those cast-iron wheels, the outer ones at the distance of the length of the intended cylinder and the other intermediate, forms the carcase or framing of the cylinder; and its surface is formed of sheet-iron affixed round the same, in the manner usual for receiving an entire coating of composition: but the patentee provides a number of long and very shallow trays of cast-iron, adapted to the width of the cards to the length of the cylinder, and to its curvature, and these he affixes firmly on to the sheet-iron cylinder by copper rivets, not touching each other, but leaving between them spaces of about an inch wide, into which spaces bars of wood, of somewhat greater thickness than the height of the trays, and closely fitted in between them, and are secured by screws to the sheet-iron cylinder; the outside of the cylinder is then carefully painted with white-lead and oil, and when become dry the laying on of

the composition is commenced, with a hard brush, laying it evenly over all the bottoms and edges of the trays: this being done in a warm room, this first coat of composition will soon become dry; and then another coat is laid on and dried, and so on, until the trays are quite filled up with composition, and their edges also thickly covered thereby, nearly or quite equalling the bars of wood in height.

The whole surface having become dry and hard, the cylinder is removed, and laid by its necks in lathe-bearings, and is rotated by a handle during the turning down of its surface, by proper tools, to the exact intended diameter, and with a perfectly smooth surface, partly composed of longitudinal bars of wood, but principally of a composition not liable to expand, shrink, or soften by changes of the weather, which were the evils formerly experienced, when wooden and other coverings for card cylinders were used or tried.

The composition which is used, but not claimed by the patentees, is prepared by boiling a mixture of common glue and whitening with white-lead paint and linseed oil, to the consistency of a thick paint.

Upon these improved cylinders the leathers of the sheets of cards are fastened by nails or tacks, as was practised with wooden cylinders. When, by the repeated changing of the cards as they wear out, any of the bars of wood become too full of nail holes to answer their purpose, they may be unscrewed and removed, and if great care is used, without chipping up the composition; and then other similar bars may be inserted in their places, and planed down even with the composition: in long cylinders the bars of wood are usually made in two lengths for the convenience of these occasional replacements.

To JARVIS BOOT, of Nottingham, in that County, for his Apparatus and Method for Singeing of Lace, to remove the loose Fibres of the Threads.—13th December, 1823.

THIS is the third patent extant for accomplishing the object last mentioned, viz., Mr. Hall's, in 1817, by means of the flame of a gas-light, and Mr. Donkin's, in September 1823, by means of atmospheric air heated to ignition; so great is the quantity of lace now made on machines, and requiring singeing amongst its finishing operations.

The present invention consists in applying

Plying an asbestos wick to a spirit-lamp, and so moderating the heat of the spirits, and degree of flame, that the same may be used in the singeing of lace, passed rapidly over it. The asbestos fibres, in short pieces, about half an inch wide, are evenly spread, and fastened between two long thin silver plates, perforated with numerous small holes, for admitting the spirit to every part of the long wick thus formed. This wick is inserted into a long and very narrow spirit-holder, fed by numerous small pipes, which rise up through cold water, contained in a long condensing vessel; the water in which condenser surrounds the sides of the spirit-holder, in order to keep the temperature of the spirits below the boiling point, except along the top of the wick, after a lighted taper has been applied to inflame it.

The supply of spirits for the lamp is

kept in an interior urn, surrounded by another filled with cold water, and elevated rather above the level of the wick of the lamp. The spirit passes down from this urn, through a pipe furnished with a regulating stop-cock, and entering the lower part of the condenser, connected with the various small pipes therein, ascending to the spirit-holder, which have been mentioned above.

The length of the wick is adapted to the width of the pieces of lace intended to be singed; the several pieces are stitched together, into one long web of lace, which is wound on a roller; from which it is re-wound on to a second roller, passing in the interim over the flame of the wick, at a height above it, and with a velocity, regulated by experience in the use of previous singeing apparatus; the present patentee laying no claim, but to the wick and the spirit-cooler.

[We omitted to state, in our last number, that, owing to the illness of the late King, and the delay in appointing the Regent, no Patents were granted in the months of *November or December 1810, or in January 1811*, so as to be now in the course of expiring.

Of *New Patents*, only one was granted in the month of September last, *viz.* on the 16th, to Mr. Neville, or Nivell (for the carelessness of official copyists have given it both ways); the title of which patent was, through inadvertence, given in our last number, p. 356, instead of this place.]

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Duration of Day-light, and the Length of Candle-light*, on any given day or night in the year, in the southern parts of England, are readily obtained from a useful small pamphlet, by Mr. Bevan, sold by J. Richardson; which contains the average mean, or *clock-time*, of lighting candles in our houses in the evening, and of extinguishing them in the morning, of every day; which, on many occasions, may be useful to know. The *equation of time* produces in these tables some curious anomalies; as, for instance, there is, in December, eighteen days' interval between the *earliest* period of lighting, *viz.* 4 h. 26 m. on the 12th; and the *latest* period of extinguishing, *viz.* 7 h. 31 m. on the 30th; on which latter day, the time of lighting has increased 9 m. from its minimum. In June there are only four days between the *earliest* period of extinguishing, *viz.* 2 h. 58 m. on the 19th, and the *latest* period of lighting, *viz.* 9 h. 4 m. on the 24th. The lightings, at *six o'clock*, take place February 24th and October 5th; and the 6 h. extinguishings, on the 9th of March and 19th of October; the intervals being, in the spring, thirteen or fourteen days; and, in the autumn, fourteen days. On the 3d of March, and on the 11th of October,

candles are lighted and extinguished at the *same clock-time*, *viz.* 6 h. 12 m. in the former, and 5 h. 47 m. in the latter season; and the candle-light and the day-light are in each case just 12 h. later. On the 21st of June occurs the longest day-light, of 18 h. 6 m., and the shortest candlelight, of 5 h. 54 m.; and on the 26th of December, the shortest day-light, of 9 h. 2 m., and the longest candle-light, of 14 h. 58 m.

Velocity of Sound.—Recent experiments made in France, at two distant stations, where cannon were fired, and the flash and sound observed at the other station, gave on the average, at the temperature of 50° of Farnheit, 1106.3 English feet per second. But these observations are less satisfactory, in all respects, than those made in 1793 to 1796 in the East-Indies, and lately published by Mr. John Goldingham; the mean of all whose observations is 1142.3 feet per second, or almost exactly the velocity assigned by Newton. Mr. G. found, however, that each month's observations gave a different mean velocity, varying from 1099 feet, in December, to 1164 feet, in July; the average temperature being then 79½°, and 86¾° of Farnh.; the general mean velocity of 1142 feet occurring,

ring, with a temperature of about $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, in the first decade of April, and again in the last decade of September.

Mr. Goldingham has further found, from numerous combinations of his observations, made when the air was calm, that for each degree of increase of temperature, 1.2 feet may be allowed, in the velocity of sound, for a second; for each degree of the hygrometer towards dampness, 1.4 feet; and for each rise of one-tenth of an inch of the mercury in the barometer, 9.2 feet. Making these the bases of calculation, he finds the mean difference of the velocity, between a calm and a moderate breeze of wind, to be nearly 10 feet in a second; and by comparing other results together, a difference of about $21\frac{1}{4}$ feet in a second, or 1275 in a minute, is found between, the wind being in the direction of the motion of sound, or opposed to it.

As to the recent French observations abovementioned, they furnish us only with the temperature, which was $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lower than in the East-Indies, when the general or Newtonian mean of 1142 feet was observed; to which, applying Mr. G.'s rule, $34.5 + 1.2 + 1106.3 = 1147.7$ feet per second, would be the French velocity, at $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Farnh., without taking either barometer or hygrometer into the account. An account of Dr. Gregory's very able experiment has already appeared in our August number, page 50.

The *Specific Heat of the Gases* has been the subject of an elaborate course of experiments by Mr. W. T. Haycraft, the particulars of which have lately appeared in the tenth volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, (see also the *Phil. Mag.*, Nos. 317 and 318). The apparatus used on this occasion is said to have been ingeniously contrived and well executed; but the drawing is so bad,* and its description so lame and defective, as to be with the utmost difficulty understood: it seems, however, to have been used by Mr. H. with great care, and attention to accuracy. His results are,—*First*, That the *specific heats* of all the gases experimented upon, are to each other, when carefully dried, *inversely as their specific gravities*;—*Secondly*, That *aqueous vapour*, in combination with any gas, increases its capacity for heat, probably in the same arithmetically increasing ratio as the expansive force of the mixture is thereby increased; and,—*Thirdly*, That the mixed gas expelled from the human lungs in respiration, has the remarkable property of agreeing with atmospheric air in its capacity for heat, except between 95° and $100\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Farnh.;

* We notice this circumstance, because of the frequent occurrence of *plates*, in the transactions of our learned societies, from drawings, inadequate to explain the subjects depicted. We may mention the engravings of Captain Kater's admirably contrived pendulum apparatus, as in this predicament. Few, if any, readers have been able to understand them.

in which range alone, so essential to the supply of animal heat, *the specific heat of the respired air is less than that inspired!*

The insensible Causes operative in the *Dissolution of Salts*, and in *Capillary Attraction*, which hitherto have escaped the observation of philosophers, have, by M. Becquerel, lately been referred to electrical currents, which he has succeeded in rendering visible, through the extreme sensibility of his galvanometer; a number of which instruments he can so dispose, that each may concur to the general effect of augmenting, in an indefinite degree, the indications of currents of the electric fluid.

Comparative Illuminating Power of Gases, made from Coal and from Oil.—The over-rated estimate of light procurable (according to several writers) from oil gas as compared with coal gas, as unity, from 3.0 to 1.8 times, by Dr. Fyfe, in our October number, p. 337, has been further reduced by Professor Leslie to 1.5, in consequence of a course of comparative experiments, by means of his photometer, on the oil-gas delivered by Mr. Milne to his customers in Edinburgh, and that delivered by the Edinburgh coal-gas company. It is, however, remarked by Dr. Fyfe, that, Mr. Milne's apparatus being out of repair, his gas was, at the period of the professor's experiments, below its usual average quality.

The *Adjusting and Ascertaining of the Rates of any Number of Chronometers on board of Ships lying in a Harbour*, may be effected with ease, according to a method lately pointed out by the Rev. F. Fellows, as follows; *viz.* A spot on the shore should be selected, near to and visible from the anchorage of the ships in harbour; and thereon an observatory should be provided, and furnished with a good clock, and with a transit instrument for its adjustment; or, in place of the latter, a good sextant and artificial horizon may suffice. In a window of this observatory, visible from every ship, a powerful Argand's lamp should be provided, and furnished with a shade or shutter, which can, by means of a wire and bell-pull near to the clock, be either drawn up or let down, so as instantly to intercept and exclude the light of the lamp from the ships. Then, the clock being in adjustment to the mean time of the place, at some hour previously agreed on, say one or two hours after sun-set, the lamp being previously burning, and the observer watching the clock, at the instant the hands indicate the hour, the shade should be interposed, and the light hid from the ships for the space of a quarter or half a minute: then the light should be exhibited again, until the instant the hands arrive at five minutes, when it should again be obscured for a like space, and then exhibited again, until the hands exactly indicate 10 m.; and so on, for a longer or shorter period, on each

each evening, according to the greater or less number of chronometers that may want comparing, and the number of repetitions of observations for each, which it may be found necessary to provide for. On board the ships the chronometers will best be compared in the cabin, where they are kept, by an observer watching the progress of the second-hand, until the instant that a person over-head on the deck stamps with his foot, as a signal that the observatory light has disappeared. For greater security against mistakes of 5 m., or of any other constant distance of time, at which the lamp might be hid from view, it might be well to use three different intervals, viz. 4m, 5m, and 6m. between the darkening signals; that is, to obscure the lamp at 0m, 4m, 9m, 15m, 19m, 24m, 30m, &c. of the clock.

Improvements in Naval Architecture engage the sedulous attention of the present Lords of the Admiralty. Three new sloops of war, the *Orestes*, *Phylades*, and the *Champion*, each constructed and rigged according to the plans of as many projectors of improvements in naval tactics, arrived at Spithead on the 3d of November, after an experimental cruise from Torbay; the latter of these vessels, on the plan of Captain Hayes, having been found decidedly the superior in *nearing the wind*, possessing, at the same time, far the greatest stowage-room, and having been proved to strain the least in bad weather. Further comparative trials of the sloops are, however, intended, after the two former have been docked, and undergone those repairs and alterations which are judged necessary by their projectors, but of which the latter sloop is thought to stand in no need.

Ship-building without Ribs.—The *City of Rochester* East Indiaman, of about 600 tons burthen, lately launched from the yard of Messrs. Brindley and Co. at Rochester, but built by Messrs. Macqueen and Palmer, has her bottom and sides consisting wholly of planks, in separate thicknesses, worked fore and aft; the planks of one thickness covering the joints or seams of the other, alternately. Under the last coating or outside planking, hoop-ribs of iron are let in, at proper distances, crossing at right angles the planking of the bottom, sides, and deck; and these hoops, being firmly secured inside the ship by screw-nuts, the whole is combined in the strongest manner possible,

Reflecting Mirrors for Naval Light-houses, were the invention of Captain Hutchinson, dock-master at Liverpool, who, in 1763, erected there (the first which were in use) small ones of tinned plate, soldered together; and larger ones, as far as twelve feet diameter, of wood, lined with numerous plates of looking-glass.

Professor Barlow's Corrective of the Local Attraction on a Ship's Compass, which con-

sists in the admirably simple expedient of placing a flat round plate of iron in such a fixed position, near to a ship's compass, that its attraction on the needle shall, in every possible position of the ship's head, exactly correct the great and uncertain deviation from the magnetic meridian, which the iron materials and utensils on board would otherwise occasion, is coming fast into use, not in this country only, but in the Russian and other foreign navies. As expressive of the sense which the Trinity Board entertain of the great value of Mr. Barlow's discovery, they have lately presented him with £200, accompanied by a most flattering letter. In the road of Cronstadt, Admirals Heyden and Krusenstern, of the Russian navy, experimented upon one of Barlow's compasses, made by Messrs. Gilbert, and found the deviation thereby corrected, within a quarter of a degree, on every position of the ship's head.—*Phil. Mag.* No. 318.

That the *Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Needle becomes nothing on the Magnetic Equator*, has been inferred by M. Arago, from an extensive series of observations on the magnetic variation made by M. Duperrey, and submitted to him for examination.

The *Electro-magnetical Experiments* of Mr. William Sturgeon of Woolwich, detailed in numbers 312 and 318 of the "Philosophical Magazine," shew, that a magnetic bar, mounted freely on an axis passing through its two poles, and in this state subjected to currents of electricity, passing from its equator or middle point towards each pole, is thereby caused to revolve on its axis; so also, if the magnet be fixed, and a system of wires connected like the meridians on a globe, be freely mounted on an axis, passing through the magnet's poles, and the wires be electrified from the equator to each pole: in such case, the system of wires will revolve round the magnetic axis. From whence Mr. Sturgeon seems almost disposed to revive the hypothesis of Dr. Halley, who supposed the earth to contain a spherical magnet, which rotated within the shell which we inhabit! At the same time that he (Mr. S.) indicates an ingenious, and far more probable hypothesis, viz. that the solar heat, acting principally on the equatorial parts of the earth, generates there vast quantities of the electrical fluid, which flow continually and equally towards each of the poles of the earth; according to which, if the earth constituted a vast magnet, the results of his experiments (alluded to above) would shew the probability, that the diurnal rotation of the earth, and also the constant parallelism of its axis, might be accounted for.

The *Glow-worm shines more intensely in Oxygen Gas* than in atmospheric air, not because an actual combustion of its luminous parts takes place, but because of the stimulus which the oxygenous gas presents to the

the peculiar organs of these insects, by which they are at will enabled to evolve light; but the source of which light is yet but imperfectly understood.

A transparent Variety of Quartz which reflects no Light, but appears perfectly black on its newly-fractured surface, has been discovered by Dr. Brewster; who after immersing it in oil, of similar refractive power with the quartz, found this blackness to disappear, after it had resisted the action of various strong acids applied hot; but on taking it out and clearing it from the oil, its former properties perfectly returned. At length the doctor was led to conclude, that the blackness of the surface arose from the fractured surface being composed of short slender filaments of quartz, so exceedingly small in diameter, as probably not to exceed one-fourth of the thickness of the thinnest soap bubble, or 000,000,3 of an inch! and, from its minuteness, unable to reflect a single ray of the strongest light.

Castorina, or the peculiar Principle of Castor, has, by the analysis of M. Bizio, been obtained, in the form of small prismatic acicular crystals, some lines in length, diaphanous and white. In ether these crystals dissolve very readily; when heated, they appear to boil and emit vapours, which burn brilliantly in the open air; distilled in close vessels, the usual products of vegetable substances are obtained from these crystals, without any trace of their animal origin.

A Native Oil of Laurel, possessing very nearly similar properties to distilled spirits of turpentine, is said to issue copiously on incision, from the stem of a species of laurel tree, which grows wild in South America, between the rivers Oronooko and Parime: if this be the case, which is said hardly to exceed alcohol in specific gravity, to be colourless, and of an aromatic odour, might become a profitable object of commerce.

The pretended New Metal Tygium.—The president of the Royal Society has ascertained iron to be the cause of the equivocal appearances exhibited by the argentiferous specimens transmitted to him under this new name.

Colouring Trinkets of Jeweller's Gold, so as to give them the appearance of pure gold, is effected by boiling the articles for a proper length of time in a dilute acid; by which, on the surface, and for a small depth beneath it, the alloy of copper is dissolved, leaving a thin spongy casing of pure gold on the surface, which occasions while new the rich frosted appearance such trinkets exhibit; but owing to the softness and porosity of the surface so obtained, unless afterwards burnished, articles so coloured scratch and wear dull very rapidly. Dr. Macculloch, in Dr. Brewster's new journal, No. 1, recommends a boiling solution of ammonia in water for such colouring.

A Remedy for the Barrenness of Pear-Trees has been discovered by the Rev. G. Swaine: as has long been known with early beans, hautbois, strawberries, cucumbers, and melons, the bunches of flowers, or corymbus of the pear, usually contains a greater number of florets than the plant has strength properly to mature; and the remedy in each case is to extirpate several of the uppermost florets as soon as they appear. A beurre pear-tree, which previously had been barren, upon which Mr. S., who left only the three lower florets of each bunch, ripened fruit from almost every one of these reserved florets. The process failed, however, with a gansell's bergamot, whose barrenness appeared, on investigation, to arise from the polar being shed before the anthers were ready for impregnation. The patronage of our Horticultural Societies, has already done wonders towards improving useful vegetables and fruits, and more may be expected from their laudable endeavours.

A very destructive Wood-boring small con-staceous Insect (the *linnoria terebrans* of Dr. Leach), has been detailed by Mr. Robert Stevenson, as quickly destroying oak, black birch, Memel and Norway fir piles, driven in the sea, on the skirts of the Bell Rock, in Scotland; but, fortunately, it appeared that *teak*-wood piles, driven by the side of the above, were left untouched. Hence Mr. S. advises, that sea-lock gates, and pile-work in the sea, should be constructed of *teak*-wood, in order to avoid the fate of the lock-gates, but a few years ago erected, on the Crinan Canal, and of the piers of the timber bridge at Montrose harbour.

A Substitute for Oak Bark in Tanning has been found in New South Wales, in the bark of two species of Mimora trees, which is much used at Sidney, and some other places in that colony. In England, the supply of oak bark is so inadequate to the demand, that the tanneries, in the vicinity of London alone, use, annually, from 7 to 8,000 tons of foreign bark from France and the Netherlands, at the expense of about £14 per ton; attempts are therefore making by Mr. T. Kent, under the patronage of the Society of Arts, to condense, in New South Wales, the active principles of the mimosa bark, into a soft or solid extract. Two tons of such extract have been imported, and it has been found, by Mr. Brewin, and other Bermondsey tanners, that a given weight of mimosa extract, will tan as much leather as four to five times the same weight of oak bark of average quality.

Red Snow.—Professor Hgards, in a letter to Dr. Hooper (Journ. Scien.), seems to have ascertained that the *Red Snow* observed by Captain Parry is an *Alga*, which he calls *Rotococcus nivalis*; and that it may be found not only on all the Alps, or high mountains, in the spring, but also on limestone, during the

the summer, in Sweden. It was first noticed by Linnæus, and described as a lichen by Baron Wrangel. But Prof. H. having had the opportunity of comparing the lichen and the red-snow from the Arctic expedition, found them to be absolutely the same substance. There is consequently no longer any reason to suppose the colour of the snow owing to any animalcule.

Heat of the Prismatic Rays.—M. Seebeck, of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, by a series of very accurate experiments on the comparative heating properties of the colorific rays of the spectrum, has found, that throughout the whole extent of the coloured surface, the mercury of the thermometer became raised. It was least affected in the limits of the violet; it gradually increased through the blue and the green; and under different media, as water, alcohol, and oil of turpentine, the heat was at its maximum in the yellow rays. In other substances, as a solution of sal-ammoniac, or muriate of mercury, or sulphuric acid, and a few others, the greatest heat was attained in the orange portion of the spectrum. M. Seebeck found the greatest heat through a prism of crown glass, or of common white glass, in the middle of the red rays; and through flint glass the maximum heat was just at the verge, or scarcely beyond the well-defined red rays, after which the heat rapidly declines. Contrary to the observations of some preceding philosophers, who have assigned the maximum heat to the region beyond the coloured rays, M. Seebeck found the muriate of silver a very beautiful and delicate agent in these experiments. They are not only interesting, from the correction which they afford to former experiments on the decomposition of the solar beam, but as proving the intimate connexion which exists between light and chemical agency.

Prussic Acid.—It has been long known that the Prussic acid constituted one of the most powerful poisons with which we are acquainted, owing to its violent attraction for oxygen. A physician of Jena, M. J. T. Becker, has recently proved by an elaborate series of experiments, that its deleterious agency on vegetable life is no less certain. Grains and seeds of various kinds, on being steeped a short time in a solution of this acid, have their germinating properties destroyed. And a portion of this liquid being applied to the roots of a living plant, speedily destroys vegetation. These facts might lead to a very interesting problem connected with agricultural chemistry.

Substitute for Silver.—Dr. Geitner, a practical chemist at Schneeberg in Upper Saxony, has invented a compound metal, which is described as having all the valuable properties of silver. It bears a high polish, is malleable and ductile, and neither subject to corrode nor tarnish. It has already been employed with advantage in the manufac-

ture of various articles usually made of plate; and, according to the German journals, bids fair to supply its place in a great variety of manufactures.

Natural History.—Mons. P. Huber (son of M. Huber, already well known for his profound researches on the habits and economy of ants) has recently made some interesting observations on the wild or solitary bee, *apis auruleuta*, which is much smaller than the ordinary hive bees, and found principally in low or moist meadows. M. Huber having noticed one of these little animals carrying a slip of straw which appeared too heavy for it, had the curiosity to watch its progress, till it deposited its load on a small heap of similar materials. Some others followed, laden with grains of black sand, and others succeeded, bringing portions of the flowers and leaves of the *potential rampante*. Mr. Huber discovered the nest of one of these little animals to be a snail-shell, the aperture of which was carefully concealed by layers of straw, leaves, and cement. In the interior of this was found a series of partitions, built with mud and small particles of stone, one behind the other. In some of these chambers a green substance was observed, which, probably, formed the recent food of the little inhabitant; in a farther compartment was found a portion of honey, and at the remote end of the shell two eggs. M. Huber intends publishing an account of his researches on these interesting and industrious little animals.

Capillary Steam-engine.—The new steam-engine, invented by an American mechanic, with a capillary tube instead of the ordinary boiler, is described in the American journals as infinitely more economical in its use than any other high-pressure engine. The generator of the steam consists of about 100 feet of copper tube, one-fourth of an inch diameter, arranged in coils like a cable tier, so as to form a sort of hollow cone about thirty inches high, the bottom being about twenty inches, and the top one-half that diameter; the pipe being placed in a brick furnace. The water enters at the top of the capillary pipe, and in passing down its coils becomes converted into steam, and escapes into a steam chamber connected with the bottom. From the labour performed by this engine during several weeks' trial, the elasticity of the steam was estimated at about 90 to 100 lbs. on the square inch. But from the very small risk of explosion, or rather bursting (for the aperture of the pipe being so small, an explosion can scarcely occur), the inventor calculates that the steam might be used with perfect safety at double that degree of pressure. It is calculated also, that greater economy in point of fuel will be obtained by having a longer range of capillary tubes, so as to enable the bottom to be heated almost red hot, if requisite, whilst the upper coils of the

the pipe would be little above the temperature of the jet of water supplied to the head of the pipe by the water-pump. It is, however, necessary to employ rain-water, or river-water without any calcareous matter in suspension; otherwise there would be great probability of the pipe being choked up. In the course of these experiments, the inventor several times burst the tube of the generator, but the effect could scarcely be perceived by a spectator. This capillary

engine seems to be in a great measure only an improvement on the plan of Mr. Perkins. According to the American account of this capillary engine, the saving both of bulk and weight of materials is very considerable, the weight of all the apparatus not exceeding the rate of twenty pounds for each single-horse power. The smoke is also consumed in this engine, by which a greater economy of fuel is effected.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CVI. *An Act to enlarge and extend the Power of the Judges of the several Courts of Great Sessions in Wales, and to amend the Laws relating to the same.*

This act gives a power to parties concerned in suits pending in the courts of Great Session, to obtain subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, residing beyond the jurisdiction, by application to the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, and makes such witnesses liable to the same penalty for nonattendance, as they would incur if the cause were pending in the Exchequer; but it continues to the marshal of the Courts of Great Session, the power to issue subpoenas which he now possesses.

It recites, that it is expedient, for the better and more perfect administration of justice in Wales, that the superior courts at Westminster should have the power of granting new trials of causes tried at the several Great Sessions; and, for this purpose, enacts, That it shall be lawful for any party dissatisfied with a verdict or nonsuit, obtained or given against him in any court of Great Session, to apply, by motion, to the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, sitting *in banco*, for a rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be had, or a nonsuit or contrary verdict entered, in the same manner as if the cause had been tried at the assizes by virtue of a record of such court; and in case the court shall make the rule absolute, as they are empowered to do, the successful party may obtain a stay of proceedings, by delivering an office copy of the rule to the proper officer of the Court of Great Session, and the action shall, when a new trial is granted, again proceed to trial; or if the rule be for entering a nonsuit or a verdict, judgment shall be entered accordingly.

A transcript of the record on which such motion is founded, certified by the prothonotary of the Court of Great Session, is to be transmitted to the court in which the application is made, which transcript is to be granted by the officer on payment of the usual fee. The costs of the application are

in the discretion of the court in which it is made; but the power now possessed by the courts of Great Session, to grant new trials, &c., is still to remain unaltered; and no stay of judgment or execution in those courts is to be allowed, unless the party dissatisfied shall enter into recognizance to the successful party, in such sum as the Court of Great Sessions shall fix, to make and prosecute his application to the court above, and to pay the debt, damages and costs, adjudged in the court below, and also the costs of the delay, in case of failure. Upon such recognizance being taken, proceedings shall be stayed till the motion is decided. This provision is specially applied to writs of dower and actions of ejectment, and, with respect to these, it is further enacted, That in case no application shall be made, or being made shall fail, a writ shall issue from the Court of Great Session, to inquire of mesne profits received or waste committed in the interval, upon the return, whereof judgment shall be given and execution awarded for the sum assessed, and costs of the inquiry.

After a number of provisions, to facilitate the due return of writs within the jurisdiction; to extend the power of judges, for the examination of witnesses beyond its limits; to give authority for issuing executions from one county of Wales to another; and to enable the suitors of the courts of Great Session to enforce their orders in England by process from the courts of Westminster; the statute goes on to repeal so much of the 13th Geo. III. c. 51, as related to actions arising in Wales, and tried in the nearest county of England. By that statute, passed to discourage the practice of commencing frivolous suits in his Majesty's courts at Westminster, in causes of action arising within the dominion of Wales, it was enacted, That where, in any personal action, arising in Wales and tried in England, the plaintiff shall not recover to the amount of £10, on certificate of the judge, or suggestion on the record, that the defendant was resident in Wales when served with process, judgment of nonsuit should be

he entered, and the defendant should be entitled to his costs, as if the verdict had been given in his favour, unless the judge should certify that the title of land was in question, or that the action was fit to be tried in England. This provision is now repealed; but it is re-enacted, with an extension of the sum which a plaintiff must recover, to *fifty pounds*, and with the addition, that the plaintiff shall be for ever barred from bringing any action in any court, for the same cause. The act farther reserves to the judge who may try any Welsh cause in an English county, the power of excepting a plaintiff from its operation, by certifying on the back of the record, that the title or freehold of land came in question, or that the cause was further to be tried in England.

To prevent the expense and delay attendant on the issuing of writs of *certiorari*, for the removal of causes from the courts of Great Session into the courts at Westminster, the act provides, that no such writ shall issue unless seven days' notice shall be previously given to the opposite party, and unless sufficient cause for the removal be shewn to the court in which the application is made; and that the costs of the ap-

plication shall be in the discretion of the court.

After regulating fines and recoveries in Wales, the act provides, that no person shall be compellable to serve as a petit jurymen in any court of Great Session, unless he possess an estate of freehold or copyhold, of the clear yearly value of £8; or an estate for life, or term of ninety-nine years, of the clear yearly value of £15.

Cap. CIX. *An Act to enable the Earl Marshal and his Deputy to execute the duties of their office, without previously taking or subscribing certain Oaths or Declarations.*

This statute enacts, That it shall be lawful for the Earl Marshal, or his deputy for the time being, to execute all the duties of his or their office or offices, without previously taking, making, or subscribing any declaration or oath, save and except the oath of allegiance, and the oath for the due performance of the duties of these offices.

It also ratifies all the acts done by the Earl Marshal or his deputy, without having previously taken or subscribed any declaration on oath, except the oath of allegiance and of office.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

OUR countryman, Dr. Oudney, who was attached to the African expedition under Major Denham, has fallen a sacrifice to the horrid climate at Sondan. Mr. Toole was also another victim to the dysentery, when they arrived at the kingdom of Bournou. Fears are also entertained for Lieutenant Clapperton, who (very improperly) was proceeding alone in a route to Sondan, making a circuit to meet his fellow travellers. The enterprizing French traveller, M. de Beaufort, is also pursuing his journey on the banks of the Gambia. In a letter to M. Jomard, dated between the Senegal and Gambia rivers in April last, he states: that he has been very successful in his collections of plants and natural history, and has made numerous experiments on atmospheric electricity, on the different levels of the country he passed through, and on geological facts. He sends home for analysis some *shea* or *sute-ulou butter*, which the natives prepare from vegetables, together with an oil from the butter of a vocility of the palm tree, which the author has not been able to refer to any of the known genera; the fruit is a drupa with a very thin coating, and contains an alkaline substance, from which the na-

tives prepare a kind of soap. He bears testimony to the accuracy of the lamented Mungo Park, in his description of the Fang Jang, which produces an explosion, when the fruit is arrived at maturity; at which time, it is so highly inflammable as to require a great degree of caution in collecting and transporting it in any quantity. De Beaufort describes the Gambia, as a river having a very deep channel; and, however astonishing, it appears to be very nearly horizontal *one hundred and twenty leagues from its mouth*: at a town called Koukougou, where the flux and reflux of the tide was distinctly visible, though the water is, in that part, so shallow as to admit only of causeways: contrary to the general opinion, he did not find the climate very productive of poisonous plants. It is gratifying to the English reader, and no less honourable to this distinguished French traveller, to find him thus speaking of the unfortunate Bowdich. "I am indebted to the generosity of Mr. Bowdich, for most of the instruments with which I have been furnished; he feels so ardent a zeal for science, that he gratuitously sent me all the instruments I could require." We fervently wish M. de Beaufort a more fortunate

issue than that of his friend and fellow traveller. The geographical position of some of the small islands had been incorrectly laid down by former navigators. The weather continuing remarkably fine during the navigation of the numerous and dangerous passages of this archipelago, Mr. Duferry and his assistants were enabled to make the most detailed surveys of the coasts, and in many instances to make astronomical and magnetic observations on shore, notwithstanding these islands are mostly inhabited by savage tribes of very great ferocity. In a second letter, dated the 17th Oct. 1823, at Mattavei, after describing a successful and remarkably healthy voyage, the writer gives a very gratifying account of the improvement of the savages of Otaheite, by the unremitted exertions of the English missionaries, the greater part of the inhabitants being, as far as may be judged from appearances, converted to Christianity; during the last four years, the most intelligent of the natives have been sufficiently educated to assist the missionaries in the conversion and civilization of their countrymen, many of the smaller islands even shewing an example to Otaheite in the work of civilization. The writer, however, adds that, according to the opinion of many persons, the missionaries had carried their pretensions too far, so as to reduce the people to a state of slavery, under pretence of rendering them civilized; interfering even with the most innocent sports and customs, and condemning those who are refractory, in these respects, to labour on the high roads.

The decay of new line-of-battle ships has been attributed to the practice of felling the timber in the spring, in order to obtain the bark; this object may be attained by stripping the tree in the spring, and letting it stand till winter, for the use of the navy—as the timber becomes harder and drier, and much improved in quality by the length of time it stands. These advantages would be increased, if a scale of premiums were to be proposed in proportion to this; and by the flattening of the roofs, in the coverings used while ships are building, a greater circulation of air would be produced, and a consequently beneficial effect on the timbers.

A *Metropolitan New Milk Company* has been formed, in the vicinity of Islington, and already sends round its milk to most parts of the town, in covered cans, locked up, so that

their carriers cannot add watery mixtures (of flour and treacle, as is almost universal) for its adulteration: they also send round cream under the like precautions; and to the poor in their vicinity sell the skimmed milk, retail, at a low price. [See an Article in correspondence of this month, p. 416.]

In consequence of the environs of London becoming so very extensive, great inconvenience is daily felt through the present mode of delivery of letters “off the stones,” where there is a continuation of neighbourhood. The parishes surrounding London have signed a petition to Parliament, praying for an extension of the limits of the delivery. The reasonable cause of the application, gives every reason to hope that no impediment will be thrown in the way of complying with the prayer of the petition. The arrangement prayed for must cause a great increase of revenue, by a greater number of letters being circulated, and by a free delivery of newspapers to the environs.

From the returns just printed by order of Parliament, it appears that the population of Ireland amounts to 6,801,827: Males, 3,341,926; Females, 3,459,901. The number of persons chiefly employed in agriculture is stated at 1,138,069; those engaged in trade, manufacture, or handicraft, at 1,170,044. The population of Dublin is stated to be 227,335.

Mr. Thelwall, whose success in removing the most afflicting impediments of speech, and in cultivating the higher accomplishments of Elocution, is so well known, has quitted once more the retirement in which for some years he has been living at North Brixton, and has removed to *Pall-Mall East*, where he purposes to resume his professional pursuits.

The average price of Wheat, throughout France, on the 31st of last July, was 35s. per quarter; in England it was, at the same time, 59s. 9d. The average price of Oats was 14s. 9d. per quarter in France, and 26s. 7d. in England. The average price of Rye varies from 14s. 10d. to 25s. 3d. per quarter in France, whilst in England the average is 41s. 1d.

A meeting was held on the 13th ult. at the house of P. Moore, Esq. M.P., when it was unanimously agreed that the public integrity and private virtues of the late John Cartwright were most highly deserving of some lasting testimonial

monial of esteem, and that a subscription for a suitable monument should be immediately opened. The names of the following gentlemen already appear upon the committee:—Peter Moore, Esq. M.P.; D. Sykes, Esq. M.P.; Rev. Dr. S. Parr; Dr. J. B. Gilchrist; R. Sykes, Esq.; S. Peach, Esq.; P. Walker, Esq.; T. Northmore, Esq.; C. Dickenson, Esq.; Dr. Harrison; Colonel Kirk; R. Slade, Esq.; T. L. Hodges, Esq.; H. E. Strickland, Esq.; W. Mason, Esq.; G. Kinlock, Esq.; J. S. Buckingham, Esq.; Hon. H. G. Bennet, M.P.; Joseph Hume, Esq. M.P.; Charles Wyatt, Esq.; Gen. Long; R. M. Beverley, Esq.; — Henning, Esq. For a domestic or private memorial of this upright, benevolent, and perseveringly consistent veteran, in the championship, of what he regarded as the constitutional rights and liberties of his country, the very interesting portrait of the venerable Major, in his 81st year, drawn and engraved by Mr. H. Meyer, will be held, of course, in high and popular estimation.

[In the Biographical Notice of this distinguished character (p. 278 of the *Monthly Magazine* for October last), there are two slight inaccuracies which we wish to rectify. He did not, as might be inferred from the words, “left his paternal roof, to engage in the service of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia,” ever join the army of that sovereign; he only set out from home with that intention. It is also not correct that the worthy major was “provoked by insults from the Lord Lieutenant to resign the office of Major of the Nottinghamshire Militia;” the fact being that “*advantage was taken of an old act of parliament to declare one of the majors a supernumerary.*”]

Mr. John White, the district surveyor of Mary-le-bone, under the metropolis *Building Act*, 25 Geo. III., has publicly stated, that in 17 years up to 17th of Nov. last, *only 16 houses and buildings* had been consumed by fire in Mary-le-bone, out of an average number of 8,300 inhabited houses, or *only one in 8,819, annually!* At these sixteen fires, only two houses communicated the fire from one to the other, as Mr. W. believes, *viz.* a floor-cloth manufactory, and Lady Huntingdon's chapel.

Mr. MANTELL, of Castle-place, Lewes, has discovered in the sand-stone of Sussex the teeth of an herbivorous reptile, of enormous magnitude. These teeth agree, more closely, with those of the Iguana of Barbadoes, and the West Indies, than with those of any of the other recent lacertæ; a circumstance which has induced Mr. M. to propose

distinguishing this fossil monster by the name of *Iguano-saurus*. Vertebrae, ribs, thigh-bones, and other detached parts of the skeletons of gigantic lacertæ, have also been discovered in the same strata; some of which belong to the *Megalo-saurus* of Stonesfield, described by Professor Buckland; and others, in all probability, to the *Iguano-saurus*. A portion of a thigh-bone, in Mr. M.'s collection, must, upon a moderate computation, have belonged to an individual nearly *sixty feet long, and as high as an elephant!* In Mr. Mantell's expected work on the fossils of Tilgate Forest (which will include the history of the fossils of the sandstone from Hastings to Horsham), these interesting relics of a former world will be figured and described.

The employments of the people of Canara province, in Southern India, being Roman Catholics, have thus lately been stated, from a census, taken in 1815, *viz.*

Husbandmen (and gardeners)	378,644
Drawers of toddy from the palm-tree	45,626
Vegetable sellers	537
Milk sellers	133
Fishermen	22,397
Butchers	16
Sugar manufacturers	916
Salt manufacturers	2,304
Oil dealers and manufacturers	5,923
Weavers (including 165 of silks)	4,851
Dyers	8
Tailors	921
Shoemakers	1,397
Matmakers	900
Carpenters	6,813
Bricklayers	374
Lime-makers	229
Stone-carvers	23
Turners	411
Pottery manufacturers	6,084
Blacksmiths	4,367
Coppersmiths	581
Goldsmiths	9,412
Refiners of precious metals ..	9
Terra Japonica manufacturers	87
Cogar manufacturers	94
Traders	25,828
Porters, or bearers of burthens	94,907
Servants	16,188
Washerwomen	5,566
Barbers	3,806
Unemployed persons (including priests 3, children and aged)	7,852
Musicians	2,934
Dancing girls	1,026
Beggars	2,587

Total.... 654,121

Music.—The concert pitch, or degree of acuteness to which instruments are now tuned to play in concerts, has lately been ascertained, in the "Harmomicon," No. 22, to be such, that the note flat D, below the lowest line of the treble stave (bearing the G cleff on its second line), is just eight octaves above an imaginary note (because inaudible), coinciding in its pulses or vibrations with the swings of a seconds pendulum, of mean time, at London; which first note, accordingly, makes vibrations in 1", equivalent to the eighth power of 2, or 256 vibrations. The note next below this, on the Tenor or Mean Cleff line, or C, a leger-line below the treble, and the same above the Bass stave, being a major Semitone lower, whose ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$; which fraction, multiplied by 256, gives 240 vibrations in one second, for this C note, as the general standard for comparing the acuteness or gravity of other Notes of the Scale.

The Royal Tapestries, made by order of Pope Leo X. for our Henry VIII. from the immortal Cartoons of Raphael, and sold by order of the Commonwealth, in 1650, with the private property of Charles I., have, within these few weeks, been restored to us. They were obtained by Mr. Tupper, our Consul in Spain, from a palace of the Duke of Alva's, and are now to be seen in Mr. Bullock's Egyptian Hall. What adds to the value of this acquisition is, that there are two subjects more than are at Hampton Court, viz. the Conversion of St. Paul, and Christ giving the Key to St. Peter. The whole are strikingly curious.

The Newspaper Press.—It is not an extreme calculation to state that there are, upon the eight morning papers, and the six evening papers published in London, at least 120 literary gentlemen, receiving weekly salaries to the amount of 600*l.* exclusive of those who are paid for their communications. If, to the daily papers, we add about forty Sunday papers, and papers published twice or thrice during the week, we shall make a weekly sum total, for literary services upon the establishments, exclusive of what is paid for in another way, of about 1,000*l.*; and if we add, to this amount, the sums paid, by the whole of them, to printers, publishers, and others, in the way of regular salary, we shall have an increase of at least 1,500*l.* making a weekly sum of 2,500*l.* or 130,000*l.* per annum, paid by the London newspaper press, in salaries only; and to this we may add, at least 1,200*l.* weekly, or 62,400*l.* per annum, for the remaining expences, exclusive of stamps and

paper, making altogether nearly 200,000*l.* per annum. With respect to the number of persons employed upon the London Newspapers, directly and indirectly, taking in editors, reporters, publishers, printers, pressmen, and others, deriving from them their subsistence, we are quite able to state it, at the very lowest, at 1,500, many of whom derive emoluments which enable them to live as gentlemen, whilst none are without a handsome competence; for it is a fact, that, in no employment, are persons paid more liberally than upon newspapers. The compositors have, upon morning papers, each 2*l.* 8*s.* weekly, and upon evening papers, 2*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; and the pressmen are paid equally well, although their labour has been much diminished by the introduction of printing machines, instead of presses. When we come to add to the list of London papers, those which are printed in the country, and in Ireland and Scotland, we shall find the account still more enormous. The number of these may be taken broadly at 235, most of which appear once a-week, a few daily, and some twice or thrice a-week. Sometimes there are 240 provincial papers, at others 230: we take the average, therefore, at 235; but from the increasing intellectual wants of the people, we may safely expect that the number will be soon 250. Each of these papers has an editor or publisher, and from three to six men and boys, as compositors and pressmen. The weekly amount of salaries paid, upon these establishments, must be about 1,800*l.*, or 92,600*l.* annually; and the other expences of the establishments may be about 1,000*l.* weekly, or 52,000*l.* annually, all, of course, exclusive of stamps and paper. We now come to the circulation of the newspapers. The daily morning and evening papers, with those published twice or three times in the week, amount to at least 40,000 daily, or 240,000 weekly; and the Sunday papers to between 50 and 60,000, making altogether about 300,000 weekly.—If to this we add the circulation of the provincial press, we shall have a striking proof of the state of intellect in this country.—Many of the country newspapers publish two or three thousand copies, but others not more than four or five hundred. Considering, however, that several appear more than once a-week, we do not think we can be charged with exaggeration if we say that they throw off weekly 200,000 copies, making altogether five hundred thousand copies. Let this number be compared with our population, and then say whether England is not an intellectual country. Of this number, of course, some thousand copies go abroad, but they amount to little compared with the gross circulation. Five hundred thousand copies require one thousand reams of paper, which, on an average of 35*s.* per ream, would make 1,750*l.* weekly, or 91,000*l.* per annum. Thus we have expended by the London press annually,

exclusive

exclusive of stamps and paper	£209,000	0 0
Provincial press, ditto....	93,600	0 0
Paper	91,000	0 0
Five hundred thousand stamps, at 4d. each, with 20l. percent. discount off,	336,666	13 4

Forming a total of .. £721,266 13 4*

We have here more than seven hundred thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of advertisements†, expended by the newspaper press annually, of which about 360,000l. go to the Government for stamps and the excise duty on paper.

The first volume of a work under the title of "Lord Byron," written by a Madame Belloc, has just appeared at Paris. The object of it appears to be to make the French public better acquainted with the history, character, and works of the Noble Author.

An English translation of M. Mollien's *Voyage dans la République de Colombia*, in 1822-3, is, we understand, in some forwardness. M. Mollien is distinguished by his researches in Africa in 1818. His present work not only embraces a lively description of this interesting province, together with an historic sketch of the Revolution; but, gives an account of the industry, trade, and agriculture of its inhabitants; and of their manners, habits, moral and social condition, &c.

A Collection of the MS. Remains, in Prose and Verse, of the late Rev. Chas. Wolfe, of Trinity College, Dublin, is preparing for publication, by his College Companion, Mr. G. DOWNES.

In the lists of works announced as at this time in the press, we are glad to recognize Progressive Lessons; or, Harry and Lucy concluded, by MARIA EDGEWORTH. Among the writers of the present generation, we hold this lady as one of the greatest (we think we might say the greatest) benefactresses of society. Her various works are applicable to the educational development and cultivation of the human mind, from the first dawns of infant intellect to

* Since the above was written, the official returns of 1821 have been put into our hands, by which we find that the total number, of newspaper stamps, issued in that year was 24,779,786, and the stamp duty 412,996l. 8s. 8d.; but by taking off the discount of twenty per cent., as is done in our calculation, the difference between that and the official return is very trifling.

† The amount paid by newspapers for advertisements is very great.

the period of its full maturity; and while those of her works which, from the kind of interest they are calculated to excite, seem only to be addressed to the imagination, and designed for the amusement of the novel-reading youth of both sexes, have a powerful tendency to enlarge the understanding and improve the heart; those apparently more humble productions, so admirably adapted to the circle of the nursery, may be read with interest and profit by the scholar and the parent of the most cultivated mind and maturest judgment.

Alaric A. Watts, Esq., Editor of the *Literary Souvenir*, has also in the press, about to be published in one thick vol. 8vo., closely but elegantly printed, a compilation, to be called the *Poetical Album*; or, *Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry*, original and select. It is to be adorned with an elegant vignette title-page, representing the Fountain of Caskely, from a design of W. H. Williams, Esq., of Edinburgh. An Appendix is to be added, comprizing notices of the periodical publications from which the compilation is principally to be made; and care is to be taken not to include any of those poems that have been collected together into volumes.

L. E. L. the fair authoress of the *Improvisatrice*, has in the press the *Troubadour*, the *Spanish Maiden*, and other Poems.

A Miniature Edition of the Novels and Romances of the Author of *Waverley* is about to be published, in 7 vols. 18mo. with engraved titles and frontispieces by eminent Artists.

Maps and Plans, illustrative of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, chiefly selected from Rennell, D'Anville, Anacharsis, and Gaib, is in preparation, which will be carefully compared, we are informed, with the authors they are intended to illustrate; and such alterations and corrections are to be made, as a diligent perusal of those works may prove to be requisite. The names of various places are also to be inserted, which have been entirely unnoticed by other geographers.

A new Edition of *Grey's Memoria Technica*, is printing at Oxford.

In the course of the present month will be published, an Estimate of the true Value of Vaccination, as a Security against the Small Pox. By T. M. GREENHOW.

The following are also expected to issue from the press in a few days:

The *Mechanic's Encyclopædia*; or, General

General Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Practical Science. In 8 vols. post 8vo., with numerous engravings.

Encyclopedia for Youth; or, a Summary of General Literature, Arts, and Sciences. In 4 vols. post 8vo. With Engravings. executed on Steel.

Part III. of *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis*, will soon appear; the Editor, having obtained much additional information of value, has delayed the publication to avail himself of it. The work is expected to be completed next spring.

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer; with two Discourses on interesting and important subjects. By the Rev. LUKE BROOKER, LL.D., F.R.S.L., and Vicar of Dudley.

An Original System of Cookery and Confectionary, comprizing the varieties of English and Foreign Practice, founded on more than thirty years' practical experience in families of the first distinction. By CONRADE COOKE. 12mo. with numerous illustrative Engravings. What a promise of profound and valuable accession to the inestimable science of gormandizing! Here gluttony may learn to gorge itself into gout and apoplexy, in all the different ways, we suppose, of all the nations of the earth. And how interestingly picturesque must be the embellishments! How delightfully instructive!

A Supplement to the London Catalogue, containing a list of the books published in London, and those altered in size and price, from October 1822 to October 1824.

In the department of the Fine Arts, Engravings are announced of

Wilkie's Piper. By E. SMITH.

E. L. Eastlake's Brigand Chief, a pair. By W. SAY.

The Tempting Present. By T. WOODWARD, W. R. SMITH, and J. H. ROBINSON.

No. III. of Views in Provence and on the Rhone. Engraved by W. B. and G. Cooke, and J. C. Allen; from Drawings by P. Dewint, after the Original Sketches by J. HUGHES, Esq., of Oriel College, Oxford. Also

No. III. of the Rivers of England, from Drawings by T. M. W. TURNER, and the late T. GIRTIN. And

No. IV. of Gems of Art.

A London Antiquary is about to publish *Chronicles of London Bridge*; comprizing a complete history of that ancient and interesting Structure, from

its earliest mention in the British Annals, to the commencement of the New Edifice in 1824.

A Voice from India, in answer to the Reformers of England. By Captain Seely, Author of the "Wonders of Elora," &c. &c.

A volume of Poems. By Mr. D. L. Richardson, of the Bengal Army.

The Good Nurse; or, Hints for the Management of the Sick and Lying-in Chamber, and the Nursery. By a Lady. Dedicated, by permission, to Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield. 1 vol. 12mo.

Papyro-Plastics is a pleasing little book for children, on the Art of Modelling in Paper. The object is to make neat representations, in paper, of any given object, on a small scale, and it is performed by drawing, cutting, folding, and painting. The instructions in drawing are so arranged, as to convey some of the elementary problems in geometry, while the cutting and folding completes the given forms of chairs, tables, and other articles of furniture; houses, cottages, bridges, windmills, &c. It is an ingenious and instructive amusement; the idea of which, we perceive, is from the German.

The Parliamentary Speeches of Lord Byron have been printed, from the copies prepared by his Lordship for publication. They are only three. The first delivered 27th February, 1812, on the "Frame Work Bill," which he characterized (as, perhaps, some other of those, prepared by the *employing* and *representations of the employing* classes for the restriction and regulation of the employed, might also be characterized) as "fit only to be carried into effect by a jury of butchers, with a Judge Jeffreys to direct them;" the next, April 21, of the same year, on the Earl of Donoughmore's motion on the Catholic Claims; and the other on presenting Major Cartwright's petition for Parliamentary Reform.

Among the annual and periodical publications, which, though they have no pretensions to literature, have the distinction of great and almost universal utility, it would be censurable to have overlooked Boyle's Court Guide, which we understand will be ready for delivery to booksellers and the public on the 3d of December. This very convenient little volume, published in so small a compass, as scarcely to be an incumbrance to the pocket of a temporary visitor of the metropolis, and generally bound up with a sufficient degree

degree of neatness, to be rather an ornament than otherwise to the boudoir of a lady of fashion, was first projected by the late Mr. Boyle, in the year 1792, and has been progressively improved, by him during his lifetime, and since by his family, in whom the property continues to be vested, till it has become not only a very convenient, but an almost indispensable accommodation to what may be called the visiting or fashionable world. It is not less useful to tradespeople and others, who have any occasional transactions with the upper classes of society: while to the foreigner, or the sojourner from the country, it is a safe and sure guide, to all persons of that description whom they may have occasion to call upon; as by a double arrangement, first by streets and numbers of the houses, and afterwards by an alphabetical list of names, with their proper titles and descriptions, elaborately corrected in every successive edition of December and April, the name and direction of every person of fashion and fortune, every private gentleman and lady, and every professional man, residing, for the time, in the western division of the town, as also in the respective inns of court, &c., may instantly be found.

The following works are also preparing for publication:

The Writer's Clerk; or, the Humours of the Scottish Metropolis. 3 vols.

A Tale of Paraguay. By ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL.D., &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

A Treatise on the Steam Engine; Historical, Practical, and Descriptive. By JOHN FAREY, Junior, Engineer. With illustrative Plates and Cuts. 1 vol. 4to.

A Voyage performed in the Years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants. By JAMES WEDDELL, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo.

Mr. FIELD (late Chief Justice of New South Wales) is about to publish a small Collection of Geographical Papers, by various hands, respecting that Colony.

The Natural and Artificial Wonders of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Rev. J. GOLDSMITH, Author of the "Grammar of British Geography." 3 vols.

Domestic Duties; or, Instructions to Young Married Ladies on the Management of their Household, and the Regulations of their Conduct in the various Relations and Duties of Married Life. By Mrs. FRANCES PARKES. 1 vol. post 8vo.

Fire-side Scenes. By the Author of

Bachelor and Married Man, &c. &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text Book, and a Translation annexed. By D. UNWINS, M.D. 1 vol. 12mo.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. XIII., Part I., with Plates.

Muscologia Britannica; containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland, systematically arranged and described; with Plates, illustrative of the Character of the Genera and Species. By WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, F.R.S., A.S.L., &c.; and THOMAS TAYLOR, M.D., M.R.I.A., and F.L.S., &c. 8vo. with Plates.

A Catalogue of the Shells contained in the Collection of the late Earl of Tankerville, arranged according to the Lamarckian Conchological System, and accompanied by the characters of such species as are hitherto undescribed. By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S., &c.

Queen Hynde, an Epic Poem. By JAMES HOGG, Author of the "Queen's Wake," "Poetic Mirror," "Pilgrims of the Sun," &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

FRANCE.

It appears that earthquakes were prevalent in several places, very remote from each other, during the month of August last, and may probably be all referred to one common origin. In the Alps, a traveller felt several shocks during the night of the 12th of August. At San Pietro, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, several shocks of earthquake were also felt at the time, and for a day and night subsequent. The greater portion of the shocks were faint, though sufficient to set the church bells in motion. In one instance, a wall was thrown down by the concussion. Accounts from the south of France mention the occurrence of earthquakes about the same period in the Eastern Pyrenees.—A vessel arrived at Marseilles, from the Canaries, brought details respecting a volcano which has burst forth in the Island Lancerotto.

Some organic remains have been recently found in France, near the river Isoire, in a more advanced stage of petrefaction than any previously observed by naturalists, embedded in strata, principally of pumice-stone, or lava. They consist of some large fragments of bone completely converted into carbonate of lime; some pieces of stag-horn converted into agate, and the jaw-bone, teeth, &c. of some unknown species of stag or elk. Below the layer of tufa or lava, Count de Laizer, who found

found these remains, also discovered a tooth of the mammoth or mastadon, embedded in shell limestone. Though the whole of the south-east part of France presents undoubted traces of volcanic agency, even tradition is silent respecting their occurrence.

Among the statistical researches regarding Paris, recently published, the following suicides will afford a fair opportunity of comparing it with those of England. According to the estimate of the deaths during 1819 and 1821, it was remarked that mortality amongst males up to 25 years, is greater than amongst females; and that from this age up to 50, there die more women than men. It is reckoned that more women than men arrive at advanced age. In 1821, 348 suicides were attempted; in 244 of these cases death ensued.

As a proof of the great attention, manifested by the French government, to the improvement of the Arts and operative Science in France, a valuable work is now in the course of publication in periodical numbers, containing an abstract of all the existing French patents, with the period of their expiration, accompanied by observations on their practical utility and value, in the various departments of the Arts. The work appears under the immediate auspices of the Minister of the Interior.

The propelling of musket-balls by steam was practised ten years ago by M. Girard, who, for the defence of Paris against the allies, prepared a boiler mounted on a carriage, and an apparatus attached; such that, on turning a handle, six barrels received balls and steam, at the same time, and discharged 180 shots per minute. Several of these machines are said to have been found by the allies, and destroyed on their getting possession of the place.

Ancient Samnite coins, and the vases, in fragments, in which they had been contained, were lately dug up, on the felling of a very ancient oak in the forest of Ardennes: the coining of these pieces is conjectured to have been 1,028 years prior to the Christian era, or in the reign of David over the Israelites.

EGYPT.

The celebrated Prussian traveller, Baron Rümple, though frustrated in the plan of his route, suggested by his last communication, by the reverses in the affairs of Mohamed Ali Pasha, has at length been enabled, under an escort from the army of that chieftain, to cross to the eastern bank of the Nile, from

the vicinity of Kurgos, and proceeding over a desert plain, near the village of Durkah, formed chiefly of alluvial mud, and covered with brambles and rushes, discovered in many places the remains of camels, &c., indicative of former culture and population. He also discovered in the neighbourhood of a deserted village, lately occupied by the Arabs, some shafts of columns, whose capitals adorned with heads of Isis, &c. indicated them to have been a portion of some ruined temple. He discovered also, to the east of these, several groups of sepulchres of various forms; one of which he describes as distinguished by its peculiar figure, having a base projecting stone, 20 feet square and 6 high, surmounted by a tower of prismatic form, 15 feet high, adorned with Egyptian sculpture, representing the apotheosis of the defunct; the attitudes and drapery of some of the figures in which he considers as so superior to every thing he had previously seen in Egypt or Nubia, and approaching so near to the Grecian style, that, contrary to generally received opinion, he conceives them to be of more recent date than those of Meroë. The Baron has also been very assiduous in making astronomical observations, for which the fine atmosphere of Nubia is very favourable; but he found the great heat of the climate affect the accuracy of his instruments very materially. His progress has been attended with great dangers; and the fate of his companion, Mr. Hey, who preceded him in the ascent of the river, is very doubtful. The courage, zeal, and perseverance of Baron Rümple, should he survive the perils of his venturous travel, promise important obligations to science.

ITALY.

Remains at Pompeii.—A pamphlet has been recently published at Leipzig, entitled *De locis Pompeianis ad Rem Medicam facientibus*, in which the author, M. Choulant, describes the probable state of the medical art, at Pompeii, at the period of its destruction, from the surgical instruments and medical apparatus found, by which he detected the ruins of the Temple of Esculapius. It is remarkable how nearly many of them resembled those now in use.

Professor Cazzeri presented, recently, to the Society of the Georfilii of Florence, a branch of the *cotyledon coccinea* in full vegetation, although it had been detached from the plant sixteen months, and had remained by chance during the whole

whole of this period wrapped up in a paper, and placed in a dark place that was very dry.

SICILY.

Some amateurs of natural science have just founded at Catana, in Sicily, an academy (*Accademia giornia di Scienze Naturale*). Their object is to diffuse a taste for the study of physics; to remark and describe the products of Sicily, and to form a cabinet of indigenous and exotic natural history. It publishes, every six months, a volume of its memoirs. There has also appeared at Palermo, for some time past, a *Journal of Sciences, Letters, and Arts*.

SWEDEN.

Bernadotte appears to understand the science of government, at least, as well as any of his legitimate cousins of Europe. In a late edict, respecting Public Education, he has shewn his sagacity in an eminent degree.

By a circular, addressed to the consistory courts of the Swedish church, the principals are required to select only such persons for the office of churchwarden (and parish instructor), as shall be capable of teaching by the Lancasterian system: to replace the Curates, who are stated to be far more numerous than necessary for religious purposes or economy, by well-instructed schoolmasters, to economise the fees of church livings, and the funds now engrossed by the clergy, and render such funds available for the purpose of Public Education. Prince Oscar, eldest son of the king, had been elected to serve the office of chancellor to the universities both of Upsal and Lund. The latter, at the solicitation of the whole senate, on account of the zeal displayed by him in discharging the duties of the office at Upsal.

The grand canal of Gothland, which is to unite the North Sea with the Baltic without having to pass the Sound, is also proceeding rapidly, in its execution, under the auspices of the government, which has adopted the policy of Louis XIV. in thus employing the military, in time of peace. The section of the country is favourable to the design in the great canal of Sweden; there being two intervening lakes between the Baltic and Gottenburgh, and the North Sea, where it terminates. The distance is about 200 English miles, of which nearly a fifth part is already excavated. The actual distance saved by this canal, in the Baltic navigation, will be 500 to 600 miles.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 403.

GERMANY.

The German periodicals speak of their late favourite writer *Vander Velde*, a native of Breslau in Silesia, as the Walter Scott of German Literature. He adopted the plan of incorporating the history of his country with the texture of romance. At the period of his decease, he was engaged in a work of great interest, connected with the early history of the North of Germany. The death of this eminent writer is considered a national loss, from the height of his reputation in historical and dramatic literature.

Three Fragments of *Aulus Gellius* and *Cicero*, are said to have been discovered, in an ancient German abbey.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government maintains, at Peking, a permanent mission of Greek Ecclesiastics, who are relieved every ten years, and on their return employed as interpreters, or as professors of the Chinese and Mantchou languages in the Universities.

The Russian Commodore, M. de Krusenstern, has published, at Petersburg, the first part of his *Atlas of the South Seas*, executed at the expense of government. The extreme delicacy of the engravings, as well as the neatness and elegance of the type, confer the greatest honour on the three Russian artists who have executed this portion of the work. The *Atlas* is accompanied by a volume in 4to. containing explanatory memoirs, besides a great number of nautical remarks on the winds and currents in the South Seas. Admiral Krusenstern has written to Professor Barlow, of Woolwich, a very satisfactory and complimentary letter on the result of some experiments made on a ship of the Russian navy, at Cronstadt, with the guard, plate for correcting the errors of the mariner's compass needle from the local attraction of the ship's guns and other iron stores; and the Russian government, in consequence, have given orders for all their ships to be furnished with correcting compass plates, similar to those now fitting up for the ships of our navy, and many of our merchant ships.

SWISS CANTONS.

At a late meeting of the students in theology, the Bishop of Basle delivered an exhortation to the pupils of the Catholic persuasion, admonished them to "preserve amity and good feeling with their Protestant class fellows, under pain of being refused ordination."

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In the course of his patriotic address he took occasion to enlarge on "the benefits resulting to society, from

banishing the system of making proselytes in religious matters, under the cover of education."

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The Ninth Number of "Irish Melodies," words by T. Moore, Esq., accompaniments, &c. by H. R. Bishop. Power.

THIS number is quite equal to any of its predecessors, both in the spirit of the poetry and the taste Mr. Bishop has displayed in the adaptation. "Quick, we live but a second," is in the best anacreontic style. "Fairest put on awhile," as a Duetto; and "Sing, sing, music was given," as a trio (for two trebles and a bass) are very pleasing arrangements for the domestic musical circle. Some of the accompaniments of these national airs have no great claim to originality, though in every instance Mr. Bishop has shewn his usual judgment in the transformation.

Journal Hebdomadaire, 26 Nos. in 1 Vol. 25s. Boosey and Co.

We consider this work as a little treasure to our musical friends, both as cheap and classical. It contains a selection of the best French vaudevilles and canzonettes, by Ledesma and Pian-tadina; two first-rate composers, whose names are unfortunately but little known in this country (though we have occasionally met with a MS. in the higher circle of our acquaintance, which has been much prized): it also contains a number of waltzes and marches, by the best German composers. The work might perhaps be considered of too light a nature, were not that character amply redeemed by several airs of Beethoven and Wollank, and a magnificent chorale by Kuhlau.

A Selection of Sacred Music, Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64. Latrobe. 1s. 6d. each. Birchall and Co.

The musical world are much indebted to Messrs. Novello and Latrobe for introducing to their acquaintance some of the finest continental church composers, whose names probably we should never have known were it not for the works before us. Though Mr. L. has proceeded as far as the 64th No., we do not perceive any diminution of his energies. The selection of the last four Numbers is uniformly good, and contains pieces by Haydn, Graun, Durante, Borri, Gaensbächer, Hasse, and Serini.

We give the preference to a chorus

and solos by Gaensbacher, a fugue by Graun (English words), and a "Sum in Medio," by Serini, which is very similar in style to Leonardi da Vinci's celebrated air, to which Mr. Bishop is under some obligations.

"Child of the Sun," scena with a bass voice. B. G. Gibsone. Boosey and Clementi.

In the composition before us the author has followed the German model, which is all the rage at the present day—that of rendering the orchestral accompaniments a prominent feature. There is a considerable portion of originality in the allegro movement, and the recitative is very spirited, though the accompaniment of the latter part is rather unconnected. But judging of this composition as the work of a young composer, it contains sufficient merit to give promise of his becoming one of our best orchestral composers.

"Variations on the Yager Chorus." Kalkbrenner. 5s. Clementi and Co.

Very brilliant and not too difficult; we should give the preference to the third and fifth (adagio) variations: the short introductory movement which precedes the subject is very simple, but produces an excellent effect.

"Variations on the Yager Chorus." C. M. Weber. 2s. 6d. Goulding.

These variations are so unlike what we have seen of Mr. Weber's pianoforte compositions, that we should be almost inclined from the internal evidence to doubt the fact of that gentleman having written them, were it not for the respectability of the house. They are easier than Kalkbrenner's, but decidedly inferior.

Fantasia for the Pianoforte, in which is introduced Rossini's admired Prayer in Zelmira, with Flute Accompaniments. Pio Cianchetti. 4s. Chappell.

A most beautiful composition. The flute (though professedly *ad libitum*) is firmly arranged, and carries on a species of conversation with the pianoforte, which is well managed. There are some very peculiar and fine harmonies in the introduction.

Le Carillon de Village, Pianoforte and Flute. Latour. 4s. Chappell and Co.

Very brilliant and not difficult; the piano-

pianoforte and flute take the variations alternately, and are of equal difficulty: the introduction is rather heavy, and the return to the tonic in the fourth bar of the tema should not have taken place till the beginning of the fifth. The flute bar lays well under the hand.

German Air with Variations. Sam. Webb.
2s. 6d. Clementi.

Introduction and Rondo. B. Blythe. Mus.
Bac. Oron. 1s. Goulding.

Air from Der Frieschütz, as a Rondo. Madison.
1s. 6d. Williams.

We have placed these airs as they stand in our estimation. Mr. Webb is so far the superior, that it perhaps should not have been placed in the group, but they are all pleasing.

Select Airs from the Frieschütz. 4s. Bru-
guier. 4s. Goulding.

Duet from Pietro l'Eremita. S. Webb.
3s. Chappell.

Overture Der Frieschütz. Burroues. 4s.
Clementi.

Select Airs from Frieschütz. Book I. Bur-
roues. 4s. Clementi.

These are all pleasing arrangements, and adapted to improve the taste of the rising generation.

Overture to the Frieschütz for Pianoforte, Harp, Flute, and Violoncello. By Bochsa.

This is the most effective arrangement of the overture we have yet seen. The pianoforte is principal, but the effects are skilfully divided. The harp is less prominent than we are accustomed to see it in Mr. Bochsa's compositions.

Favourite Airs from Ricciardo and Zoraide, for Harp, Pianoforte, Flute and Violoncello. By N. C. Bochsa. 10s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

Very sweetly arranged.

Characteristic Duet for the Pianoforte, with Accompaniment for a Harp, by N. C. Bochsa, in which is introduced "Charlie is my Darling." 6s. Goulding.

Mr. Bochsa scarcely seems to have known his own mind in this production; he calls the harp an accompaniment; and in the first movement it is a mere shadow of one; but he has given the theme and one variation to it completely obligato. It is altogether a strange piece: the first movement is quite in a dramatic style, but it wants variety, and is too long by one half.

DRURY-LANE.

Tardy as this theatre was in commencing this year, its winter operations, the results of unusual deliberation appear to have been more conspicuous in the parade of splendour, than in taste or judgment. The expensive pageant of *The Flying Courser*, not-

withstanding its beautiful scenery and gorgeous troop of cavalry, has had but a very short, and, to all appearance, unprofitable career; and the more than "thrice-told tale," *Der Frieschütz*, which was performed here, for the first time, on Wednesday the 10th, though somewhat more meritorious (if the term merit ought indeed, at all, to be applied to melodramatic things of this sort at a national theatre); yet, coming in at the lag-end, as it were, for the gleaning rather than the harvest of wonder-gazing curiosity, it has but indifferently atoned for the disappointed expectations of the preceding show. Dramatic amphibii of this kind are, in fact, below the analysis of criticism; and, reserving our censorship for more classical novelties, if any such should happen to be presented for our notice, we shall satisfy ourselves, on this occasion, with merely observing, that the Drury-lane version of this German monstrosity has one pre-eminence over all its predecessors,—namely, that it preserves more entirely (though not, as professed in the advertisements, absolutely so) the original music,—which constitutes, after all, the only genuine charm of the performance. Even from this, however, there was a considerable drawback, in the change of the key in which some of the songs were set, in order to accommodate them to the voice of Mr. Horn, to whom they were assigned. This transposition (as might be expected) proved but a lame expedient. It was impossible for any auditor, who has a spark of music in his soul, to be Midas-cared enough not to perceive, that the pitch was out of unison with the character of the composition. It is but justice, also, to the adaptor of the piece (Mr. Soane), to say, that, though he marred the catastrophe even to unintelligible confusion, he contrived to throw a degree of human interest into one, at least, of the scenes of this goblin extravaganza. The struggle between the demoniac remorse and repentant sympathy of *Caspar*, and the double visitation of the demon crossing his way, first, as he is preparing to kneel in prayer, and again, as he is attempting to depart and join the penitent hymn in the sanctuary, are well imagined; and, in the hands of a genuine actor, might have produced a very powerful effect: but these are not conceptions to be entrusted to the execution of a mere singer; and though Mr. Horn did more than from him we should have expected, it was lamentably below what the situation required. It was a passage for Kean, in the day of his best energies.

The best accessions to the strength of the company, yet exhibited, are, Miss GRADON, from the Edinburgh Theatre, who has sung, with considerable eclat, the characters of *Susanna*, in "The Marriage of Figaro," and of *Linda*,—for so now is called the heroine of the goblinism we have been describing; we wish we could say, she has acted them also:—and Mrs. YATES

formerly Miss Brunton), who has played, in a very pleasing and lady-like style, *Violante* in "The Wonder," and *Miss Hardcastle*, in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." The latter is indeed a very delightful little actress, who knows how to do justice to highly comic situation, without trespassing on the delicacy of sex; and who has the rare merit of seeming to have studied nature more than the school. We never witnessed, even in real life, more natural emotion than she assumed as *Violante*, in that scene with *Don Felix*, in which the embarrassment of her secret, which friendship forbids her to betray, and his jealous reproaches, produce those tears which subdue, at once, her own affected indifference, and the angry suspicions and resolution of her lover.

Little has, as yet, been attempted here, in the line of the genuine drama. Mr. Macready (upon the new system, it seems, of temporary engagements and high premiums by the night) has again appeared in *Macbeth*. But, inimitable as this performer is, in several characters of no subordinate description, the sublime and high heroic of Shakspeare is evidently not his forte; and the aspiring and tyrannical, but conscience-haunted, Thane, is one of his feeblest delineations. He has played, also, *Leontes* in "The Winter's Tale;" his representation of the last scene of which, where the social emotions have their scope, is one of the finest pieces of acting on the stage.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE

has presented us with two very acceptable novelties,—a successful adaptation of one of the *racy* comedies of the *olden time*—Rowley's "City Wonder, or a Woman never Vexed;" or, as it is now-baptised, "Woman never Vexed, or the Widow of Cornhill;" and a new actress, Mrs. SLOMAN, who,—though by no means equal in physical power and energy to Miss O'Neill, is not very much behind her in the natural expression of more tender pathos.

The former of these was produced for the first time on Lord Mayor's day, and concluded with a Lord Mayor's pageant of the old time, as in took place in the year 1444, and a royal and civic assemblage at Guildhall. It is strongly marked with the merits, and alloyed with some of the usual defects, of the dramas of the age of Elizabeth:—passages of great poetical beauty, with some of daring hyperbole; striking contrasts of character, with what must now appear as quaint, and occasionally overstrained, peculiarities of humour and of phrase; and sudden vicissitudes of fortune, with passions and emotions which border, occasionally, on the province of tragedy, mingled with a considerable portion of the ludicrous and droll. Like most of the old comic and mixed dramas (not excepting even those of Shakspeare), it has one essential improbability on which the main action hinges; but grant to the poet (as you do to

the algebraist) this assumed datum, and all the results are natural enough. Thus, Shakspeare makes no scruple of supposing that, if a young lady do but disguise herself in boy's apparel, neither her father nor her lover will know her, even in the most familiar intercourse;* and Rowley would have us believe, that a rich and handsome widow could make open love to a pennyless prodigate and gamester in the street,—that, for her soul's sake, she may have something to vex her, in the ruin she expects from his extravagance. As for her disappointment, in the result, as the character of the runagate is delineated, it is natural enough. The volatile spirit, who was a dicer and reveller in his desperate poverty, might be sobered by the sudden possession of wealth, and its concomitant and solid comforts. The play, upon the whole, bating the heavy, and at once negligent and artificial monotony of Young, in the relentless and afterwards ruined old merchant, *Foster*, was well acted. Miss Chester, in the cheerful archness of the widow, and Miss Lacy, in *Mrs. Foster*, the termagant wife of the old merchant, were equally happy. The latter we never knew to act so well. And C. Kemble (frequently as admirable in comedy as he is sometimes lamentable in tragedy), performed *Stephen Foster* in his very best style. The piece was perfectly and deservedly successful.

With respect to Mrs. Sloman, she has played three characters,—*Belvidera*, in "Venice Preserved;" *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger;" and *Isabella*, in "The Fatal Marriage;" and although, from the apparent consciousness of comparative deficiency of physical power, she has judiciously given to some of the scenes and passages of each a comparative under-tone; yet, the expressive sweetness of her voice, and the clearness of her enunciation, together with the general correctness of her conception, render her a very valuable acquisition in the present state of the tragic dramatic corps; and it is evident that she is winning her way to deserved popularity.

THE HAYMARKET

closed a rather protracted season on Monday the 15th, with considerably more eclat than it commenced. We have had more of the genuine drama of late, and the attendance has seemed to justify the opinion, that the taste of the town is not so depraved in its dramatic taste, as the advocates for farce and pageantry would have us believe. Among the novelties of this latter part of the season, Mr. HAMBLIN has played, successively, *Hamlet*, *Rob Roy*, *Joseph Surface*, *Falkland*, and *Captain Irwin*. He has some merit,—a good figure, and a countenance capable of considerable expression; and appears to have a susceptibility of dramatic emotion;

* Our modern dramatists pursue the same path with less excuse, the disguises of modern dress being so much less complete.

tion; but he has the misfortune of a husky hoarseness of voice, the ill effect of which he aggravates by that species of audible inspiration called the tragedy-pump, and by the measured formality of an over-pompous delivery. Mrs. HAMLIN has also made her appearance as *Julia*, in "The Rivals," *Miss Woburn*, in "Every One has his Fault," &c. In the latter, especially, she shewed herself to have respectable qualifications for the line of genteel sentimental comedy. That best pattern of natural acting, in characters of rustic archness and simple *naïveté*, Miss Kelly, has also reappeared, though not always in the parts most suited to her talent. In *Charlotte*, for example, in "The Hypocrite," admirable as her acting is, she wants the easy fashionable elegance which constitutes an essential part of the charm of the character. A Miss GEORGE has also made a very successful début here as *Susanna*, in "The Marriage of Figaro," and has repeated the favourable impression she made, as a vocalist, on that occasion, successively in *Polly*, in "The Beggar's Opera," and in *Rosina*, in the musical afterpiece of that name. Her voice is sweet and flexible; and her musical proficiency, though not equal to that of some of our prime favourites, is, apparently, not inconsiderable; and she has the good taste not to pretend to brilliancy and display, beyond her endowments. The most finished and beautiful of all her efforts was the echo song, not very consistently introduced into the character of *Rosina*. She gave the echo notes in a sort of musical ventriloquy, which had an effect

we do not remember ever to have heard surpassed. Her principal deficiency as a singer appears to be in power and volume; as it is called; which would, probably, be felt still more at the larger theatres. But she should remember, that an operatical performer should not only sing, but act; and that, especially as her speaking-voice is pleasing, and her enunciation distinct and clear, she ought, in justice to herself, her author, and her audience, not to give the dialogue of her parts with such pointless negligence, as if she thought the words and sentences of the scene were nothing more than a highway-path, that was to be hurried over in her way to the airs and songs.

MINOR THEATRES.

It would be unjust, in this instance, to pass, in silence, the ADELPHI and SURRY Theatres: since the latter has produced, in fact, the best *contrived*, and, which may appear extraordinary, the best acted version of the eternal *Der Frieschütz* yet exhibited; and the former, in *Valmond*, has not only shewn that we can manage a scene of goblin terrors without German assistance, but that, even in so comparatively a contracted sphere, the illusions of scenic trick and magic can be as well kept up, and a long and imposing procession (we allude particularly to an *auto de fé* presented there) can be even more completely arranged and managed, especially in uninterrupted continuity, than we have yet seen accomplished at either of the larger houses. It is time these melo-dramatic raree-shows were left to their proper sphere; and that our national theatres returned to the legitimate drama.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE publications of this month present little, either in literature or science, to furnish matter for an interesting article of preliminary criticism. Philosophy slumbers, and the Muse is mute; and History boasts not of her instructive volumes. The Novelists alone are garrulous; and, even they, are not affluent in the treasures of amusive excitement. If the press, however, be idle, or employ itself only upon trifles, neither the fault nor the repose is ours. The time of periodical expectation is arrived; our columns must have their wonted fullness; and the labour of research is not the less because there is little to be found. We must satisfy ourselves, and endeavour (which is the same thing) to satisfy our readers, by using what there is. If the place of polite literature, and of memoir and biography, be supplied by mere *ana* and chit-chat (for it scarcely amounts even to anecdote) about Lord Byron, we

must gossip about him too: on what every body is talking, we must not be silent.

Conversations of Lord Byron; noted during a Residence with his Lordship at Pisa, in the years 1821 and 1822, by Thomas Medwin, Esq., of the Light Dragoons, Author of "Ahasuerus the Wanderer," large 8vo.—If we regret, in some degree, the suppression of the autobiography of Lord Byron, and call, rather, in question the right of absolutely destroying, how proper soever it might have been for a while to withhold, the memoirs which so extraordinary a man had thought fit to prepare of himself, we can by no means approve of the present attempt to supply the avidity and amuse the curiosity which that suppression has left unsatisfied. It is not every man, even of transcendent abilities, whose conversations deserve, or are fit, to be recorded, or the record of which will furnish a tolerable picture of his mind; still less is every intimate

mate companion qualified to make such record. The dull self-sufficiency of Boswell; indeed, could make an amusive and interesting book of the sayings of Dr. Johnson; and perhaps that very dulness and self-sufficiency were among the causes why it was made so well: for Johnson was a pregnant, but deliberate sentence-maker; a man of pith and phrase, not of rambling and loquacious vivacity. He was always on his tripos, delivering oracles; and what he spoke always appeared, at least, to be the result of settled thought, not of the ephemeral humour of the moment. It had generally passion and prejudice enough; but the passion was phlegmatic, not volatile, and the prejudice was systematic and coherent. His opinions were not, here and there and every where, fixed to no object, and of no certain colour; nor, egotist as he was in the appreciation of his own dogmas, were himself and his writings his own eternal theme. He spoke in print, in sentences already revised; and his conversations, if such they may be called, needed neither selection nor arrangement; all that was requisite was a sort of shorthand writer at his elbow, with a pencil and note-book in his pocket; and volumes were soon collected, with which, however fallacious in axiom, and illiberal in sentiment, moral decency was never in danger of being shocked, or the imagination contaminated by libertine confessions and licentious anecdote. But it is not every man, even, of equal or superior genius, who talks like Dr. Johnson; and the picture of whose mind could, therefore, be preserved in the *fac-similes* of a Boswell. What of the character or opinions, for example, could thus have been known of such a man as John Horne Tooke?—whose habit it was frequently to talk, not to reveal, but to hide his opinions; to effect by loquacity, what others endeavour to obtain by silence, and to conceal his sentiments in such a throng of opposite paradoxes, that it was impossible for the listener to separate the real from the assumed. But others there are, and not a few (and we suspect Lord Byron to have been occasionally of the number), who converse, neither for the purpose of revealing nor disguising their opinions; neither for the purpose of information nor of delusion; but for the sake of the recreation of conversing,—to give wings to the hour, and conviviality to the board, and to say whatever may be uppermost or amusing. Conversations like these are often the most pleasurable for the time; but they, most assuredly, are neither the most profitable, nor the most interesting to posterity. Habits of this description have an inevitable tendency to render us but little attentive to fidelity of statement, even in anecdote and narration. Imagination (or the fancy rather and humour of the moment,) mingles with every idea that suggests itself, and every incident that recurs; till the mind

itself, looking to no results; perceives not how much, that is passing across it, is matter of memory, and what of mere suggestion and embellishment; while not unfrequently the mere occurrence of a rhetorical figure, a well-turned sentence, a striking antithesis, or an epigrammatic point, supersedes at once all attention to veracity, and all consciousness of deviation. Such, we suspect, at best, are many of the conversations before us. Supposing, even, that Captain Medwin had the rare accuracy of memory, by which, without the assistance of the shorthand writer, such conversations as those of Lord Byron could be faithfully recorded;—supposing even that he had himself no portion of that habitude, from which few are entirely exempt, of listening at the same time to his own imaginations and the conversation which others are addressing to him, and being afterwards incapable of separating the one from the other;—certain, at any rate, it appears to be, whether the deviations be in the record, or in the conversations themselves, that all, that is here set down, is not true in fact, any more than all, that is opinion, is worthy to be inserted among the canons of criticism. Many of the circumstances relative to the conduct of Mr. Murray, for example, have been clearly refuted by the deliberate evidence of Lord Byron's own letters, in a little pamphlet (*Notes on Captain Medwin's Conversations of Lord Byron*) which has been widely circulated; and our veneration for Shakespeare and Milton will not be much shaken by even Lord Byron's adjudication, whether after his first, second, third, or fourth bottle (for, he is made to tell us he was a four-bottle man), or after his *pint of gin* (which, he is also made to tell us, is the genuine draught of inspiration), that the former, as "an actor, knew all the *tricks of the trade*, yet had but little fame in his day;" that "few of what are called Shakespeare's plays are exclusively so!" that "at this distance of time, so many works of that period being lost, we cannot separate what really is, from what is not, his own;"† that "many of his Comedies are insufferable to read, much more to see;" that "one can hardly find ten lines together without some gross violation of taste, decency," &c. or by his speaking with little more respect of the *Paradise Lost*, of the other, and yet afterwards feeling himself "too happy in being coupled in any way with

* The proportion is not small of those who never listen to any thing else but their own imaginations; who hear, while others are conversing to them, only the suggestions of their own prepossessions, and yet repeat them afterwards with the same undoubting confidence, as if they had been really the facts and sentiments that had been delivered to them. So much for the general confidence that is to be given to recorded conversations!

† We might ask (as a sufficient answer to this), how much we can find in the works of others that are *not lost*, that could be suspected of being Shakespeare's?

with Milton," and wishing that his critics may "find any points of comparison between them." In short, judging from this book, and from other circumstances also, it might almost be doubted whether Lord Byron, great and wonderful genius as he was, could be said, on many of the subjects he spoke and wrote about, to have any opinions at all: whether what are called so, were not frequently mere humours—whence their frequent contradictions and inconsistencies. Even his love of liberty, ardent and vehement as it was, appears to have been more a sentiment than a principle—the restlessness of an impetuous, aspiring, and dissatisfied spirit, than a clear considerate estimate of the nature and value of human rights. Witness some of his conversations with Colonel Stanhope in Greece, and his hostility to the liberty of the press. The avowed aristocracy of his temper considered, and the egotism of his personal feelings, it may even be doubted, after all, if the species of popular commotion his threatful prophecies were perpetually pointing at, had really taken place, whether, after sounding himself the tocsin, he might not ultimately have been found in the camp of the oligarchs. But this reflection properly belongs to another and more valuable document, of which hereafter. For the publication of the "Conversations" before us, we confess ourselves at a loss to find any other motive than that of making up a book which was sure to sell: unless it be the egotistical habit of gossiping and tittle tattling, whether with tongue or pen, about whomsoever, or whatsoever has a name or a fashion in the world.

Certain it is, that the reputation of Lord Byron, either moral or intellectual, has nothing to gain from these conversations; nor have they even so many points or flashes of redeeming brilliancy, as we should have expected. Several of the habits, they reveal, are at least degrading; some of the *confessions* not a little revolting; and many of the opinions (respecting the sex in particular), to us disgusting. And as upon the whole they place the most potent genius, and greatest poet of his age upon a lower, rather than a higher, grade, it would have been wiser and kinder to have left us to make our estimate of him from his works, than to have called in the aid of the "Conversations."

Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, from the year 1808 to the end of 1814; exhibiting his early Character and Opinions, detailing the Progress of his Literary Career, and including various unpublished passages of his Works. Taken from authentic Documents in the possession of the Author. By the late R. C. Dallas, Esq. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Circumstances leading to the suppression of Lord Byron's Correspondence with the Author, and his Letters to his Mother, lately announced for publication.—Here is title-page enough, or

the deuce is in it; and enough have we also of the prefixed account, &c. Ninety-seven pages prosed through in the preliminary statement on the hardship of preventing a book-maker from publishing the private and confidential correspondence of a celebrated character, as soon as the breath was out of his body, without consulting the feelings of friends or relations, whose names and circumstances must inevitably, in a certain degree, be implicated in the proposed disclosures. We know not what impression this tedious tale may make upon others; but it has by no means disposed us to dissent from the proposition of the executor, Mr. Hobhouse, that no man of honour and feeling could for a moment entertain such an idea. To the "Recollections," however, we have no such objection: could they be relieved from the heavy sermonizing egotism which swells the bulk without augmenting the information; an interesting volume of about one-third or fourth of the present bulk might be made from them, which might assist, in some degree, in elucidating the character, and the history of the progress of the character, which the disgusting "Conversations," if they have not discoloured, have, at least, almost exclusively, placed in the most unfavourable point of view. Even Mr. Dallas's work, indeed, is no unqualified panegyric; nor does it attempt to extenuate, either the moral defects, or the capricious passions and humours of the illustrious poet; but it traces them, judiciously, to the original source in the isolation of his childhood and early youth from the domestic endearments of relative association and intercourse; and, through their progressive development by the intoxicating influence of flattery and adulation. It is curious that with respect to the critical judgements in particular (favourable or sarcastic) of his Lordship, in this work, which we were looking for, but which had not issued from the press, while we were writing the preceding article, Mr. Dallas should have taken essentially the same view that we have done: *i. e.* that they were the language of his *humours* not of his *opinions*.

"It is impossible," says he, "not to perceive that his feelings rather than his judgment guided his pen; and, sometimes he seems indifferent whether it should convey praise or blame."

Mr. D. gives some curious instances of this from the variations in the different copies of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." Thus, among other instances, in the first copy Smyth is one of the disgracers of "hoary Granta," and the redeeming honour is ascribed alone to Hodgson.

But

"Tho' printer's condescend the press to soil
With odes by Smyth, and epic songs by Hoyle."
"For Granta's name"

Let Hodgson's genius plead, and save her fame!"

But before it went to the press the stigma of dulness was removed from the brow of Smyth, and he becomes half sharer in the redeeming glory of the vandal university.

"Tho' printers condescend the press to soil
With thyme by Hoare, and epic blank by Hoyle."

So sunk in dulness, and so lost in shame
That Smyth and Hodgson scarce redeem thy
fame."

But as a still more striking instance of this caprice of splenetic humour, which renders satiric criticism something worse than mockery, before Lord Carlisle offended him he was the very Apollo of the peerage :

"On one alone Apollo deigns to smile
And crowns a new Roscommon in Carlisle."

But after the resentment of the satirist was excited, the case was entirely reversed—Apollo and the Muse

"No more will clear with renovating smile
The paralytic puling of Carlisle ;"—

and he is recommended, at the end of a long tirade of contemptuous ridicule for his pulings from "puny boyhood" to "grey hairs," to case his volumes in congenial calf :

"Yes! doff that covering where morocco shines,
And hang a calf skin on those recreant lines."

But let any man well read in the poetry of the age, and who has a taste and judgment of his own, read the whole poem ; and, admirable as it is in wit and pungency of satire, ask himself seriously whether praise and censure are not alike scattered through the whole as spleen ? partiality, or the humour of the hour, might dictate, frequently without the least regard to the merits or demerits of the parties. But we must take our leave of Mr. Dallas's "Recollections," by acknowledging, that though in bulk it is but a book-making sort of concern, the reader who knows how to pick his way, through publications of this description, may gather information and amusement from it, to reward his pains.

Greece, in 1823 and 1824 ; being a series of Letters and other Documents on the Greek Revolution, written during a Visit to that Country. By the Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope, &c. 8vo., is a publication of much more sterling value, and entitled to a much larger portion of attention than we could have found space to have given to it, even if we had allotted to it the whole of our literary proëmium. Its contents are documents and materials towards a very important part of a very important history ; and reflect the highest honour not only upon the writer but upon the Greek Committee, whose very active and very enlightened agent he was ; and to whom the letters that form the principal part of these contents were addressed. They hold out very promising and gratifying prospects of the ultimate issue of that glorious struggle in which the redemption and the future fate of "that birth-place of all-existing mind,"—

that country of earliest and most generous admiration depends. The interest of this work is not, however, of a mere ephemeral description, and we lay it, therefore, aside for the present ; in the storehouse of those materials, from which we have it in contemplation to prepare for our readers a very different and much more comprehensive supplement to our present volume, than those with which the preceding half-yearly collections have usually been closed.

The *Scrap-Book, Vol. II.*, by John M'Diarmid, is justly described in the title-page, "A Collection of Amusing and Striking Pieces in Prose and Verse." They are exclusively selected from modern authors, and exhibit a sufficient extent of variety to be alluring to those readers who prefer light reading, of this description, to the trouble of selecting, for themselves, from more voluminous compositions. The original contributions, by the Editor, are not inferior to the selections.

We recommend to the particular attention of our readers, a small closely-printed tract, entitled, *Summary of the Report of a Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the causes which have led to the extensive depreciation or reduction of the Remuneration for Labour in Great Britain, and the extreme privation and calamitous distress consequent thereon.* We know not a subject, which demands a more prompt and effective consideration, either from the philanthropist or the politician. As nothing can be more demonstrable than the concluding axiom of this summary, "That labour, and labour alone, constitutes the only real wealth of a nation ; and nothing can be more clear than that, as long as the artizans and labourers of the country produce the same quantity of commodity, the nation is just as rich, valuing the total produce of the soil at 240,000,000 of farthings, as it is valuing it at £240,000,000." so it is, as undoubtedly an imperative duty, for those who enjoy the advantages of that labour, to take care that the labourers have their proper remuneration, calculated, not by the denomination of money, but by reference to the quantum of the produce of their labour-requisite for their healthful and comfortable support.

James Forbes, a Tale founded on Facts, 1 vol. 8vo.—This little unpretending work is apparently designed and well calculated for the instruction of the youth leaving his school-desk for that of the counting-house ; and endeavours to point out the danger incurred by the too presumptuous opinion of capabilities to resist the temptations which, at that particular period of life, surround us. It is, therefore, of a religious character, though untainted by fanaticism or bigotry. The incidents are of every-day occurrence ; and we think the author might have dwelt more on one of the principal causes of the melancholy catastrophe of the tale—and pointed out to parents and tutors the dangerous tendency of a practice, often originally

originally indulged without any evil intention, of imitating the different hand-writings which come before them.

Of *The Confessions of a Gamester*, a similar volume, and not improbably from the same pen, we cannot speak quite so favourably. It appears to us in the light of a lamentable sophism, calculated to produce the directly opposite effects from those designed. It traces the progress of the supposed confessor through all the vices and all the vicissitudes connected with the gaming table, till it places him in a state of opulence, which he enjoys to his eightieth year. An example of prosperous atrocity, to which we conceive the editorial postscript, or additional chapter, describing the miserably remorseful, but impenitent, death-bed of the successful reprobate, with all the dilation of sermonising commentary, can operate but as a very feeble antidote. To the reader who has a due sense either of religious or moral principle, this addition is perfectly unnecessary. To him who is destitute of both, it will be subject only of scoff and ridicule.

Friendship's Offering; or the Annual Remembrancer: a Christmas Present, or New-Year's Gift for 1825,—is one of those pretty literary toys which have come into fashion by imitation of the French; and though in the external case, or toy part of the present, we may not yet quite equal them, in the interior, both in taste and utility of literary selection, and in the beauty of picturesque embellishment, we leave them far behind. The new-year's gift before us is all, and more than all, that from the nature of the thing could be looked for. The engravings and vignettes, twenty-six in number, are all of them prettily, and some of them very beautifully executed; and when we mention among the artists who have contributed the original designs, the names of Stothard and Westall, and add that two of the other plates are copied from fine pictures by Murillo and Sir Joshua Reynolds, no more need be said upon this subject. Topographical notices accompany the views of Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Berne, and Naples; and literary contributions are added from the pens of Mrs. Opie and Miss Edgeworth; together with no scanty portion of pretty poetry. The articles of this description furnished by L. E. L. (the *Improvisatrice!*) are entitled to a more distinguishing epithet, and would not disgrace even the most classical selection of English poetry. We would hint to this lady (for she is as worthy of the friendly suggestions of criticism as many of those who lay claim to more voluminous reputation), that blank verse admits not either imperfect lines or the licentious Alexandrine; and in fact requires more attention to the perfectness of its rhythm than compositions that call in the aid of rhyme.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance; edited by Alaric A. Watts, MONTHLY MAG. No. 403.

is another of those elegant intellectual toys, as they may be called, designed for a Christmas, New-year's, or anniversary gift, which we are glad to see superseding in some degree the mere toys and trinkets which used alone to be devoted to such services. It pretends not to that species of information which, by the graver sort of censors, is exclusively considered as useful; but in that species of utility which consists in ministering to mental recreation, and the gratification of taste and sentiment, it may be said to abound to the extent of its necessary limits. The engravings by Heath, Baker, &c., from drawings by Fielding, Nash, Brockedon, Corbould, &c., are very beautiful, and the printing and getting-up altogether in a style of elegance commensurate both with these embellishments and with the literature they accompany. Of this we need only mention the names of Campbell, Montgomery, Maturin, Bowles, Byron, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Opie, and L. E. L., the Improvisatrice, as among the distinguished contributors, to bespeak the attention of the fair and the gallant present-makers to the *Literary Souvenir*.

Hommage aux Dames.—This little work is of the same description as the "New Year's Gift," and replete with beautiful little engraving, poetry, and tales: of course, the name specifies the object; and we assure our gentle readers that they will be amply gratified by the perusal.

Rothelan; a Romance of the English Histories, by the Author of *Annals of the Parish*, &c. &c., among the imitations which have been attempted of the voluminous *Great Unknown*, is one of the best class. But why should Mr. Galt be an imitator at all? The system of antiquarian romance-making has its advantages, and had its attractions: and Sir W. S. (of course we must not write the unknown name at length) was admirably qualified both by talents and attainments to support the masquerade of antiquity, he undertook to exhibit in his sometimes sufficiently extravagant legends. But we suspect that the tale has already been told too often, and begins to tire, in spite of all the labour to give it variety, even in the mouth of the original teller; and it would be wisdom, we suspect, in writers of real talent to endeavour to strike out a path of their own, and leave the Author of *Waverley* to write himself down at his leisure, without their assistance. The author before us, however, seems to think it necessary, not only to tread in the path of a successful predecessor, but to carry his imitation so far as to count the same number of steps. "The manuscript of *Rothelan*," he tells us, "not being sufficient to fill three volumes, three additional tales have been added," to complete what we suppose has come to be considered as an orthodox number in the new mystification of *novelology*. Perhaps, in the Row, it might have been deemed little less than a practical heresy to have added thirty

or forty pages to each of the precedent vols. of about 300, and thus brought a *Romance of the English Histories* into the compass of two. But we beg Mr. G.'s pardon; the imitation, we perceive, is to be carried still further. These three volumes are only the commencement of a series. We are to have another three vols.; and another, and another, and another, &c. &c. But with all our admission of the talents of Mr. G. (and they are of no mean description), we cannot promise him that we shall follow either him or his great prototype through all the series he may thus lengthen out. There is yet another point of imitation,—namely, the *bad English of the Great Unknown*: at any rate, we think it would have been as well not to have let the imitation, in this respect, stare the reader in the face, from the very title-page. Will the author be kind enough to tell us, or will any body else, for we should be much obliged to them, what is the meaning of “a *Romance of the English Histories*?” An English historical romance, or a Romance from English history, or a Romance founded on English history, would be phraseology we could understand; but really a Romance of the English Histories, is gunshot beyond the sphere of our comprehension: especially, as it is evidently no part of the design of the writer to bundle all the English histories into one Romance; as the use of the comprehensive article *THE*, if it is admitted to have any meaning, seems to indicate. In fact, one of the evils with which our literature seems to be menaced by this inundation of Scottified novellizing, is a tendency to barbarize the English language. Let the Great Unknown and his northern followers reserve, at least, their Scotticisms for their Scottish characters, and not, by introducing them into their narrative also and their title-pages, mystify or Scottify us into a practical ignorance of the beautifully discriminative signification of our auxiliaries and particles. This would be “clipping (or crippling rather) the wings of our Hermes” with a vengeance.

Alice Allen, and other Tales. 8vo. By Alexander Wilson.—Why it should be called Alice Allen, in preference to any other name, we have yet to learn, unless because that is the first tale in the book. It cannot be that it is the best. But best or worst are out of the question; they are all alike—strange and abortive efforts at the pathetic and the whimsical. The style is stiff and harsh; and, from the specimen of this first volume, we sincerely hope Mr. Wilson will not find leisure for another.

Decision, a Tale, in 1 vol. 12mo.; by Mrs. Hofland.—This lady has favoured us again with another volume; but, although written in her usual flow of smooth and easy style, it is less happy in conception than any of her former works. She appears to us to have forgotten the sex of her heroine, and to have mistaken obstinacy for decision; at least, such was the impression the principal

incidents left upon our minds: We are the more surprised at this, as Mrs. Hofland is a lady, the general tendency of whose works and the truth with which she “holds the mirror up to nature,” deservedly rank her with those benevolent enlighteners of the youthful mind, Mrs. Barbauld and Miss Edgeworth. We strongly recommend a revision of pp. 64 to 66, in particular.

Gilmore, or the Last Lockinge, in 3 vols. 8vo. —The descriptive scenery of this work is beautiful; but there is rather too much of it. The principal characters should act a little more, and reflect a little less. The author is also too fond of placing his “figures in the distance;” so that the curiosity of the reader is raised to know whether it is a figure of fun, or a figure of fright, or a numerical figure. It generally turns out, however, to be some expected lover, mistress, servant, or friend, who is made a “figure” of on the occasion.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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 Wilson, R. Bow-lane, Nov. 16
 Wood, J. Cardiff, Nov. 17
 Wood, H. W. and Co. Working-ton, Dec. 18
 Woollis, J. Woolwich, Dec. 18
 Wright, J. Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Dec. 7
 Yeoman, B. Frome, Somerset, Nov. 16
 Zimmer, J. Welbeck-str. Nov. 1

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

FEVER has not only been frequent during the past month, but in some instances it has proved fatal; and among its victims is to be numbered one of the able physicians to the fever institution; an individual whose premature death has excited a considerable sensation through the ranks of the faculty generally, and a more than ordinary measure of regretful remembrance in the minds of all (and the present writer was one of them) who had the happiness of his acquaintance.

As an officer of the fever infirmary, it will be naturally inferred that he became the subject of contagious influence in the discharge of his duties at that establishment. To ascertain whether this was or was not the case, the reporter applied for information to another medical friend, who stands deservedly high in public estimation as an elegant writer and ingenious reasoner on febrile disorders. The answer of the individual referred to was the following: "What were the circumstances of Dr. Cleverley's death I am not aware; for I did not attend him; but I am strongly inclined to believe, that there is no such thing as taking the contagion of typhus. I verily believe that the disorder is produced in each individual, not by communication, but *mal-aria*."

If this statement of an eminent physician should excite the surprise of those accustomed to consider the communicable nature of fever as an established fact, what will they think of Dr. Machan's obstinacy in anti-contagious credence, who made a journey to Constantinople for the express purpose of visiting and prescribing in the pest houses of that city during the prevalence of plague; who fell ill of the distemper in the course of his fearless investigation; who

recovered hardly from its malignant virulence; who at length returned to this country, and shortly issued two bulky volumes for the avowed purpose of proving that even plague itself is not a contagious disease.

To these extremes of opinion on either side, the writer of these essays has never been able to subscribe. He has before stated, and his opinion on this head will in a few days be given to the public in a more detailed form*—that he differs in opinion both from the contagionist and anti-contagionist. He is at the same time both, and neither. It would appear to his conception that almost all diseases possess some degree of communicating power, but that the contagionist draws out their specific lines of demarcation and divergence with a boldness of pencil beyond nature; and that it is from an insufficient appreciation of time, place, and circumstance on the one hand, and from a systematic blindness to the staring facts of contagion on the other, that the booksellers' shelves continue to be crowded with volumes of unavailing controversy. Respecting a question, however, on which wise men have so widely differed; it will be deemed unbecoming to assume an air of dogmatism: this the reporter is ever indeed sincerely desirous to avoid, whatever may be thought of the success attending his attempts.

A case of much interest has recently presented itself; it was a species of croup, in which it was deemed justifiable to order an opening into the windpipe; although the recommendation was given with but the faintest

* In a little work just ready for publication, by Longman, entitled "A Compendium of Theoretical and Practical Medicine."

faintest hope of success, and notwithstanding that the ultimate event was unfavourable, the partial and present success with which the operation was attended, may be almost taken in proof, that under some cir-

cumstances of menaced suffocation from this dread disorder, it may be had recourse to with propriety and effect!

D. UWLINS, M.D.

Bedford Row, Nov. 26, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OUR late prospect of an amendment in the weather has failed, and the low lands continue to be deluged to the entire prevention, in many parts, of those agricultural operations proper to the season. On the continent also, the farmers are in the same unfortunate predicament. The present month being usually the latest in the autumn, for the commission of wheat seed to the earth, a considerable portion of the business of sowing will necessarily stand over to January and the beginning of February. This is by no means the sum of the injury. The perpetual redundancy of moisture has favoured the production of myriads of slugs, which have already been most injuriously busy with the young wheats, on the low lands and sodden clays. Such a state of the weather, also, in autumn, is generally followed by the pest of wire-worms in the spring. The early sown wheat on dry and healthy lands vegetated quickly, and is a strong and forward crop; that on poor soils and cold infertile clays, is weak, of an unhealthy colour, and much thinned by the vermin. In some exposed districts, the turnips have been singularly affected by the almost constant gales of wind; they have been blown to the earth, the bulbs half uncovered, and so much of the fibrous roots destroyed, as to leave little probable hope of farther increase in the weight of the crop. The excess of moisture, moreover, must deteriorate the quality of the common turnip; and they will be fortunate, who have a considerable breadth of the rutabaga or Swedish turnip, which, from its firmer texture, will probably be better able to resist the redundancy of moisture. However, in general, the turnip crop never exhibited a finer appearance. In backward situations, part of the out-crop was abroad as late as the first week of this month, much of it harvested with difficulty, and the whole of very low quality. A great portion of the clover seed is unsaleable at very low market, but that of the oil-mills. Preparing the heavy lands for wheat-sowing has been laborious and expensive. The grass, saturated indeed with moisture, thence reduced in its feeding quality, and in many places dangerous for sheep stock, continues in immense abundance; and it being

a similar case with all kinds of autumnal food for live stock, every species holds price in a most extraordinary degree. Milch cows, in calvers and sucklers, have fetched the highest prices that have been heard of during many years. Twenty and twenty-five shillings have been given for store pigs, three months old. Horses, the good ones especially, never in great plenty, have known no autumnal reduction of price. Good sized yearling cast colts, and yearling racers, are ready money at a very high figure. The exportation from Ireland to our opposite coasts, of cattle, sheep, and some horses, has of late been very brisk; and the Irish stock is said to be much improved. The price of wheat has again had perhaps a temporary advance, from the inclemency of the weather, the demand for seeds, and the opinions of speculators: good barley must, at any rate, remain dear until we are relieved by another crop; in consequence we must expect to eat our bread and drink our beer at a high price, which certainly will not tend to check the usual adulteration of the latter; a matter however of little moment, since it is a fact, that a vast majority of the people of this country ever have, and still do, prefer the adulterated beverage, to that which is the simple and genuine product of malt and hops. Wool of ready sale and advancing. There seems some degree of improvement in the condition of the labourers in husbandry. Hay bears a high price, considering the great quantity on hand. The warm, dry, and fertile districts, are in a far better situation with respect to quantity and quality of produce and success in harvest and seed time, than is to be understood from the general tenour of this report. In Scotland, both harvest and wheat sowing may be considered fortunate.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.—Pork, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.—Bath Bacon, 5s. 10d.—Irish do. 5s.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 52s. to 80s.—Barley, 35s. to 55s.—Oats, 22s. to 35s.—Bread, (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 60s. 0d. to 100s.—Clover do. 75s. to 126s.—Straw 33s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 9d. to 46s. 3d.

Middlesex, 22d Nov. 1824.

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—Sweet, per cwt. 14*l*. to 14*l*.5*s*.
Bitter 2*l*. to 2*l*.2*s*.
ALUM per ton 13*l*.

ASHES:—Quebec Pot per cwt. 33*s*.
United States 39*s*. to 40*s*.
Quebec Pearl 39*s*. to 40*s*.

BARILLA:—Teneriffe, p' ton, 17*l*.10*s*. to 18*l*.
Cartliagena 21*l*. to 22*l*. 0*s*.
Alicant 21*l*.
Sicily 18*l*. 10*s*. to 19*l*.

BRIMSTONE:—
Rough per ton 6*l*. 10*s*. to 6*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

COCOA:—
West-Indian .. per cwt .. 2*l*. 15*s*. to 4*l*.
Trinidad 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. 5*s*.
Grenada 3*l*. to 4*l*. 10*s*.
Caraccas (none.)

COFFEE:—Jamaica Triage... 50*s*. to 53*s*.
Jamaica, good..... 60*s*. to 64*s*.
——, fine 80*s*. to 85*s*.
——, very fine..... 86*s*. to 100*s*.
Dominica..... 60*s*. to 89*s*.
Berbice..... 60*s*. to 75*s*.

COTTON:—
West India; common, per lb. 8*d*. to 9*d*.
Grenada 9*d*. to 11*d*.
Berbice 9*d*. to 10½*d*.
Demerara 9½*d*. to 11*d*.
Sea Island 1*s*. to 1*s*. 7*d*.
New Orleans 8*d*. to 11*d*.
Georgia Bowed 7½*d*. to 9*d*.
Bahia 10*d*. to 11*d*.
Maranham 10*d*. to 11*d*.
Para 9½*d*. to 10*d*.
Mina 7½*d*. to 10*d*.
Pernambucco..... 11*d*. to 12*d*.
Surat 5½*d*. to 7½*d*.
Madras 5½*d*. to 6½*d*.
Bengal 5*d*. to 6*d*.
Bourbon..... 8*d*. to 11½*d*.
Smyrna 7½*d*. to 8½*d*.
Egyptian 9½*d*. to 10½*d*.

CURRENTS..... per cwt. 102*s*. to 107*s*.

FIGS, Turkey 50*s*. to 63*s*.

FLAX, Riga..... per ton 47*l*. to 54*l*.
Druana 48*l*.
Petersburgh 47*l*. to 49*l*.

HEMP:—Riga..... 42*l*. to 43*l*.
Petersburgh..... 37*l*. 10*s*. to 37*l*. 15*s*.
——, half clean..... 34*l*. 10*s*.

IRON—Petersburgh..... 24*l*. to 25*l*.
British Bar 13*l*. 10*s*.

INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras.. per lb. 10*s*. to 11*s*. 6*d*.
—— Sobra..... 9*s*. 0*d*. to 9*s*. 6*d*.
East-India 9*s*. 6*d*. to 13*s*. 0*d*.

OILS:—Palm..... per cwt. 26*s*.
Whale, Cape, in bond, per ton..... 24*l*.
Galipoli 48*l*.

Lucca..... per jar 8*l*. 15*s*. to 9*l*.
Florence..... half-chest 27*s*. to 29*s*.

PIMENTO (in Bond) per lb. 8½*d*. to 9*d*.
PEPPER, do. 5*d*. to 6*d*.

RICE:—East-India.. per cwt. 13*s*. to 16*s*.
Carolina 32*s*. to 34*s*.
——, old..... 31*s*. 6*d*.

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, p.gall. 2*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. 10*d*.
——, Bourdeaux..... 2*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. 4*d*.
Geneva..... 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.
Rum, Jamaica 1*s*. 10*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.
——, Leward Island .. 1*s*. 4*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*.

SUGARS:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 54*s*. to 70*s*.
Demerara, &c..... 63*s*. to 66*s*.
St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 52*s*. to 58*s*.

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps..... per cwt. 34*s*. to 41*s*.
Good and middling 36*s*. to 41*s*.
Patent fine Loaves 40*s*. to 55*s*.

TALLOW, Russia..... per cwt. 35*s*.

TAR, Archangel, per barrel. 15*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*.

Stockholm..... 15*s*. 9*d*. to 16*s*.

TEA, (E.-India Company's prices):

Bohea per lb. 2*s*. 4*d*. to 2*s*. 5½*d*.
Congo 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.
Souchong 3*s*. 10*d*. to 5*s*.
Campoi 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 10*s*.
Twankay 3*s*. 5*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.
Hyson..... 3*s*. 10*d*. to 5*s*. 10*d*.
Gunpowder..... 5*s*. 8*d*. to 7*s*. 4*d*.

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 0*d*.
Fine colour 5*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*.
Light Brown 3*d*. to 4½*d*.
Virginia 2½*d*. to 6*d*.

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port per pipe 42*l*. to 46*l*.
New do..... 25*l*. to 36*l*.
Lisbon 20*l*. to 32*l*.
Madeira 35*l*. to 75*l*.
Calcavello 30*l*. to 40*l*.
Sherry..... per butt 30*l*. to 60*l*.
Teneriffe per pipe 22*l*. to 28*l*.
Claret..... per hogshead 25*l*. to 50*l*.
Spanish, Red,
per ton of 252 gallons.. 12*l*. to 13*l*.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton both in London and Liverpool has been most extensive, owing chiefly to the damage sustained to the crop in the United States; since which time the great increase in the manufacture, and consequent extensive demand by the Trade, has been the cause of the brisk markets. A great quantity has also been purchased on speculation. In London, in one week, 10,000 bags have been purchased, and at Liverpool nearly 30,000 bags within the same period. The advance has been from 1*s*. 2*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per lb. weight

and many holders of the article will not sell at this advance. At Manchester, all is bustle and the orders for South America are extensive.

Sugar.—The Sugar Market continues steady at our quotations. The purchases have been very considerable, and about 1s. Od. per cwt. advance, since our last report, has taken place. In refined goods, there has been a considerable demand for the Grocers: fine crushed is in demand, but is very scarce. Havannah Sugars for export are in little demand; and, consequently, prices are nominal.

Coffee.—The market for this article has been very heavy, and a reduction of price for middling and fine Demeraras of 6s. Od. to 8s. Od. per cwt. has taken place. Quantities of St. Domingos are pressed on the market; and the expected arrival of large quantities thence, has greatly depressed the Sales; but very little British plantation coffee has been exhibited. The Berbice has suffered an equal decline in price with that of the Demeraras.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The Rum market continues firm: no Leeward Islands offered under 1s. 4d.—Jamaica's steady at our quotation.—Brandy has advanced to 2s. 9d. and stiff in the market: little or no demand for Hollands, and large quantities in Bond.

Stock of West-India produce in the warehouses:—

Sugar, 42,712 Hogsheds	Coffee, 12,224 Casks	Rum, 39,303 Puncheons
3,473 Tierces	29,470 Bags	1,273 Hogsheds

Oils.—The price of Oil now depends upon the sales and purchases of speculators, Greenland for present use, £25 per ton, and for distant delivery, £24.

Tallow.—The market is extremely heavy, and new Candle Tallow may be purchased at 35s. per cwt.

Silk.—The demand for Spitalfields has been considerable, and an advance of 1s. per lb. on all kinds of silk has taken place.

Spices.—At the East-India Company's Sale, Cinnamon of good and fine quality went off briskly, but for middling and inferior qualities there was no demand. Nutmegs obtained full prices, and speculations have been made in the article. Mace sold steadily: about half the quantity offered, found purchasers. Cloves, the few packages of privilege went off at high prices.

Saltpetre.—The consumption of this article is very great: the Company sold 555 tons of 1000; at 6d. to 1s. 6d. above the taxed prices.

Tobacco.—Fine qualities are in demand, and command full prices, but low descriptions are not called for.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 0.—Paris, 25 45.—Antwerp, 12 3.—Rotterdam, 12 3.—Bourdeaux, 25 45.—Vienna, 10 2.—Madrid, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cadiz, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ —Genoa, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Naples, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Lisbon, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Oporto, 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 per Cent. 1822, 108 $\frac{1}{2}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —101 to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 231 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons, 0l. 0s.—Silver in bars, 5s. Od. $\frac{1}{2}$

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnsley CANAL, 320l.—Birmingham, 370l.—Derby, 160l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 107l.—Erewash, 00l.—Forth and Clyde, 600l.—Grand Junction, 305l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 570l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1000l.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 900l.—Stafford and Worcester, 950l.—Trent and Mersey, 2250l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 20l. 0s.—Guardian, 20l. 0s.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Gas Light Chartered Company, 74l.—City Gas Light Company, 165l.—Phoenix or South London, 16l. pr.—Leeds, 210l.—Liverpool, 250l.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE materials for political animadversion are not many. Taking the system as it is, there is but little ground of complaint, just at present, for the mode of its administration. The country is breathing for awhile, both, in some degree, from the weight of exaction resulting from the prodigality of a hideous war-system, and altogether from the agitations of party rancour and contention; and though there are circumstances with relation to the general condition of the labouring classes, both in the agricultural and manufacturing districts,

which demand the serious attention, alike of the philanthropist and the enlightened politician, we defer our observations on this head till the eve of the meeting of parliament.

In the mean time, the improvements of the metropolis, both in splendour of aspect and convenience of accommodation, are rapidly proceeding: our public roads are expanding and improving, also; and in all that affects the higher, and more fortunate classes of society, or ministers to the appearances of national grandeur and prosperity, civilization, as it is called, is advancing proudly. Thus much

much of the immediate island of Britain. We wish we could extend our eyes across the channel which divides from us an important and integral part of the empire, and speak with the same tranquillity of

IRELAND.

But here, on the contrary, we see, with the most serious apprehensions, all the ingredients of the most fearful species of commotion, already in ferment, almost in outrageous ebullition.

The infatuated delays and prevarications on the question of emancipating the Catholics (seven-eighths at least of the whole population) from stigmatising disqualifications, is a system of policy, for which, sooner or later, it is to be feared, we must pay the bitter price. Not that the emancipation, as it is called, would have redressed the deep-seated and grievous wrongs of ill-fated Ireland; but it would have disarmed the factious of their most stimulating pretences. It would have taken both from the priestly and the political agitator, one, the greatest, hold they at present have on the passions of the populace; and it would thus have left the really politic and benevolent at liberty, more calmly to consider what can and must be done for the general melioration of the condition of the people. Instead of this, Orangeism (only another name for the tyranny of corporation monopoly,) and invidious distinction, have been permitted to aggravate all the sources of disunion and discontent; and the officious zeal of proselytizing interference, by thrusting the translated Bible into Catholic circulation, has given occasion for the renewal of those public disputations and aggregate controversies, which seldom fail to precipitate religious parties into outrage and insurrection, and which have already been productive of such excesses as must make a truly Christian spirit tremble for the consequences.

THE CONTINENT.

The Holy Alliance has been for some time so quiet in its operations, as to appear almost passive in the occurrences

(or no occurrences) of the European world. There have been no appearances, however, of the slightest tendency to relinquish any portion of their design of harmonizing the whole polity and condition of the world according to their own legitimate scale; though Greece and South America seem to intrude some awkward crotchets in their way.

FRANCE

seems to be little affected in her line of policy, domestic or foreign, by the accession of a new king. She is preparing, it seems, in earnest, to withdraw a portion of her troops from the Peninsula: but a *Cordon Sanitaire* will, of course, always, somewhere or other, be in a state of watchfulness, if the health of "Brother Ferdinand" should require attention.

SPAIN

continues afflicted with all the evils which an imbecile government, an ignoble aristocracy, and a bigoted priesthood, can inflict on an ignorant population:—all the evils, in short, of the worst species of anarchy,—the anarchy provoked and urged by the very power and authority (authority powerless to all other purposes) by which it should be controlled.

SOUTH AMERICA,

in the whole of the larger extent to which the name is popularly given,—the unanglicised portion of the new continent,—seems everywhere (though with some vicissitudes) making advances in the establishment of her independence, and the organization of republican governments.

GREECE,

also, continues to look up; while her enemy, the Turk, must begin, we should think, almost to despair of ever becoming again her master. Legislation, and political and general knowledge, are in an obvious state of progression among the revolted Greeks; and Freedom may again lift up her stately head, adorned and defended by the crest of Minerva, in the venerable sanctity of Athens.

OBITUARY OF THE MONTH.

THE REV. R. C. MATURIN.

THIS eccentric character was undoubtedly a man of genius, though it manifested itself, even in his most successful efforts, more in the extravagancies of an over-weening imagination, than in the refinements of a correct taste or the coherency

of intellectual power. His conduct and deportment as a man corresponded with his character as an author. Both were strongly marked with the same affectation and eccentricity; the same mixture of folly and inspiration—or perhaps we ought rather to have said *possession*: for there was a sort of

of bewilderingness even in the brightest sallies, whether in his intercourse with mankind or with the muse.

Before the tragedy of *Bertram* was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and received with such distinguished approbation, Mr. Maturin was the humble, unknown, and unnoticed curate of St. Peter's, Dublin; from which he derived a stated income of £70, or at the utmost £100, per annum. In the same unostentatious corner of the splendid Church Establishment of Ireland, he died on Saturday, October 30, 1824. Mr. Maturin, however, was at no period dependent upon the emoluments of his curacy. Before the dramatic performance already mentioned conferred *éclat* upon his name and works, he had published one or two novels, which obtained an ordinary rank in the catalogues of our circulating libraries, although they afforded as little profit as fame to their author; and he besides prepared a few young gentlemen to pass the entrance examinations of Trinity College, who for that purpose resided with him in his house, York-street, Dublin. But notwithstanding these combined resources, Mr. Maturin's aspirations surpassed them; and, like men of talent in general, whose purses are mostly disproportionate to their desires, he was constantly beset with duns and difficulties. Still these sublunary trifles had even then no serious effect upon the Rev. Gentleman's conceit of his own importance. The persons calling at No. — York-street, on indifferent business, or the creditor who, "for the last time," demanded an audience, was ushered into an apartment studiously indicative of the owner's several *pursuits*, and having waited a sufficiently fashionable time, was received, answered, and dismissed with a sovereign air of superiority which was, at least, as much calculated to surprise as to satisfy. The curate of St. Peter's, in short, though at that period not a very young man, was, as he ever after remained, exceedingly vain both of his person and accomplishments; and as his income would not allow him to attract attention by the splendour of his dress and manners, he seldom failed to do so by their singularity. Mr. Maturin was a tall, slender, but well-proportioned, and on the whole, a good figure, which he took care to display in a well-made black coat, tightly buttoned, and some odd light-coloured stocking-web pantaloons, surmounted in winter by a coat of prodigious dimensions, gracefully thrown on, so as not to obscure the symmetry it affected to protect. This tame exhibition, however, of an elegant form in the street, the church, or the drawing-room, did not suffice. The Reverend Gentleman sang and danced, and prided himself on performing the movements and evolutions of the quadrille, certainly better than any other divine of the

Established Church, and equal to any private lay gentleman of the three kingdoms. It often happened, too, that Mr. Maturin, either laboured under an attack of gout, or met with some accident, which compelled the use of a slipper or a bandage, on one foot or one leg, and by an unaccountable congruity of mischances; he was uniformly compelled on these occasions to appear in the public thoroughfares of Dublin; where the melancholy spectacle of a beautiful limb in pain never failed to excite the sighs and sympathies of all the interesting persons who passed, as well as to prompt their curiosity to make audible remarks or inquiries respecting the possessor.

The effect upon a person of this temperament of the unexpected success of *Bertram* led to some untoward consequences. The profits of the representation, and the copyright of that tragedy, exceeded, perhaps, one thousand pounds, while the praises bestowed upon its author by critics of all classes, convinced Mr. Maturin that he had only to sit down and concoct any number of plays he pleased, each yielding him a pecuniary return, at least equal to the first. He had, therefore, scarcely arrived in Dublin with his full-blown dramatic honours and riches, when tradesmen of all hues and callings were ordered to York-street, to paint, furnish, and decorate, with suitable taste and splendour, the mansion of the great new-born tragic poet of Ireland. The Reverend Gentleman's proceedings in other respects, of course, took a corresponding spring. Unfortunately the brightest hopes of genius are often the most fallacious, and so it proved in the present instance. A few months produced a second tragedy, which failed, and with it not only faded away the dreams of prosperity, in which the author of *Bertram* so fondly indulged, but his house was assailed by importunate creditors, who lodged executions; and every other disagreeable sort of legal inmates in that abode of genius and merit. Time enabled Mr. Maturin gradually to extricate himself from these embarrassments; and having thus had the wings of his ambition somewhat shortened, he in future pursued a safer flight. His eccentricities, however, remained in their former vigour, and in the coteries of Lady Morgan, or the romantic solitudes of Wicklow, the vain oddities of the curate of St. Peter's continued as remarkable as during the height of his tragic triumphs. Of late years his pen was chiefly employed on works of romance, in which he evinced great powers of imagination and fecundity of language, with evident and lamentable carelessness in the application of both. He wrote, in fact, for money, not for fame, and succeeded in drawing a considerable revenue from the sale of his productions.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, &c. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

OCT. 21. A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Cooper, baker and flour-factor, Hammersmith, which were reduced to a heap of ruins. The furniture and stock of considerable value were entirely destroyed.

Workmen have commenced pulling down six or eight houses at the corner of St. James's-street and Piccadilly, upon the site of which is to be built a most magnificent hotel.

The restoration of the east end of St. Saviour's church, Southwark, has been just completed, and forms a splendid ornament in the access to the new London-bridge on the Borough side. Considerable part of the buildings between the church and the river are now about to be removed for an abutment to the new bridge, and to widen the future street to which the new bridge will join, and the ancient and magnificent edifice will be fully exhibited to the view of the public.

25. A fire broke out in the extensive premises of Messrs. Tite and Co., Russia matting-warehousemen, Fenchurch-street, which were entirely destroyed, with several adjoining houses.

27. A fine new iron-gate was this day erected at the south end of the entrance to St. James's Park from Spring-Gardens.

The iron railing of the statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park, is now complete and thoroughly painted.

Nov. 17. In the evening, a violent explosion of gas took place in the shop of Mr. Barret, grocer, in Fetter-lane, owing to a leaking from the gas-pipes, the smell of which had been unheeded, a precaution which never should be disregarded, but the gas-man immediately sent for. It demolished windows, doors, and goods to some amount, and set fire to a part of the shop, but was soon extinguished; Mr. Barret, though in the midst of the explosion, escaped unhurt.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Trench, for making a quay on the north bank of the river Thames, at London, held on the 2d of November, it was resolved to carry the undertaking into effect. £611,000 is considered an adequate sum, which is to be subscribed in £100 shares. Mr. Philip Wyatt is to be architect, and Mr. Rennie engineer.

The *Columbus*, the largest ship ever seen in England, arrived at Blackwall from North America, laden with red and white pine timber, to the amount of 3,600 tons! Her length being 300 feet, her flat bottom 53 feet, her deck 50½ feet wide, and the depth of her hold 30 feet: her sides straight and flat, with a similar triangular head and stern, and four masts.

Amongst the improvements in the metropolitan parks, a carriage drive is now making, with spacious footpaths, from Cumberland-gate at the top of Oxford-street, to the door at Kensington gardens at the N.E. corner; which door, heretofore, was not like the other entrances, accessible by carriages.

At the top of Portland-place, a commodious archway has been constructed under the new road, so that such of the inhabitants as have keys and permission to walk in the garden of Regent's Crescent, can now pass into and enjoy the walks in the Regent-square garden, on the opposite side of the New Road. Handsome gravelled walks are also making within the south-western part of the park, for the accommodation of the noble terraces, which overlook this delightful part of the Regent's Park.

The great Irish road by way of Holyhead, at its starting from London, soon encounters a summit on the late Finchley-common, which must, according to the late report of Mr. Telford, still retain its great elevation of 338 feet above the Thames level at high water: this very considerable ascent from the stones-ends in Tottenham-court-road and other streets, the very able and experienced road engineer proposes to pave with granite, in part of its width, for the use of heavy carriages, as has lately been done on the Mile-end road, and others of the metropolitan approaches.

A tunnel under the Thames from Greenwich, has been announced as in contemplation; but the site and mode of construction have not transpired: in the marsh below Greenwich (according to Mr. Farey) it is perfectly practicable to construct a tunnel, or archway, by open excavation, with a secure and water-tight covering, suited in level and shape for the future bed of the river, which would then be turned that way, in a straightened course; and in order to conduct the road from the north end of this tunnel into the east end of Poplar village, an embankment across the present channel might be made, with the spare stuff of the excavations.

The City Philosophical Society, which was established in 1808 in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, has lately removed to more spacious premises, No. 418, Holborn-bars; where this valuable library is deposited, and where their lectures take place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The autograph of Edward the Black Prince, which antiquaries have been in search of for many years, has at length been found on the roll of the Artillery Company, where the names and hand-writing of some of the most illustrious patriots and heroes of early times are inscribed. The archives
 and

and antiquity of this company entitle it to a distinction greater than it has yet received.

A leaf of a most valuable and ancient manuscript, entitled the "Exon Domesday Book," preserved among the records and charters of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, was restored to its proper place, having been accidentally found at some distance in the county, after being missing; it is said, upwards of a century. About eight years since, the above MS. was printed in 500 pages, folio, in a supplement to the Exchequer Great Domesday Book; when the learned editor and antiquary, Henry Ellis, Esq., had occasion to regret, in his preface, the imperfection caused by the lost leaf.

A very extraordinary discovery has been made by T. Northmore, Esq. during some geological investigations in the neighbourhood of Torquay. In the celebrated cavern of Kent's Hole, he has found under the stalymitic incrustation, buried in the moulds, several teeth of the hyena, wild boar, wolf, and various bones of other animals not yet identified.

It does not appear to be generally known, that by an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, a total alteration will take place on the 1st of May next, in the legal weights and measures of the kingdom; the object of the act is to establish an uniform system, to enforce which penalties are enacted against those who sell goods by any other standard.

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Captain Webster to the only daughter of Samuel Reddington, esq.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Waugh, esq. jun. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Charlotte Esther Slade, of Kenton-st.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Francis Barclath, esq. to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Elphinstone Piggott.

John, second son of John Lea, esq., of the Lakes, near Kidderminster, to Ann Maria, second daughter of George Simcox, esq., of Harborne, Staffordshire.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Henry, son of the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, to Caroline, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Bart.

John Hildyard, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Jane, youngest daughter of Lord John Townsend.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, W. Cartwright, esq. Chancery-lane, to Mary Ann, daughter of William Winkworth, esq. of Marlborough-st.

At the Friend's meeting-house at Croydon, Ford Barclay, esq. of Clapham-common, banker, to Esther, third daughter of William Foster Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton-house, Surrey.

At Croydon, the Rev. Edward Serseold Pearce, only son of the late Dean of Ely, to Georgiana, second daughter of George Smith, esq., M.P.

At St. George's, Queen-square, T. Par-

sons, esq. of Lisbon, to Miss Gymer, of Red-Lion-square.

B. W. Proctor, esq. (Barry, Cornwall, the poet) to Ann, eldest daughter of Basil Montague, esq. of Bedford-sq.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Lieut. W. C. Burbridge, R.N. to Miss Hambly, of Sittingbourne, Kent.

The Rev. C. Day, LL.B. to Sarah, relict of the Rev. E. Smith, of Folkingham, Lincolnshire.

R. Fisher, esq. to Miss J. Underwood, both of Claremont-terrace, Pentonville.

Richard Ford, esq. of Gloucester-pl., to Harriet, daughter of the Earl of Essex.

At Mary-le-bone church, J. Lister Ruge, esq., eldest son of Sir J. Lister Ruge, bart., to Miss Arbutnot, niece to the Rt. Hon. C. Arbutnot.

At Kingston, W. E. Gowland, esq. to Miss E. H. Jenkins.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq., C. Murray, esq. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, to Frederieu Jane, second daughter of the late F. Groves, esq.

Mr. F. Walton to Sarah, third daughter of R. Seward, esq., of Hill-house, Newnham, Gloucestershire.

Captain George St. John Gifford, of Swansea, to Isabella, daughter of J. Christie, esq., of Hucknigwick.

At Reasington, by the Rev. Archdeacon Pott, R. Hamilton, esq., of Norwood, to Mary, only child of J. Mainwaring, esq., of Chichester-rents, Chancery-lane.

At the British Ambassador's in Paris, William Duncan Godfrey, esq., eldest son of Sir John Godfrey, bart., of Kilcoleman-abbey, Ireland, to Mary, daughter of John Coltsmann, esq. of Flesk-castle, Killarney, county of Kerry.

At Chiswick, Richard Bacon Frank, esq. of Winthorpe-hall, Nottinghamshire, to Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Curteis, LL.D. of Heathfield-house, Turnham-green.

At Croydon, the Rev. Edward Serocold Pearce, only son of the late Dean of Ely, to Georgiana Elizabeth, second daughter of George Smith, Esq. M.P.

At the Palace, Corfu, on the 19th ult. Captain Holmes, 90th Light Infantry, to Amelia, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Patrick Ross.

Mr. Brian Maguire, of Cumberland-lodge, to Sophia, third daughter of Mr. Dalton, of Windsor-great-park.

Thomas Houghman Sparks, esq., of Tottenham, to Sarah Davis Pratt, only daughter of the late Charles Pratt, esq. of Tottenham.

Francis Gregg, esq., of the Inner-temple, to Elizabeth Mary, third daughter of the Rev. J. B. Ferrers, rector of Beddington, Surrey.

At the New Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. C. Day, LL.B. of Folkingham, Lincolnshire, to Sarah, relict of the Rev. E. Smith, of the same place.

At Islington, G. Bellairs, esq. of Leicester, to Miss M. Linwood.

Robert Wilcoxon, of Camberwell, to Lucretia, daughter of Thomas Brockelbank, esq., of Deptford.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, Henry Davies, esq., of Monmouth, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bird, of Newland, Gloucestershire.

In London, Capt. Thomas Davis, of Chepstow, to Catherine, second daughter of Captain J. Parry, of Carnarvon.

At the chapel of the British Ambassador, Paris, Henry R. Bagshawe, esq. second son of Sir W. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Gunning, esq. late of Lower Grosvenor-street.

At Fulham Church, Robert Mangles, esq., of Sunning-hill, Berks, to Charlotte, third daughter of Rear Admiral Ross Donnelly, of Sussex-house, Hammersmith. At St. Mary-la-bonne church, John Skelton, esq., of Spanish-town, Jamaica, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Colonel Pritchard, Royal Artillery.

Frederick George Vandiest, esq. to Miss Cheesewright. The bridegroom is said to be the son of a personage not far removed from the succession to the throne of these realms.

At Croydon, the Rev. E. S. Pearne, son of the late Dean of Ely, to Georgiana, second daughter of George Smith, esq., M.P.

At St. Andrew's, Robert Holman, esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late William Holman, esq.; of Hayne-house, Whitestone.

At Richmond, Henry Stanynought, esq., to Lucy, second daughter of the late William Collins, esq.

At St. George's, Queen-square, T. Parsons, esq., of Lisbon, to Miss Gymer, of Red Lion-sq.

DIED.

The Right Hon. Lady Anne Remington, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton, and grand-daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer.

At her apartments in the Tower, Mrs. Cochrane, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Cochrane and daughter of John Wiltshire, esq. of Shockerwick.

At Greenwich, aged 97, Lieut. G. Spearman, R.N. His commission was dated September 8, 1757.

At Lambeth, Sarah, relict of J. Lopez, esq.

Lieut.-General C. Jeafferson.—The late Lieut.-General C. Jeafferson entered the service in 1779, in the 18th regiment; appointed in 1779 a Lieutenant in the 86th, and promoted to a company in 1783. Appointed in 1795 to a company in the 125th regiment. In 1794 appointed Major by brevet, and in 1793 Lieut.-Colonel by brevet. Received in 1803 the lieut.-colonelcy of the 4th battalion of Reserve, and in 1805 the third time on half-pay. Ap-

pointed in 1808 to a colonelcy; obtained in 1811 the rank of Major-General; and in 1821 that of Lieut.-General.

In Grenville-street, Brunswick-sq., the relict of Thomas Patrick, esq., late of Buntingford, Herts.

John Blaksley, esq., Bishopsgate-street within, aged 62.

In Russell-place, the Rev. Anthony Stephen Mathew, aged 91, rector of Broughton in Northamptonshire, and joint lecturer of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, which situation he held for sixty years.

At Islington, aged 71, the Rev. J. F. Millward.

At Stoke Newington, J. Maddox, esq.

At Greenwich, Mrs. S. Smith, aged 95.

At Long Ditton, Surrey, G. A. Wylie, esq., of Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone.

At the house of S. Smith, esq., M.P. Berkely-sq., Major-General T. Carey, of the 3d regiment of guards.

At Richmond, Mrs. M. Roberts.

At Camberwell, Jane, wife of R. Rolleston, esq., aged 71.

At Hammersmith, aged 47, G. Price, esq., surgeon.

At Upper Montague-street, G. F. Bulkeley, esq.

After a short illness, James Ludlam, esq., of Homerton.

At Havre, aged 70, R. C. Dallas, esq., He had acquired a respectable, if not a distinguishing rank, as a man of letters. His History of the Maroon war, which appeared about the year 1797, was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and the authenticity of its details. He was also the author of several novels, which, though not the first in that branch of composition, are entitled to a praise not always due to the first, that of softening without corrupting the heart. He was a religious and just man; in private and domestic intercourse cheerful, pleasing and unaffected, and his memory will long be endeared to his family and his friends. He was followed to the grave by the British Consul, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the place. His last work, the "Recollections of Lord Byron," is reviewed in our proëmium.

At Athens, Lieut. George James Hare, H. M. S. Tribune. His remains were interred in the church of the Greek convent at Pyreus, with all military honours, attended by the officers and crews of the squadron, the governor of Athens, and the bishop and clergy.

At Copenhagen, Mr. Rothe, aged 94, the father of the bookselling trade in Denmark, and most probably of Europe.

Aged 92, the Duke de Brancas Lauraguais, member of the Academy of Sciences, Paris. To this nobleman the arts and sciences are indebted for the discovery of the decomposition of the diamond, and for carrying the manufacture of the porcelain to a high degree of perfection.

At Bromley, *Jahn Butts, esq.*, of Kensington, and of Board-hill, Sussex.

On his passage from Demerara, *Mr. J. Calder*, of Stoke Newington.

At Endeavour Estate, Jamaica, *William Lothian, esq.*, much respected.

At Queen's Elm, Brompton, *Lieut.-Colonel R. James*.—At Walthamstow, *Miss S. Tuckey*.—At Tottenham, *William Forster*, member of the Society of Friends.

At Richmond, *Margaret*, second daughter of the Rev. James Tate.

At Cape Coast Castle, (shortly after his arrival,) *Captain Winter*, 2d West-India regiment.

At Hammersmith, *George Pring, esq.*, surgeon, aged 47.

At Stanmore, aged 76, *Samuel Martin, esq.*, formerly in the civil service on the Bombay establishment.

At Moze-hill, Greenwich, aged 66, *R. Dixon, esq.*—At Putney, *George Moore, esq.*, formerly a partner in the firm of Moore, Stranger, and Co., Cheapside.—At Brompton, aged 66, *Edward Davies, esq.*, formerly of H. M. 1st regiment of Life Guards.

After a short illness, *Miss Caroline Feise*, aged 25, youngest daughter of G. Feise, late of Blackheath.—At Great Coram-street, *Dr. Brodum*, well known twenty years ago as the vendor of the botanical syrup and nervous cordial, aged 69.—At Lambeth, *Richard Proctor Barlow, esq.*, of the General Post-office.—At Wimbledon, *Elizabeth*, second daughter of the late T. Harvey, *esq.*, of Belmont, near East Barnet.—Aged 71, *Captain James Caldwell*, formerly of the Bengal Engineers, late Barrack-master at Chelmsford.

In the island of St. Lucia, *Henry Mad-doch, esq.*, of Lincoln's Inn, one of the commissioners of legal inquiry in the West-Indies.

At Mangalore, after an illness of only two days, the *Hon. T. Harris*, second son of Lord Harris.

P. Matravers, esq., of Providence-row, Hackney.

In Upper Portland-place, *Joseph Barretto, jun. esq.*

At Chelsea, aged 70, *W. Leigh, esq.*, late of Henwick, Worcester.

Edward Stanley, esq., aged 90, many years His Majesty's Consul-General at Trieste.

Mrs. Jackson, widow of the late William Jackson, *esq.* Deputy Commissary General of the Forces.

At his house on Blackheath, *Henry Goodwyn, esq.*, formerly an eminent brewer in Wapping. The prodigies of arithmetical calculations which this gentleman performed after his retirement from business owing to almost continual bad health, will signalize his name. They have been mentioned, and the titles of several of his tabular publications, in p. 449 of our fifty-fifth volume.

William Cottee, esq., of Beaumont-place, Shepherd's Bush.

ECCELESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. W. Birkett, to the vicarage of South Tawton, Devon.

The Rev. Chancellor Marsh, to the Prebend of Chute and Chisenbury.

The Rev. W. H. Majendie, to the Prebend of Beaminster Prima, both in Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. R. J. Meade is appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

The Rev. P. Maude is elected Chaplain of the Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary.

The Rev. F. C. Blackstone, to the vicarage of Hickfield, Hants.

The Rev. T. Worsley, of Downing College, is appointed Chaplain and Classical Lecturer.

The Rev. R. Faithful, M.A. to the vicarage of Warfield, Berks.

The Rev. H. Owen, D.C.L. to the vicarage of Redisham, Suffolk.

The Rev. R. Cobbold, M.A. was, on his own petition, instituted to the united rectories of Wortham Everard and Wortham Jervis, Suffolk.

The Rev. Dr. J. Hunter, to the church and parish of St. Leonard's, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, and county of Fife.

The Rev. J. Amplett, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Wythall, Worcestershire.

The Hon. and Rev. E. S. Keppell, M.A. to the rectory of Snetterton St. Andrew, with All Saints, Norfolk.

The Rev. C. E. Hutchinson, A.M. to the Prebendary of the Cathedral of Chichester.

The Rev. J. R. Roberts, B.D., Senior Bursar of Trinity College, to the rectory of Rotherfield Grays, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. J. P. Roberts, B.A. is appointed a Chaplain of Christ's Church.

The Rev. E. Rush, A.M. to the rectory of Drinkstone, Suffolk.

The Rev. C. V. H. Sumner, appointed Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of York.

The Rev. B. Hanbury, A.M. to the vicarage of Bures St. Mary, with the hamlet of Bures, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. Goggs, A.B. to the vicarage of South Creek, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. H. Seymour, B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, to the vicarage of Horley-cum-Horton.

The Rev. J. Hoste, A.M. to the perpetual curacy of Longham, and to the perpetual curacy of Windling, Norfolk.

The Rev. W. A. Wilson, D.D. to the rectory of Church Oakley.

The Rev. G. Hume, to the vicarage of Warminster, Wilts.

The Rev. B. Mitchell, to the vicarage of Winsford, Somerset.

The Rev. T. Mills, M.A. to the living of Easton and Bringhurst, in the county of Leicester.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Bishop of Durham has made a third donation of £100 towards defraying the expense incurred by the purchase and enlargement of the Sunderland Parochial Schools. The total expense of the original purchases and subsequent enlargement of these schools, which are calculated to accommodate 800 children, amounts to £1,716 1s. 5d. The subscriptions raised to meet this expense amount to £1,475.

Married.] At Bishops-Wearmouth, the Rev. Mr. Carr, of Darlington, to Miss Haselwood.—At Gateshead, Mr. C. Hunter, of Walker, to Miss J. Vickers, of Gateshead.—Edmund Craster, esq., capt. of the 15th Madras reg., grandson of the late Capt. Campbell, R. N. of Whitley, to Miss Eaton, daughter of W. Eaton, esq., of The Pole, Cheshire.—At Heppburn Hall, George John Vernon, esq., of Sudbury Hall, in the county of Derby, to Miss Ellison, eldest daughter of Cuthbert Ellison, esq. m.p. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At Monk-Wearmouth, on the 23d ult. Mr. George Swan, surgeon, to Miss Margaret Coulthard, of London.

Died.] At Newcastle, E. Craster, esq., of Preston, aged 72.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Robson, aged 68.—At North Shields, Mrs. Margaret Davison, of Camden-street, aged 28.—Mrs. Dorothy Todd, of Percy-square, widow, aged 75.—31st ult. Mr. Matthew Greenwood, of Camden street, aged 57.—At Whitehaven, Mr. Howgill, the celebrated musical composer.—At Newcastle, the daughter of the late Thomas Richmond, esq., of Hope, in the county of Durham.—The widow of the Rev. James Waugh, aged 81.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. C. Wannop, to Miss E. Young.—At Scaleby, Mr. T. Bowman, of Carlisle, to Miss Ann James, of Scaleby.—At Penrith, Mr. W. Carse, to Miss Mary Hullock.—Mr. Isaac Simson, to Miss M. Townley.—At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Kitchen, to Miss J. Turner.—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Parkinson, to Miss Grears; both of Harris.—Mr. J. Bainbridge, to Miss Ann Coupland.—At Carnobic, John Taylor, esq., of Lady Hall, Cumberland, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. P. Armstrong, Prior Bank.—Setmurthy, Mr. J. Drewry, of the firm of D. Oliver & Co. Newcastle, to Miss Ann Hodson, of Cragg, near Cockermouth.—At Bowness, Robert Pattinson, esq., of Whitrigg, to Miss Buchhouse, of Anthorn.—At Carlisle, Mr. Wannop, solicitor, to Miss Eliz. Young.

Died.] At Cummersdale Mill, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Irving, advanced in years.—At Whitehaven, aged 28, Miss Jane High.—

Mr. John Swan.—At Kaswick, aged 56, Mrs. Eleanor Lancaster.

YORKSHIRE.

A singular fact in geology has been lately disclosed, while boring for soft water, at the foundry of Messrs. Cawood, Leeds. For the first thirty yards, the boring irons were not affected in any manner out of the usual way; beyond that point they became possessed of a highly magnetic power, which continued till the irons had penetrated to the depth of sixty yards; afterwards the attraction ceased and the boring is now proceeding without any effect being produced upon the iron out of the ordinary way.

Capt. Wilkinson, of Hull, has been presented with a superb diamond ring from the King of Prussia, in acknowledgement for a nondescript fish, caught in the North Sea, presented by Capt. W. for his Majesty's Museum. It was offered by Capt. W. to the British Museum, but refused.

A very handsome parish church, in the gothic style, has late been erected at Bird-sall, near Malton, at the sole expense of the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Middleton.

Married.] At York, Mr. George Cattle, silversmith, to the widow of Mr. Whitwell, of the firm of Barber and Whitwell, York.—The Rev. William Rollett Payne, of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, to Mary, second daughter of John Williams, esq., of Elm Grove, Southsea.—Charles John Brandling, esq., of the 10th Royal Hussars, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Sir George Armytage, Bart., of Kirklees, Yorkshire.—Barnborough, John Fitz Maurice, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade, to Frances Maria, daughter of the Reverend Henry Watkins, of Barnborough, and niece to Lady Francis.

Died.] At Wansford, R. Mansell, esq.—At Harrowgate, Maj.-gen. Bishop first.—Malton, aged 40, Mr. Robert Leeson, South Cave.—The Rev. Robert Elliott, Rector of Huggate and Weldrake, Yorkshire, and uncle to the Earl of Minto.—Elizabeth Susannah, daughter of J. Cossin, esq., of Weymouth, and grand-daughter of the Dowager Lady Audley.

LANCASHIRE.

A Liverpool and Manchester rail-way company has been formed, with the professed design of conveying heavy goods between these important commercial towns, the distance of 33 miles, in 4 or 5 hours, instead of 36 hours, the average time, which the present water-conveyance requires, and at about 5s. per ton; instead of 15s. the present average freight: from near the Princes Dock in Liverpool, the rail-way is intended to ascend

about 3 miles in a N.N.E. direction to New Walton, then strike eastward, and on the N. of Knowsley Park, enter the coal-field; and proceed across the same (see p. 252 of our present vol., and Smith's geological map) to near Worsley, and thence (across the unconformable red Rock, on which the line began) to the western end of Water-street, in Manchester. The cost of the Act, of land, and of forming the same to the proper shape, with bridges, &c., of rails and laying, of loco-motive engines, and all other matters of out fit, has been estimated by Mr. Stephenson, at £400,000, which it is proposed to raise in £100 shares.

Married.] At Childwall, the Rev. S. W. Perkins, A.M. Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, to Mary Ann, only daughter of James Swan, esq., Olive Mount.—The Rev. Wm. Birkett, M.A., to Mary, daughter of Samuel Horrocks, esq. M.P.—At Deane, J. T. Silvester, esq., of Chorley, to Miss E. J. Edge, daughter of the late J. Edge, esq., of Moss-house, Middle Hilton.—At Rochdale, R. Entwistle, esq., of Lamblethurn Cottage, Glamorgan, to Miss Royds, of Moules Fulnace, near Rochdale.—At Liverpool, C. H. Clug, esq., to Miss E. Dawson.—J. Coupland, esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of W. M. Duncan, esq.—At the Mauritius, Major Marshall, of the 82d regt., to Mary, daughter of J. Hervey, esq., of Ardwick Green.

Died.] At Edge-hill, aged 32, Susannah, wife of Mr. N. W. Blundell.—At Beaumont Cote Hall, 55, Thomas Butler, esq., eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Butler, Rector of Bentham and Whittington.—G. Haigh, esq., of Brinscale Hall.—At Kirkham, Edward King, esq., late Vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and brother to the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

CHESHIRE.

The *Maple and Laughton Junction Canal*, between the *Peat Forest* and the *Trent and Mersey* canals, at these two points, at about 23 miles of direct distance apart, in a S.S.W. direction, was determined on by a meeting lately held at Macclesfield; embracing collateral branches to that thriving town, and also to Stockport: great part of the proposed shares were subscribed for, and a bill ordered to be prepared for the next Session of Parliament.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. T. Rowe, to Miss Johnson.—At Aston, Mr. R. J. Parry, of Birmingham, to Miss Warner, of Birmingham.—At Overton, Mr. S. Henry, of Chester, to Miss J. Farral, of Frodsham.

Died.] At Knutsford, aged 34, J. Magman, esq., R.M.—57, Mary, the wife of Abel Hyde, esq., of Stayley, in Cheshire.—26, the Rev. Henry Nicholson, curate of Ryton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Excessive Rain happened here on the 11th and 12th of October, amounting to near 3 inches of perpendicular depth; which has not been equalled since the 13th and 14th of Aug. 1762, according to the Chatsworth

Register of 50 years standing; see the county Report, vol. I. p. 101: the floods near Derby, were excessively high and destructive.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Benjamin Redshaw, to Miss Collumbell, daughter of Mr. Wm. Collumbell.—At Repton, Robert Gilbert, Knt. S. W. to Sarah, relict of the late Thomas Taylor, esq., of Ridgeway House, Derbyshire.—At Measham, Thos. Biddulph, gent. of that place, aged 80, to Miss Ann Parker, formerly of Repton, aged 40.—Ilkeston, William Green, gent., to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. John Simpson.—Mr. Samuel Bostock, to Miss Elizabeth Gratton, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Gratton, formerly of Nottingham.—Mr. Samuel Groce, of Little Hallam, to Miss Elizabeth Webster, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire.—At Derby, Mr. Charles Clayton, to Miss Ann Hardy, both of Nottingham.—At Derby, Mr. Wm. Bailey, of South Collingham, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Hannah Smith, of Derby.—At Derby, Mr. William Charles Shardlow, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Webster Jowett, of Brecon, Derbyshire.—At Thorn, Mr. John Felkin, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Kelvy, of Gainsborough.—Rev. W. Dewe, to Sophia, daughter of the late Wm. Godley, esq. of Chester.

Died.] At Hopwell Hall, T. Pares, esq.—At Chesterfield, aged 83, J. Storrs, esq., of the Society of Friends.—At Codnor Park, 22, T. Davies, esq.—At Derby, 85, Mrs. Baker.—At Derby, 74, Mrs. Hatnell.—At Derby, 43, Mr. F. Henshaw.—At Grandfield House, near Losco, Mrs. Kirkland.—At Ripley, 36, Miss E. Kirby.—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, the Rev. D. S. Tatham, to Miss Rebecca Grayburn, Brandsburton, Yorkshire.—Mr. Joseph Clayton, to Miss Mary Anne Markham; Mr. Richard Farrands, to Miss Ann Wallis; Mr. Wm. Wilford, to Miss Mary Anne Ward; Mr. Samuel James, to Miss E. W. Weston, of Radford; Mr. Samuel Staples, to Miss Catharine Bradshaw; Mr. Wm. Harby, to Miss Hannah Edgeley; Mr. George Moore, to Miss Maria Varnsvery; Mr. Wm. Cazaby, to Miss Mary Bullen; Mr. Thomas Scrimshaw, of Ratcliff, to Mrs. Martha Allen, Nottingham; R. B. Frank, esq., of Winthorpe Hall, Notts, to Caroline, second daughter of the Rev. S. Curteis, LL.D., of Turnham Green.—At Ashby-de-la Zouch, Samuel Booth, gent., of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Moss, of the Ivanhoe Bath, Ashby; Rev. J. W. Brooks, of Retford, to Sarah, daughter of John Fearby, esq., of Poppleton Lodge, near York; Mr. Robert Hind, of Radford, to Miss Anne Machin; Mr. Robert Byrne, to Miss Susannah Butler; Mr. David Smith, to Miss Jess; Mr. Edward Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Bingham; Mr. Hugh Allison, to Miss Anne Wilkinson; Mr. Henry Cross, to Miss Sarah Bery; Mr. Wm. Gambol, to Miss Anne Inman; Mr. Wm. Rayall, to Miss Anne Rainbow; Mr.

Mr. John Raworth, to Miss Elizabeth Whetton.—At Halam, Mr. Smith, Southwell, to Miss Hind, niece of Captain Carding, of Newhall, in this county.—At Newark, Mr. James Lacy Wyan, to Miss Mary Chapman.—At West Retford, Mr. John Milnes, of Aston, in the county of York, to Miss Ann Smith, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, in the 61st year of his age, Mr. William Huthwaite.—82, Mrs. Luscombe.—20, Miss Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. Knight.—Mr. Wm. Darker, Broad-marsh.—19, Miss Emma Cutler.—17, Miss Ann Jackson.—30, Christiana Elliott.—74, Mr. George Hazard.—21, Ann, the wife of Mr. Robert Hancock.—72, Mr. Geo. Rogers.—63, Miss Mary Bestwick.—At Beeston, Elizabeth Hood, relict of Mr. James Hood, in the 76th year of her age.—At Chilwell, 48, Mrs. Witham.—At Colwick, aged 54, Mr. George Neal, —At Lound Hall, near East Retford, 64, Thomas Faulkner, M.D.—At Newark, 61, Charles Smart, esq. He was author of the *Complete Angler*; *Selection of Poems*, &c. &c.—At East Markham, 25, Mr. Joseph Stanniland.—Mrs. Boote, relict of the late Thomas Boote, esq. of this town.—At Carlton, 18, Miss Sarah Parker.—At Langar, 79, the Rev. Edward Gregory.—At Mansfield, 25, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Peter Wood.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Gedge, M.A. Vicar of Humberston, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Stanhope, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Thorold, of Weelsby House, Lincolnshire.—At Rothley, John Lee, gent., of Pinner Park, Middlesex, to Ann, only daughter of the late John Newbold, gent., of the former place.—John Baker, esq., of Loughton Lodge, Essex, to Miss Beard, only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Beard, of Stavely, Derbyshire.—

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] John, second son of J. Lea, esq. of the Lakes, near Kidderminster, to Anna Maria, second daughter of Geo. Simcox, esq., of Harborne, Staffordshire.—At Barwell, Mr. Harris, of Leicester, to Miss Riley, of Red Hall.—At Leicester, Mr. Brown, to Miss S. Crosham.—At Leicester, W. C. B. Cave, esq., to Miss M. Eccles, of Eccles, Lancashire.—At Leicester, Mr. G. C. Lever, of Nottingham, to Miss Woodford, of Gorton, Nottingham.

Died.] Marston Buzzard, esq., 62, of Lutterworth, Leicestershire.—At Leicester, Clara, daughter of Mr. Pagel.—At Syston, 44, Johanna, relict of the late J. W. Woodcock, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. F. C. Proctor, to Catharine, daughter of the late R. Price, esq., of Bilston.—Mr. W. Underhill, of Wednesbury, to Mrs. Woodward, of Bilston.—Mr. G. Bullock, of Wednesbury, to Miss E. Thomas.—At Harborne, J. Lea, esq., of the Lakes, near Kiddermin-

ster, to Anna Maria, second daughter of G. Simcox, esq., of Harborne.—At Walsall, H. C. Windle, esq., to Martha, daughter of R. Jesson, esq., of the same place.

Died.] At Litchfield, 86, Jane, relict of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, M.F.R.S., Rector of Holywell.—At West Bromwich, J. Jesse.—At Harborne, Mr. T. C. Sharpe.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. S. Whittle.—Mr. P. Thompson, of Newcastle.—At Wolverhampton, 54, Mr. J. Mason.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Shackel, to Miss Pattison, of Dale-end.—The Rev. H. W. Sitwell, Rector of Leamington, Hastings, to Sophia, daughter of C. J. Wheeler, esq.—At Edgbarton, Mr. R. C. Rutter, of Kennilworth, to Miss Ford, of Birmingham.—At Birmingham, Mr. H. E. Price, to Miss A. Heath.—At Warwick, Mr. Turnbull, to Miss S. Chaplin.

Died.] Lately, in the West Indies, Lieut. Thomas Stewkeley Shuckburgh, of his Majesty's ship *Helicon*, second son of the late Sir Stewkeley Shuckburgh, Bart., of Shuckburgh Park, in the county of Warwick, and brother to the present Baronet.—Lately, at Warsley Green, Wm. Villars, esq., the senior magistrate of Birmingham.—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Horton.—42, Mrs. Price.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Shaw, of Cudnor, to Mrs. Bussoutt, of Shrewsbury.—Henry Parker, M.D., of Overton, to Marianne, eldest daughter of Dr. Darwin, of Shrewsbury.—At West Broonwich, Mr. G. Bullock, of Wednesbury, to Miss E. Thomas.

Died.] At Ween, 81, Mrs. Ann Phillips, relict of the Rev. G. Phillips, late of Whitechurch.—74, Mrs. Walmsley, of Edstaston Park, near Ween.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Knight, of Strensham, to Mrs. Joyce, Barton-street, Tewkesbury: the bridegroom is in his 88th year, and the bride in her 76th; and this is the third time the former has been at the hymenial altar, and the second appearance there of the latter.—At Kempsey, near Worcester, Jas. Lewis, esq., of Cardiff, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir J. Homfray, of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.

Died.] W. Villers, esq., of Waresby Green, at an advanced age.—At Worcester, 31, Mrs. Read.—At Rose-hill, near Worcester, 81, Mrs. Wither.—Suddenly, 63, the Rev. T. Thomas, late curate of Castle-morton, Worcestershire.—At Ash-grove, Great Malvern, 16, Jessy Ann, daughter of R. Phillipp, esq., of the park, near Manchester.—87, at Blakeshall, near Kidderminster, J. Smith, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Mudley, Mr. Jallep, to Miss M. Williams.—At Munsley, Mr. W. Janney, to Miss Janwood.

Died.] At Holmer Lodge, near Hereford, Elizabeth, wife of J. Rogers, esq.—At Hereford, 23, Miss P. Gwalter.—At Newburns, Bromyard, Mr. Edw. James.—At Ross, 78, the Rev. T. King.—At the Parsonage-house, Upton Bishop, 84, Mrs. Prosser.—At Ross, 79, Mrs. Philipps, mother of the Rev. Dr. Philipps, of Whitechurch, Herefordshire.—In a field near his residence at Ross, Lieut. Simpkins, R.N.—At Holme Lodge, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Rogers.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Lately, the gardener employed in the shrubberies of Marl Hill, the seat of R. Capper, esq., dug up a small coin, about the size of an old farthing, which on inspection proved to be a piece of money coined in Cheltenham upwards of two centuries ago. On one side is inscribed round the edge, "John Moxon," and in the centre, "His halfe-penny," and on the reverse, "In Cheltenham, 1567," and in the centre the initials, "J. M." It is in perfect preservation.

Married.] At Bristol, the Rev. H. E. Shew, A.B., of Worcester college, Oxford, to Elizabeth, daughter of C. L. Harford, esq., of Clifton.—The Rev. J. Saunders, to Mrs. Protheroe, widow of T. Protheroe, esq., of Usk.—The Rev. T. Whitts, of Tiverton, Devon, to Miss Veyurd, of Bristol.—Wm. Cox, esq., of the Mount, Inchbrook, Gloucestershire, to Ellen, only child of Nath. Clarkson, esq.—At Bodlington, T. Neale, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Blagdon, of Northcote-house, Devon.—At Stratton, J. Cripps, esq., to Miss E. A. Cooke, of Lodgemore.—At Avening, the Rev. H. Newbury, of Hugborn, Berks, to Miss E. Day, of Nailsworth.—At Cheltenham, Mr. D. Eichbaum, to Miss J. W. Griesbach.—J. Spencer, esq., of Oak-hill, Somerset, to Mrs. C. Llewellyn, late of Preston.—At Frampton, R. Tucker, esq., of Winterbourne-house, to Miss M. A. Parker, of Frampton Terrace.—[At Wandsworth, Surrey, H. Davis, esq., of Monmouth, to Mary Ann, daughter of the Rev. T. Birch, of Newland, Gloucester.]—Edwin Mutlow, esq., surgeon, of Tewkesbury, to Mary, second daughter of T. P. White, esq.

Died.] At Clifton, Miss Jane Copper.—At Clifton-hill, T. Powell, esq.—At the Hotwells, Mrs. Ann Orde, sister of the late, and aunt to the present, Lord Bolton.—At Clifton, Mary, wife of R. E. Case, esq., of Bristol.—At Bristol, 17, Sarah, daughter of the late G. James, esq., of Clirow, Radnorshire.—Miss K. Ludlow.—Mr. C. Hooper.—Miss Clarke, of the Society of Friends.—Sir J. B. Lamb, Bart.—82, Mrs. Dunbar.—Mr. T. Brock.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The *Roman discoverers* at Wiggington, mentioned at p. 380 of our last, have been further successful in disinterring various brass coins of the lower empire, none of

which are however in a fine state of preservation, although curious.

Married.] At Aston Rowant, the Hon. Wm. Rodney, to Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late T. Brown, esq.—Mr. Robert Hawks, of Cheltenham, to Sarah, second daughter of Mr. Geo. Fisher, of St. Ebbe's.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, esq., of Taplow-house, to Catharine Anne, eldest daughter of Jas. Du Pre, esq., of Wilton Park, Bucks.

Died.] 88, Lieut. Wm. Brown, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of the Windsor. In consequence of a wound received in Germany early in the Seven Years' war, when serving as a volunteer in the 20th regt., he suffered amputation of a leg. Notwithstanding this privation, he was actively employed in America during the whole of the revolutionary war, was present at the siege of Charlestown, Bermuda, and various other actions, and was twice wounded.—Lately, at Ivinghoe Aston, Bucks, 97, Mrs. James, widow of the late Mr. Jno. James, farmer. She was mother of 17 children, nine of whom survive her; the eldest 78, and the youngest 52. She was carried to the grave by six of her grandsons, the pall being supported by six of her grand-daughters.—She has left a numerous progeny, the amount of which, including children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children we hear, exceeds 100.—88, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Ashfield.—Reading, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. J. G. Lamb.—Windsor, 38, Mr. Wm. Grey, one of the lay-clerks of St. George's chapel.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] St. Mary's, Bedford, John Amery, esq., to Anna Dorothy, eldest daughter of W. Foster, esq., of the same place.

Died.] At Bedford, 21, William Henry, second son of Mr. Alderman Wing.—At Potton, of a general paralysis, 72, Mrs. Rugely, sole heiress of the late William Payne, gent. of Biggleswade, and relict of Matthew Rugely, esq.—Mrs. Sarah Kenyon, of Salford, 30, widow of the late Rev. Robert Kenyon.

NORTHAMPTON.

Married.] At Daventry, E. S. Burton, esq., to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late C. Watkins, esq.—At Weston on the Welland, Mr. G. Smith of Nottingham, to Miss S. Talbot, of Morton on Welland.—Lieut. Williams, 44th regt., to Anne, daughter of John Bruton, esq., of Houghton-house, Northampton.

Died.] An interesting funeral lately took place at Wittering, a village three miles south of Stamford. The individual whose remains were consigned to the earth was in life no less a personage than Henry Boswell, well known as the father or king of the gipsies resorting to that part of the country.

The

The old man was encamped on Southorpe Heath, with several of his family and subjects, on the Sunday preceding, when death put an end to his reign and his earthly wanderings. He had been ill for a few days; but his complaint was really a decay of nature, for the patriarch was nearly a hundred years of age. The corpse continued in the camp on the heath for five days,—those who had been with him in his last moments expecting that many others of his family and dependents would, on information of his death, come to offer their homage at his funeral; but something prevented this, and it was deemed necessary to inter the corpse on the sixth day. A decent coffin had been provided, and the obsequies were conducted with great decorum. The body was deposited in Wittering church-yard, where the service was read by the Rev. William Wing. On Wednesday the gipsy camp broke up from Southorpe; on which occasion those who had composed it went to the church-yard to pay the last tribute of affection at the grave of Boswell, and a very impressive scene of silent unaffected grief was witnessed. The old man is said to have died in very affluent circumstances, and to have possessed estates in several parts of England.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Thomas Le Blane, esq., LL.D., Master of Trinity-Hall, has been elected Vice-Chancellor of this university for the year ensuing.

Married.] At Kimbolton, the Rev. T. Hosking, B.D., Rector of Kempstone, and of Basford, Notts, to Miss Blount.—The Rev. Thos. Durham, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dawson Warren, Vicar of Edmonton.

Died.] At March, Cambridgeshire, Elizabeth Ann, the wife of John King Farlow, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

NORFOLK.

The Rev. Jas. Hoste, A.M., has become licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Longham, and to the perpetual Curacy of Wendling; patron T. W. Coke, esq. M.P.

The Hon. and Rev. E. Southwell Keppell, A.M., is preferred to the Rectory of Quiddenham; patron the Earl of Albemarle.

The Rev. H. Goggs, A.B., to the Vicarage of South Creek; patron, H. Goggs, of Whissonsett.

Married.] At Lakenham, Norfolk, William Bragge, esq., Capt. 3d Light Dragoons, to Margaret, second daughter of J. G. Sparrow, esq., of Gosfield Place, Essex.—At Ingoldisthorpe, 70, Rev. Wm. Davy, Rector of Stanfield and Sandringham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. H. March, of Bungay, to Caroline, daughter of Mr. John Sewell.—Mr. T. West, of Leiston, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis A. Horney, Colchester.

Died.] At Dullingham House, near New-

market, Lt. Gen. Jeaffreason, 68.—N. Sparrow, esq. of Peacock-hall, Suffolk,—57, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of John Cobbold, esq. of the Holy Wells, Ipswich.

ESSEX.

Married.] At all Saints, Malden, Essex, Mr. William Peters, said to be descended from the famous Hugh Peters, of Oliver Cromwell's time, to Mrs. Mary Wells. The united ages of this young couple amount to 157 years—the one being 79, the other 78.—At Colchester, W. Scott, esq. of Brighton, to Miss Carter of East-Bridge, Colchester.—At Mistley, W. Silke, esq. of Manningtree, to Mrs. Harrison.

Died.] Mrs. Elizabeth Frost, youngest daughter of Doctor Frost, M.D. late of Hadleigh, Suffolk. It is lamentable to relate, that after affliction of upwards of 15 years' duration, borne with exemplary resignation by this unfortunate lady, her clothes caught fire and she was so severely burned, as to survive the accident only a few hours.

KENT.

Married.] At Hythe, Kent, Capt. Davies Smith, of the Royal Engineers, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Lancoy, esq.—Hen. Dawson, esq. to Mrs. Laugher, late of Islington, Birmingham.—At Chatham, Mr. T. E. Wootten, of Newington Butts, Surry, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Weekes, esq. Dock-yard, Chatham.

Died.] At Squerries, Westerham, Kent, Sir Nathaniel Dukinfield, Bart. of Stanlake, Berks.—At St. Paul's Cray, Kent, Mr. S. Brooker, 66.—At Margate, Dowager Lady Dryden, of Cannons-Ashby, Northamptonshire.—At Sandgate, Sophia wife of Henry Merrik Hoare, esq. of York-place, Portman-square.—Mr. James Wordsworth, 19, Midshipman of H. M.'s Ship Prince Regent, son of Robert Wordsworth, esq. collector of customs at Harwich, accidentally drowned at Chatham.

SUSSEX.

During the uncommonly low neap tides of the last month, the *Overs Rocks*, situate six miles S. E. of Selsea Bill, were in part laid dry; a circumstance which has not occurred, in the day-time at least, within the last 60 years.

Married.] At Storrington, — Dellarlein, jun. esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of the late C. Dennet, esq., of Soho Square.

Died.] At Brighton, 64, Susanna, of Turnham Green.—At Chichester, Lieut. Col. George Munro Popham, C.B. of the Hon. East India Company's service.

HAMPSHIRE.

The "Portsmouth and London," or more properly the *Wey and Arren Canal*, which was opened for barges in September 1816, and has turned out an unprofitable concern, has, by certain speculators, lately been proposed to be widened and deepened, so as to render it a *ship canal*.

Married.] At St. Leonard's, Hythe, Capt. Davies Smith, Royal Engineers, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Lancy, esq.

—At All Saints Church, Southampton, Joseph Wilkinson Archley, esq. (Royal Art.) to Miss Henrietta Catherine Fairfax.—At Southampton, Rev. C. Jackson, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Miss Arabella, Knightley.—At Southampton, James Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester, to Ellen Bellfield.—At the Isle of Wight, Robert Hawthorne, esq. of Gower-street, London, to Agatha W. B. Shedden, second daughter of R. Shedden, esq. of Spring Hill, Isle of Wight.—At Fareham, Capt. Eastwood, R. N. to Louisa, daughter of John Pooke, esq. of that place.

Died.] At Porchester, J. Tackle, esq.—18, Elizabeth, daughter of Chas. Dodd, esq. of Baddesley.—Anne, the wife of Mr. Joseph Martin.—At Winchester, Miss M. A. Fletcher.—At Southampton, Miss S. A. Reynolds.—Walter, son of the late Walter Godfrey, esq. of Lee, near Romsey.—The lady of Lieut. Henry Downes, R.N., at his lodgings in Vincent-walk, Southampton: she retired to rest on Friday evening in perfect health; but the violation of disease was so sudden as to render medical aid ineffectual. They were married only on the previous Tuesday.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, Rector of Stockton, Wilts, to Harriet, only daughter of T. Money, esq. of Lincoln.

Died.] At Salisbury, 61, Miss Chisholm; and Mr. Charles Porter, wool-stapler.—79, Caroline, widow of Mr. Thos. Whittaker, of Bratton.—Mr. Swayne, of Devizes, 66.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A cavern, which promises to be of much geological interest, has been lately discovered on the Mendip Hills, near Banwell, 120 feet below the surface of the earth. The soil which covers its floor is replete with the bones of quadrupeds; the remains which have yet been found consist principally of the ox and the deer, but some imperfect canine teeth, apparently of the hyæna, have also been discovered. From the close analogy of the spot with the other caverns which have been found most productive of quadrupedal remains, and from the circumstance that all the teeth of an elephant were formerly discovered in a similar fissure, about three miles distant, upon Hutton Hill, there is every reason to believe that further examination would be well repaid. The bones procured from Hutton Hill were collected by the late Rev. Mr. Calcott, and are preserved in the Bristol library. It is understood that the curator of that establishment is at present engaged in an examination of this interesting spot.

Married.] At Weston super Mure, the Rev. W. Deeve, to Sophia, daughter of the late W. Godley, esq., of Chester.—At Bridgewater, Mr. R. Halman, of Brighton, to Mrs. Perkins.—Capt. W. Dingley, to Miss Hannah Mallie, of Comb St. Nicholas.—At Bathwick, G. Monkland, esq., of Donnington, Berks, to Ann Catherine, widow of the late Edw. Surtees, esq., of

Seatonburn, Northumberland.—At Bath, Capt. Day, late of the 49th regt., to Em. Hartsinck, only child of Jan. Casper Hartsinck, esq., of Forefield-house, Lyncombe, Bath.

Died.] At Taunton, 59, R. Shaw, esq., brother of B. Shaw, esq., one of the partners in the banking-house of Sir John Perring and Co.—Mary Ann, second daughter of J. H. Chichester, esq., of Stoke-house and Northover.—Jas. Ludlam, esq., of Haselbury.—At Bath, Eliz., wife of the Rev. Barr Dudding.—In Park-st., Miss Selina Pye.—At Rocke-house, Capt. Menzies Duncan, late of the Bengal Infantry.—18, John William, son of the late T. Rodie, esq., of Liverpool.—76, Mr. Boyce.—Mrs. Warriar, relict of the late G. Warriner, esq., of Conock-House, Wilts.—70, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. C. Palmer, of this city.—74, Mr. Jessop, builder, of Bath.—Hannah, wife of Thos. Woodforde, esq., of the Crescent, Taunton.—52, Wm. May, esq., of Bridgewater.—At Bath, Eliza, wife of the Rev. B. Dudding.—At South Cadbury, the Rev. W. Marsh, rector of Weston Banfylde, Bath.—At Sanigar, Berkeley, 63, Wm. Pearce, esq.—Rev. Edw. Whitley, Vicar of Stowey.—At Croscombe, 101, Mr. Samp. Sage.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Rev. Rich. Cutler, M.A., is elected master of the Grammar School, Dorchester, vice the Rev. Evan Davies, resigned.

Married.] At Powerstock, Mr. A. Whittle, of Langton Herring, to Miss M. Palmer, of Nettlecombe.—At Frampton, R. Tucker, esq., of Winterbourne House, to Mary Ann, daughter of W. Parker, esq., of Frampton farm.

Died.] At Weymouth, 42, Mr. J. M. Fooks.—86, Mrs. S. Fowler.—Mrs. Warren, relict of the late G. Warriner, esq., of Conock House, in this county.—At Devizes, 69, Mr. Swaine.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. J. Jacob, LL.D., of Devonport, is appointed by the Rev. Chancellor Martin a surrogate for granting marriage-licences.

Oct. 21, the newly erected church at Exmouth was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese, in the presence of upwards of 3,000 persons. 270 charity children were afterwards regaled by Lord Rolle with roast-beef and plum-pudding.

It is worthy of remark, that the number of churches in the diocese of Exeter (of course including Devon and Cornwall) was last year seven hundred and one, and that the number of dissenting places of worship was exactly the same.

Married.] At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Marcus G. Beresford, son of the Bishop of Kilmore, to Mary, widow of the late Rich. Digby, esq.—At Whimble, Devon, Sir Gregory A. Lewis, of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Elizabeth Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Buller, esq., of Maidwell-hall, Northampton.—At Bideford,

ford, — Stoly, esq., of Torrington, to Miss Clyde, daughter of J. Clyne, esq., of Butt Gardens, Bideford, Devon.—At Plymouth, the Rev. M. S. Alexander, to Miss Deborah Levy, late of Stonehouse.—At Wlümple, Sir G. Lewis, to Miss E. C. Buller, of Maidwell, Northamptonshire.—Mr. Dridge, Junr., of Kingford, to Miss Arthur, of Tavistock.—At Heavitree, Lieut. col. C. Plenderheath, c. b., to Hannah Winslow, eldest daughter of the late J. B. de Paiba, esq.—At Chudleigh, J. D. Alengham, esq., of the 24th dragoons, to Margaret, eldest daughter of G. Barrington, esq., of East Dulwich.—At Stonehouse, Gen. Pampaluna, to Susan, daughter of Mr. G. D. Davis.

Died.] At Forynay, Catherine Maria, wife of the Hon. A. A. H. Hutchinson.—At Plymouth, 48, Capt. John Weeks, r. n.—In Bedford Crescent, Exeter, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Woolcomb, late rector of East Worlington.—At Honiton, 90, Mrs. Grace Flood, and, 75, Mrs. E. Lott. The former was the youngest of three widow sisters, whose united ages amounted to 281 years.—Suddenly, at Dartmouth, Miss Woolcott, daughter of the late Capt. Woolcott.—Mr. Jas. Mackenzie Fooks.—At Pinhoe, 80, Mrs. Eliza. Phillips, sister of Mr. Alderman Phillips, of Exeter.—At Tickbury, Hartland, J. Haynes, esq.—At Cloveley, 79, Capt. G. Bryant.—At Manaton, Devon, 75, the Rev. Wm. Carwithen, forty-four years rector of that parish.—At Rackenford, near Tiverton, 76, W. Barnes, esq.—19, Basil, only son of the Rev. R. Marriott, rector of Ipplepen.—At Berry Vicarage, 72, Jaquette, widow of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Lewis, Bart.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Hares.—At Stonehouse, 92, Mrs. Honseul, relict of the Rev. B. M. Honseul.—At Davenport, Miss E. Rutter, daughter of the late Rev. J. Rutter, of Littleborough, Lancashire.—At Sidmouth, 24, the Rev. Rob. Anstice, b. a., son of Josiah Anstice, esq.

CORNWALL.

Lieut. H. C. Goldsmith, of the Nimble cutter, has succeeded in placing the Logan Rock in its former position. The first attempt was in the presence of 3,000 spectators; on the second, further efforts were made, and on the third, the laborious task was completed, and so successfully, that the immense stone logs to and fro exactly as before. Not the slightest accident occurred during the experiment.

Married.] At Stoke, the Rev. E. Bridge, a. b., curate of Southill, to Miss Thomazin Tucker.—At Penzance, Mr. H. Reynolds, to Miss Symons.—At St. Teath, Mr. W. Hockin, to Miss Webb.—At Lamorran, Laura, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Curgenvin, rector of that parish, to Mr. J. Jeffery, of Cuscarne, near Redruth.—At St. Hillary, Mr. Richard Jago, junr., of the Mount, to Miss H. Pembertly, of Lelant.

Died.] At Truro, 85, G. Thomas, esq.—

At Bosworgy, near St. Columb, Mr. W. Drewe.—At Penryth, 100, Mrs. Helston.—At East Looe, Cornwall, the Rev. M. W. Bennet.—At West Trevaith, in Gwenap, 43, Capt. John Tregoning, of Wheal Gorland Mine.—At Penrose, 80, Mrs. Billing.

WALES.

The site for Sir Thomas Picton's monument is now definitely settled, and a number of labourers are employed in widening the road near it. The spot fixed upon is the summit of a hill called Penllwyn-y-witch, about 100 yards beyond the western extremity of Carmarthen, on the high road, and which commands an extensive prospect in every direction.

Married.] At Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Baynton, of Kington, Hereford.—At Gludestry, Radnorshire, Mr. P. Bate, of Harpton, to Miss C. Lewis, of Hengoed.—At Llanyblodwel, the Rev. W. A. Jones, Vicar of Llaurhaiade, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the Rev. S. Stute, of Llanyblodwel.—Capt. G. St. John Gifford, of Swansea, to Isabella, daughter of J. Christie, esq., of Hackneywick, Middlesex.—At Motliff, J. Thomas, esq., of Nant Cottage, near Llandile, to Ann, only daughter of W. Jones, esq., of Gurrey, Carmarthenshire.—At Brecknock, Edward, son of W. J. Parkes, esq., of Walton, Somerset, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of Capt. M. Malbon, r. n.—Jas. Prosser Sneed, esq., of Brecon, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Dixon, esq., of Ashford, in that county.—At Lanthietty, Brecknockshire, J. P. Sneed, esq., banker, of Brecon, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan Dixon, esq., of Ashford.

Died.] At Pembroke, 72, Mrs. Ann Mansel, sister of the late Lord Bishop of Bristol.—Rev. Mr. Jones, Vicar of Llanboidy, Carmarthenshire.—20, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Davies, of Talgarth, Brecknockshire.—At Brecon, 10, Emily, youngest daughter of Thos. Mayhery, esq.—At Hay-Castle, Brecknockshire, after a few days illness, Catherine, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Allen.—79, the wife of Alex. Raby, esq., Furnace, Llanelly, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.

The *Caledonian Canal* has so far succeeded, that in August last 121 vessels navigated some parts of it: several with wool, passing from Hull to Liverpool; others to and from Dumfries, Belfast, Londonderry or Liverpool, Newcastle, &c., with lime, slates, freestone, salt, herrings, staves, deals, &c. Three steam packets pass through from Inverness to Glasgow: the works are however not yet completed, and some part of the line is intended to be laid dry next summer, and deepened for 18 feet water, when the largest merchant vessels will pass from sea to sea through this magnificent canal.

At Locker Mill, near Kilbarchan, a petrifying spring has been discovered, which has

has excited considerable attention in that neighbourhood. Several large and beautiful specimens of petrified mosses, mixed with hyndstongue and other vegetable substances, have been found upon the bank on which the water drops.

The remains of a whale have been found four feet deep, under the coarse clay at Blair-drummond, on a part of the property that had been covered with moss. The proprietor intends to remove the bones to Edinburgh, to be placed in the museum.

Married.] At Langhom, John Nichol, esq., writer, to Miss Agnes Little.—At Greta-Green, Lieut. Williams, (son of R. Williams, esq., barrister), to Ann, only daughter of John Benton, esq., of Houghton House, Northampton.

Died.] At Dupplin Castle, only child of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas and Lady Hammond.—At Mousewald, Dumfries-shire, the Rev. Jacob Dickson, minister of that parish, at a very advanced age.—Rev. Peter Young, 49, minister of the Secession Church, in Jedburgh.—At Gladwood, 70, near Melrose.—J. Hill, esq., of Walthamstow.—At Losset House, Argyleton, Capt. James Nash, R.N. of Farnham.—At Langholm, Mr. W. Recutton.—At Baxter's Cross, near Maxwell's Town, J. Finlay, esq., late of Dumfries.—At Annan Manse, 42, Rev.

William Hardie Moncrieff, minister of the parish of Annan.

IRELAND.

Population of Ireland.—Summary from returns of 1821—not yet printed: In Leinster, there are 1,785,763 inhabitants—Munster, 2,005,365.—Ulster, 2,001,095; and in Connaught, 1,053,918.—Total in Ireland, 6,846,949.

Married.] W. Godfrey, esq., eldest son of Sir John Godfrey, bart., of Kilcoleman Abbey, to Mary, daughter of J. Coltsmann, esq., of Flesk Castle, Killarney.—At St. Audien's Church, Dublin, William Hughes, esq., 63d reg., nephew of the late William Vaughan, esq., to Anne, relict of James Coghlan, esq.

Died.] At Eelfast, the Rev. Dr. M'Mullen, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor.—Late, at Malabide, 98, J. Haig, esq. M.D. late physician to the Forces at Cork. This truly skilful and zealous officer, began his career under Adm. Saunders, in the Mediterranean, where (although then a very young man) he had sufficient nerve to inoculate the Dey of Algiers. The Emperor of Morocco was also his patient. Dr. Haig served his country in the reigns of George II, III, and IV.—At Ballinrobe, Mary, wife of J. McRobert, esq. M.D. surgeon of the 10th Hussars.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge the favour of a beautiful collection of Danish songs and ballads, of which a specimen will be seen among the poetical articles of the present month. One, or more, of these very interesting translations will appear in each succeeding number.

We do not insert the verses of our Edmonton correspondent, for this reason,—that as our own ears never yet could be reconciled to an alternation of blank and rhyming lines which throws every response to the distance of sixteen syllables, we suspect that there may be some of our readers whose ears are in the same predicament. Either let us have rhyme, or no rhyme. No half-and-half measures in what pretends to be poetry.

"An Old Reader" puts a question to us, which, without inquiry in other quarters, we cannot answer. Perhaps it may not be impossible for a *Constant Reader* to conjecture why we are not, *as yet*, quite off-hand at such responses.

J. K. invades the province of the pulpit rather too much for our purpose. His communication is, therefore, left for him at the publishers'.

We suspect that our correspondent W. R. meant to laugh at us for the extent to which the controversy about the "Beggar's Petition" has been carried in our pages. We should suppose, that few of our readers would care very much who was the author of such stanzas as the following, in the poem communicated, as proving themselves, by internal evidence, to be from the same pen as the petition:—

"A poor old man once went to wood,
"Distress'd for want of fuel;
"That he might thaw his languid blood,
"And boil his simple gruel."

And yet this is the best stanza of the whole nine; for, lackadaisical as it is, it will run off the tongue. If the other stanzas would have done the same, we would have printed the whole, as a good quiz on the pathos of simpleness.

"Ye smock-frock'd cottager,
"Placing your pottage
"Upon the white-soured shelf,"

is not a pottage, either in poetical or grammatical seasoning, suited to our palate. It will, therefore, be returned to the cook, when called for.

Several valuable articles, that came too late for the present month, are reserved for future insertion; others, as not equally to our purpose, are left at the publisher's, to be returned. Our Correspondents are requested to remember, that communications not post-paid will never come to hand: but we should be obliged to all those who have not to make use of the General Post, if they would remember to write only on one side of the paper. Those writers who have had no immediate connexion with the press can have no conception of the difference this makes in the trouble of Editors and the printers.

N.B. The Meteorological Report, for want of direct address to the publishers, came too late.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 404.]

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[Price 2s.

TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

WHAT is THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH? or rather, what *has been?* for the month, the December month, is sliding fast away; and before these lucubrations meet the public eye, it will be gone, and, with it, gone the year! *They* will be gone—the fraction and the integer of that brief span, admeasured in the periodic calendar, will have mingled with the retrospective tide of those have been “to-morrows, and to-morrows, and to-morrows,” which, as our great dramatic moralist expresses it, “creeps in this petty space from day to day,” lighting us “the way to dusty death.”

But, for our moon-span record—*what is the Topic?* Has it *one?*—for it is not every month that furnishes a topic, to which the discriminative, the comprehensive, the identifying article can properly be affixed. There is not always *one*, among the brood of marvels, which,

“Like Aaron’s serpent, swallows up the rest.”

It is a wonder of more than ordinary birth which lives through one-third of the designated period. At the beginning, we should have said it was the decision of the Judges upon the subject of Police Reports; though the priority might, perhaps, with fearful reasoning, have been disputed by the apprehension of consequences in Ireland, from the conflicting rashness of theological controversy—intemperately urged, and as intemperately encountered. But both these topics have passed, for awhile, away: they have not died, however; they only sleep: they must awake again, and public attention must awaken to them. It may not be long before we are called upon to blow the trumpet in that direction; but it shall be that which summons to the tribunal of investigation and judgment; not that which urges to the field of conflict. These are both vital questions: the one involving the rights of conscience, and the hopes of peace and civilization, in a moiety of the realm; the other affecting some of the dearest liberties and securities of the whole. There will be no lack of matter for the elucidation of

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either of these topics, when the day of opportune discussion shall arrive. In the mean time our admonition is, to those who have leisure for meditation or means of research,—look well to the facts, and their consequences, of past experience; and beware of bigotted animosities, of secret inquisitions, and of lions’ mouths.

The forces upon conscience in the marriage ritual, and the anomaly of making the temporary profession of a specific creed the only medium of redemption from concubinage and bastardy, in a country which comprizes *all* creeds, and talks of toleration, has perhaps been the predominant topic with a portion of the community, and may come again into more general discussion: but enough of this, for the present, will probably be found in other departments of this miscellany; and, perhaps, among our correspondents, the topic is not likely to slumber.

The circumstances and disclosures of a recent trial constitute apparently the prevailing topic of *the day*; and may do so till it is drowned in the wassail cup, amid the festivities of the season. Jollity, and good cheer, *with all to whom the MEANS are not denied*, must then, for awhile, be the object and the theme; and as George Alexander Stephens, of merry memory, expresses it,

“The only matter we shall mind,
Is he who drinks or drinks not.”

Upon the topic alluded to, however, it were easy to be tempted to expatiate: it is not easy to avoid pondering upon it, and with some depth of feeling; and there is much, perhaps, that ought to be said. But the ground is delicate; for it is personal ground, and not readily to be trod without verging towards the domain that belongs to the tittle-tattle of scandal. Much *will* be said, from a variety of motives, that it were better should die in silence. The pages of the M. M., however, must not be stained with apologies for such transactions as have been revealed in this investigation. Nor must we trample on the fallen. Sex and beauty, however betrayed to degradation, have still some hold upon a manly sympathy; and a daughter’s attachment

to her parents,*—a mother's reluctance to be separated, for ever, from her children, have something in them that breathes of atoning grace; and if they do not exactly "plead like angels trumpet-tongued," against all condemnation, they may justify, at least, the tear that drops upon the fouler part of the record, and wash away some blackness from the offence. But what shall we say of the parents themselves?—of the father, who should be the jealous guardian—the mother, who should be the watchful nurse, of a daughter's purity?

—The pen falls from our hands! We cannot enter into the disgusting detail!

And has there been no other topic, then, for the month of December, worthy of memorial descant?—nothing beyond an execution or a suicide?—a police report, the bankruptcy of a gaming-house hell, or the scaring of a horse by a wooden conspiracy between Punch and his Wife and the Baker?†

* It appears from the letters which Colonel Berkeley has deemed it necessary to publish, for his own justification, that Miss Foote "would not give up her parents, even to become his wife." We are glad, for the honour of manhood, that Colonel Berkeley could defend, in some degree at least, his *gallantry*. Had his conduct been such as, till the publication of these documents, it appeared, his would have been even the blackest name in the calendar. How much or how little soever of seduction there might be in the first instance, he who hath been to any maiden that which, according to the righteous law of Moses, would have made her indissolubly his wife, and could afterwards, not only not conceal, but, voluntarily and officiously disclose, the tender familiarities that had passed between them, must sink, in all generous estimation, below the rank of manhood, and should herd only with the vilest of the yile. Perhaps, even as the matter now stands, a little more forbearance would have added more to the generosity, than it would have detracted from the correctness of the transaction.

† Because an accident (rather a serious one) happened to occur the other day, by a horse taking fright at the squeaking of Mr. Punch, some of those strait-waistcoat-mongers, who are always ready to cry out for general laws and restrictions, on the pretence of partial inconveniences, are for having our merry old friend put down, by act of parliament,—or "act of police!" For our parts we are not disposed to part so lightly with this only remaining relic of the ancient drama, and sacred mysteries of our forefathers. We would have Pontius Pilate (especially as the Pope himself, and all his cardinals, have been pleased to spare

Yes—there is a topic, not only for the month, but for months and months to come;—a topic, which attracts the attention, and employs the speculations of many, and ought to be inquired into, till it is understood, by all;—a topic, which involves considerations little cared for, perhaps, by many, and comprehended in their consequences, by very, very few;—a topic, in some of its ramifications, as menacing to the social and moral interests of the community, in the event of successful speculation, as, in others, to the property of deluded individuals,

him, and the very puritans could not quite knock the brains out of his mirth-making wooden scull!—We would have him still play off his traditional tricks, to the end of time, without let, suit, or hinderance, either from the legislators of St. Stephen's, or the beadles of St. James's or St. Luke's; maugre all the startlish *bis of blood* which the former may occasionally bestride, or all the magisterial authority the latter may be so fond of shewing. We have a sort of constitutional affection for Mr. Punch, we freely confess; and think him quite as entertaining, and nearly as rational a buffoon, as those whom we go occasionally, with wives and daughters, in their best bibs and tuckers, to be amused with; in our great national theatres; or as those, even, who sometimes exhibit in still higher and still graver places: and we would not have him put down. We see no reason why the poor penny, or, pennyless children of our humble mechanics should not have their Mr. Punch, from his itinerant theatre of three-feet square, to amuse them in the streets,—as well as the Eton holiday children, and the opulent grown babies, of either sex, who accompany them, should have theirs in the gay, great areas of Covent-garden and Drury-lane, or of any other theatre. Nor do we see any reason why a new gagging-bill should be framed to stop the mouth of this legitimate descendant of the sacred drama, because he happened once to scare horse and rider out of their senses, to the breaking of a leg or so, more than why a prohibitory law should be passed against balance-rollers to the drop-curtains of Theatres Royal, because poor Miss Povey happened to be almost knocked o' the head by one of them on Wednesday night last; or against the gigs and blood horses of the bucks or dandies of *haut ton*, because we once happened to see a poor woman almost dashed to pieces by the broken pole with which one of these startlish bits of blood was tearing away, in the fury of his panic speed, up Grosvenor-place. No, no! we must not have our old friend Mr. Punch put down, in compliment to a startled horse!

viduals, in the eventual explosion of the bubbles. We allude, of course, to those joint Stock Companies which are at this time endemic in the money-market of the Stock Exchange; are spreading in every direction, and grasping at the monopoly of almost every species of concern.

This is a topic to which our attention has been for some time seriously directed; upon which we have already before us more communications than we have had time to read, and have collected, from various quarters, facts and documents as bases for the calculations by which part of the subject must be illustrated; and, if attention to other arrangements necessary to the furtherance of those improvements, which, we trust, it will be apparent are in progress in this miscellany, had afforded leisure to digest the materials accumulated, we should have entered upon it in the present number. But these circumstances, together with the want of space, compel us to adjourn to the next the exposure of a system of moonlight speculation, which, in filling the pockets of projectors at the expense of unhappy dupes, beats the philosopher's stone all to nothing, and puts to shame the fables of fairy gold and the wonders of Prospero's wand. Δ

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN this speculating, scheming, acquiescing, and unthinking age, in which the periodical press has become a pandering instrument to every prevailing scheme, and to every assertion emanating from the authority of money influence, as well as to every prurient and vicious taste, I have, I believe, in common with the greater portion of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, been in the habit of viewing it as an honourable and distinguished exception to the prevailing perversion, and time-serving character, of the press in general. It has, therefore, been with pain that I have noticed, in the two or three last numbers of your work, a destitution of that characteristic of "thinking for yourself," which has, from its very commencement, formed its peculiar, interesting, and most important feature.

I am no flatterer; nor do I mean to say that, in thinking differently, you alone have always thought correctly; but dogmatical and erroneous as your inferences and conclusions have, some-

times, been, they have never failed to throw additional light, on the subject to which they referred.

I beg to be understood, as not at all applying these observations to that part of your publication, composed of the communications of your correspondents, but exclusively to that part, for which it is usual to consider the Editor, alone, responsible: and in this department there are three articles in your November number, to which I cannot refrain from re-directing your attention. The first is at page 359, relating to a pamphlet of Mr. Say; the second (p. 360) relating to what you have been pleased to term (by copying) the *Poyais bubble*; and the third, at page 370, under the head of "Political Affairs."

The first, relating to Mr. Say, has been copied nearly *verbatim* from a daily paper, as unworthy for the asserting and presuming tone, in which it promulgates its dogmas, as it is for the insolent tone, in which it so frequently indulges against individuals. It is not, however, to the privilege of availing of matter or of information, which may appear in any cotemporary publication, of which I complain: with that I have no right to interfere; nor do I make the pretension:—it is to the utter unworthiness of the subjects, that I wish my observations to be considered as applying. Mr. Say is held forth as "one of the ablest political economists in Europe," (on the continent, you have expressed it): it is true that the term "political economist" is somewhat of undefined import, respecting which no two persons will be found to agree, if two ever can be found to give any definition at all—which, by the bye, judging from all that we have seen and heard on the subject, is problematical. Assuming, however, that by political economist is meant one who understands the relations and the *right* administration of the varied interests of society: if, conformable to this position, Mr. Say's understanding is to be judged, it is hardly possible to adduce a stronger instance of presumption and false conclusion than that which he has exhibited in the pamphlet adverted to.

Mr. Say's conclusion is, that, by the possession of India, the East-India Company lose two millions, more or less, annually; whilst its servants gain, perhaps, to the amount of half a million. In drawing this conclusion, Mr. Say's understanding has obviously been confined to the mere governing relation

of India with England, mixed up with confused ideas about India bonds. The absolute result, to England, from its relation with India, on an average of the last ten to fifteen years, has not been less than from five to six or seven millions pounds sterling per annum; that is, there has been an excess of the products of the soil and labour of India, to the money value above stated, annually imported into England, beyond the value of what has been exported from England to India. If Mr. Say has thought at all, of the induction of the products of India into England, he has thought of it in a trading sense: but the induction does not take place, entirely, on trading principles, but on principles which virtually resolve themselves into *tribute*, though without the name or imputation of tribute. I could make this part of the subject more clear and satisfactory by amplification; but it would exceed the limits of your columns to do it justice; I must, therefore, forbear enlarging upon it.

With respect to the Poyais question, I shall say but little: I notice it, as a mere echo from the same unworthy source, from which the preceding article was derived. Of either party, involved in the question, I know nothing. The question at issue, however, seems to be this:—Two parties come in collision with each other, one stronger than the other; the weaker party charge the stronger with depredation committed: and what follows? The party accused institute an investigation of the charges alleged against them, and report *themselves* not guilty. May be so. But I must say, and I doubt not but that, on reflection, you will concur with me in thinking, that a grosser insult was never offered to common sense and the understandings of Englishmen, than to hold up a party reporting *themselves* innocent of charges alleged against them, as a proof of the charges being unfounded, and thereby subjecting the complaining party to the most unqualified invective. Moreover, compare the Poyais adventure with that to South Africa, or to the Spanish loan in 1823. “Fair play’s a jewel.”

The article under the head of “Political Affairs,” being of the most general nature, merits more earnest regard. It is not a mere echo of one; for the same expressions have resounded from one end of the kingdom to the other, and graced or disgraced (it remains to be seen which) the columns of

every existing periodical publication, pretending to generalization: and, if the axiom be just, “that, what every body says is true, must be true,” you may perhaps plead *truth* in arrest of judgment; but the inferences and conclusions, which you have drawn from certain items, are not true. You say that the account of the last quarter’s revenue is replete with matter for universal congratulation: that the augmentation in the Customs is—so much; and that they bear unquestionable testimony to the increasing comfort of the British people. Would to God that it were so!—but it is not. It is true that the commercial operations of the last twelve or eighteen months exceed in extent those of any former period: but what does it prove? Commerce is never long stationary; it has made the same order of advance, times and oft, and, with every alternation, left the great body of the British people involved in deeper and still deeper misery; and, assuredly, the next alteration will be more fatal than any of the preceding.

The following is a list of the several articles which produced the increase of Custom’s duty in the last year, *viz.*

Timber, Deals, &c.	£242,500
Coals and Coastways	131,000
Cotton Wool	70,000
Sheep’s do.	58,000
Hemp	38,000
Ashes and Barilla	94,000
Bark Oak	12,000
Turpentine	16,000
Mahogany	13,000
Indigo	7,000

TOTAL.....£681,500

Sugar	440,000
Molasses	41,100
Cheese and Butter	15,200
Wine	51,000
Raisins	34,700
Oranges and Lemons	10,270

TOTAL.....£1,273,770

Nor what is there, in the first division of these articles, that implies any increase of comfort to the British people. The vast increase in sugar, on a *prima facie* view of the subject, does seem to imply something like an increase of comfort, but it is fallacious, for large as the increase may seem, on the preceding year, it only exceeds the year 1817 by 54,928%, and the year 1808, since when the number of consumers have increased nearly 30 per cent.; it only exceeds by 202,466%, which is only 5 per cent.; and further, the amount of duty paid is not evidence

evidence of consumption: the ruinously low price of sugar to the grower, and the conviction, on the part of the dealer, that the price of the commodity cannot be lower, may have led to an accession of stock, in the hand of the dealers, and one month's consumption, only, is more than sufficient to account for all the excess of duty, in the latter year. The same cause, of increased stock in the hand of dealers, aided by the renewed operation of paper money credit, will account for all the accession of duty which has taken place, on all articles, in both Customs and Excise, without any increase of consumption. With respect to the increase on coals, it is only 53,552*l.* more than in 1818, and the increased consumption for gas, since that year, is more than sufficient to account for the increase, without an additional spark of fire to comfort the British people; and as regards the increase of duty on timber, it may be remembered that, in 1821, the rate of duty on timber from Europe was reduced 10*s.* per load, and that from America charged with 10*s.* per load, which previously was duty free: now the proportion from America is, as 3 to 1 from Europe, so that, on a fair investigation, the increase of duty, on timber, is seen to resolve itself into an increase of rate and increased burthen of taxation, and resolving itself, as all taxation does, however indirect and insidious its operation, into labour and the products of labour. The most opposite conclusions to those which you have laid down, will, on a full and fair investigation of the subject in question, prove to be just and true; that is, as far as the comforts of the great body of the people are concerned; that partial interests will be promoted, by every alternate expansion or advance of commercial operations, is a matter of course, being a consequence inseparable from the speculative principle on which the financial and commercial polity of the country is founded. An attentive examination of the article, inserted at pages 335-6 of that number, will in itself suffice to shew, as far as the extensive branch of manufacture, there adverted to, is concerned, that, instead of an increase of comfort to the British people, their increased energy resolves itself into an increase of exertion and labour, for diminished reward. To substantiate, to demonstration, the various positions which I have here advanced, would exceed the limits of your miscellany, nor do I in-

dulge the hope of what I have said sufficing, to any great extent, to allay the mistake and delusion which so universally prevails, relating to the political and social condition of the British people. But if I should succeed in bringing back the Monthly Magazine to its wonted habitude, in all cases, and on all subjects of paramount importance, "of thinking for itself," my object will be accomplished, and future opportunity may occur for more ample and satisfactory elucidation and proof of the various positions here, in such general terms, advanced. A. L. L.

[We are equally obliged to this correspondent for his judicious remarks on the arithmetical sophistry of official *exposés* of revenue prosperity, and for his merited castigation of an unprecedented transcription of leading articles from a newspaper, into those departments of a miscellany which ought to breathe the original sentiments and deliberate convictions of the Editor's own mind. We embrace, with promptitude, the opportunity thus afforded of assuring our readers, that there is not, at present, any likelihood of the recurrence of any such cause of complaint. The portion of our Miscellany allotted to correspondence, is open, of course, to liberal controversy; and may, and should present, occasionally, not only great diversity, but absolute contrarieties of opinion: for we know of no subject or question (however settled our own opinions concerning it may be) upon which "hear both sides" is not a good maxim. For opinions and sentiments coming in this epistolary shape, we acknowledge no responsibility—except the responsibility of discretion, in the avoidance of topics inconsistent with the general plan and object of our publication—such for example, as might give to it either a theological or anti-theological—a metaphysically speculative, rather than a practically useful character. Barring such subjects of probable offence to public feeling, and such as might lead us too far from the direct and obvious paths of usefulness, the correspondence portions of our pages are, we repeat, open to the utmost freedom of discussion; and for the sentiments therein, as A. L. L. has liberally admitted, we are in no respect answerable—unless so far as we may render ourselves so, by avowed concession or comment. But in the editorial departments, whether critical or political, we

we hold it an imperious obligation, that nothing, except in the shape of acknowledged and illustrative quotation, shall appear, but what originates in our own research, and is conformable with our own judgment and conviction. But Editors of magazines, and other periodicals, have a body politic as well as a body natural:—officially, indeed, like kings, they never die, till the state itself dissolves. *Sylvanus Urban* still continues to live the Methusalem life of centuries; and *Mr. Editor of the Monthly Magazine* hopes to be alike immortal. But whatever may be the lot of the body politic, the body natural is liable to mutation and mortality: and, perhaps, it may be sufficiently apparent, without either tolling bell or trumpet proclamation, that one or two such demises have, within a short time, occurred in our magazine state; and as, in our present person, according to the established example of greater potentates, we commence our accessional career with liberal promises of restoring whatever was good, improving whatever was improvable, and reforming whatever was censurable, in all former administrations of our office; so we request of the whole of our good people, correspondents, subscribers, and readers in general, not to lay to our charge any of the offences of our predecessors, or to suspect us of being capable of drawing into precedent any the least, of the mal-practices of any of the former administrators of our editorial functions. To our correspondent A.L.L., in particular, we readily concede all his objections. Whatever may be our opinion of the Poyais project and expedition, we cannot admit that an acquittal of an accused party by a tribunal of the accused, is to them any acquittal at all, or throws any satisfactory light whatever upon the subject of accusation. Neither do we give our implicit consent to the conclusiveness of that logical induction which is attempted to be arithmetically drawn from custom-house returns, and fiscal details and calculations. We do not admit that revenueal amounts, and what is even called national prosperity, are inevitably identified. Still less do we admit, that what is called national prosperity—i. e. the increasing opulence of the already opulent classes—necessarily includes the idea of the increasing comfort and bettered accommodation of the people: for the days are yet too recent to be forgotten—we should

be glad to be convinced, that even, yet, they have passed entirely away—when these two assumed concomitants were directly in inverse progression—when the miseries and privations of the people increased, in parallel proportion to the augmentation of the rent-rolls of proprietors, and the profits of capitalists. But these are topics which no one, we believe, is more capable of demonstratively illustrating than our correspondent A.L.L. himself. To his care and elucidation we recommend and resign them, with the unqualified admission, that the proof of real and genuine national prosperity must be demonstrated, not by the reported increase of revenue from customs and taxation, but from authenticated facts of the condition, comfort and accommodation of the great mass, or industrious classes of the community.—EDIT.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

WILL you allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated publication, to request some accurate information respecting

Samuel Ward, Master of Sydney College, Cambridge, afterwards Bishop; but of what Diocese, I am not aware.

Thomas Goad, D. D.; and

Walter Balcanquhal, B. D.; who were three of the Theologians sent to the Synod of Dort, at the commencement of the 17th century?

Yours, &c. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE COMPARATIVE EXPENSES OF TOLL ROADS IN DIFFERENT COUNTIES; —AND QUERIES ON M'ADAMIZING STREETS.

A PAPER lately printed by order of the House of Commons, contains important information respecting the extent of *turnpike roads* in each of the several English counties, and in Scotland and in Wales, with the corresponding annual revenue and expenditure of each: but the official table of these particulars contains no column shewing the same expenditure *per mile*. I have, therefore, been at the pains to calculate these with care, and have altered the arrangement of the table from an alphabetical one, to a classification of the several counties, and each principal division and total of our island, in the order of the comparative expensiveness of its public roads. This table follows below, and will, I think, need no explanation

explanation beyond mentioning, that the numbers in the second column express *pounds sterling and cents of a pound* (wherein, consequently, the *units* which follow the dot express *two shillings* each exactly, and those in the second place, *twopence-halfpenny* each—sufficiently near for practical purposes: thus £149. 14s., and £144. 8s. 5d., are

the two first sums, &c.) Also, the numbers in columns four and five express pounds; and in the latter column, + prefixed to a sum expresses a *surplus* beyond the expenditure in the preceding column; and — so prefixed, denotes a *deficiency* (i. e. an excess of this expenditure) above the year's income, from tolls, statute-duty, or compositions.

A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the AVERAGE EXPENSE PER MILE, of maintaining the TURNPIKE ROADS in the different Counties and Kingdoms of Great Britain, in the Year ending October 1823, the Length of Road, the Total Expense, and the Excess or Defect of Income above or below the Expense.

COUNTIES, &c.	Expense per Mile.	Miles of Road.	Expenditure.	Income + or — their Expenditure.
	£. Cents.		£	£.
Surrey	149.70	281	42,066	+ 2,140
Herts	144.42	170	24,551	— 2,255
Lancaster	125.89	640	80,574	— 2,829
Kent	102.09	615	62,784	— 7,571
Essex	95.77	247	23,655	+ 3,612
Bedford	72.22	248	17,993	— 10
Northampton	71.09	358	25,450	— 7,783
Sussex	70.92	616	43,688	— 11,470
York	69.89	1,426	99,658	— 11,476
Huntingdon	68.99	146	10,073	— 1,905
Bucks.	60.97	246	14,998	+ 186
Oxford	58.28	342	19,930	+ 945
Worcester	54.85	758	41,574	+ 754
Middlesex	54.81	157	86,050	+ 9,505
ENGLAND—40 Counties	54.68	18,329	1,002,194	+ 45,215
Cambridge	53.07	278	14,754	+ 2,409
Somerset	50.06	756	37,845	+ 4,800
GREAT BRITAIN—84 Counties	48.79	24,531	1,196,925	+ 17,791
Berks	47.28	319	15,082	+ 336
Wilts	46.81	583	27,289	+ 997
Chester	44.12	348	15,354	+ 4,969
Leicester	43.95	445	19,556	— 1,233
Durham	43.62	359	15,660	+ 3,562
Stafford	42.78	627	26,820	+ 2,320
Lincoln	42.37	537	22,752	+ 1,813
SCOTLAND—32 Counties	42.32	3,611	152,820	— 23,185
Devon	37.81	783	29,603	— 215
Nottingham	36.17	301	10,887	+ 1,942
Warwick	36.00	460	16,559	+ 3,887
Gloucester	35.11	897	31,494	+ 20,064
Hants	33.87	797	26,992	— 357
Rutland	32.11	18	578	— 112
Derby	31.61	568	17,952	— 4,736
Suffolk	31.60	279	8,815	+ 776
Dorset	29.85	347	10,357	— 168
Cumberland	28.62	215	6,153	+ 338
Northumberland	26.80	499	13,372	— 287
Norfolk	26.16	271	7,090	+ 3,322
Cornwall	24.98	312	7,792	+ 931
Hereford	23.39	540	12,630	+ 1,011
Monmouth	22.59	315	7,116	— 1,145
Salop	22.03	930	20,485	— 780
Westmoreland	21.70	284	6,163	— 132
WALES—12 Counties	16.18	2,591	41,911	— 4,239

The very great, and in some cases excessive, difference of expense *per mile* for maintaining the roads, is visible in

column two; as, for instance, it appears that every mile of road in *Surrey* costs as much, annually, as 94 miles do in *Wales*!

The

The seventeen English counties last mentioned in the Table, from *Devon* to *Westmoreland* inclusive, average only £29.44 per mile; whilst the first five counties therein, from *Surrey* to *Essex* inclusive, average £123.57: so that each mile in the first enumerated five counties, costs very nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as one mile in the latter seventeen counties! But what seems to me the most extraordinary result of this Table is, to see the roads in *Lancashire* (although hard limestone abounds in its northern parts) exceeding in expense per mile, the average of the roads in the four counties surrounding the metropolis; while, at the same time, these suffer the greatest degree of wear (*Middlesex* excepted, whose expenses seem moderate) of any roads in the whole kingdom: these four counties are, at the same time, the very worst circumstanced in the whole island, for procuring, cheaply, materials of sufficient hardness and durability for the repair of the main roads; the brittleness of flints, the only sufficiently hard material they possess (except a very few blue cores of the Kentish rag-stone, about Maidstone, and an equally limited quantity of the weald-clay marble, in the southern parts of Kent and Surrey), renders these silicious nodules, especially when shattered and partly perished in the gravel-pits, quite unable to resist great pressure from the wheels of heavy carriages, without being crushed down into minute splinters, to be removed from the road as sand: as has long happened on the main roads about Stratford in Essex, to the extent of ten inches or more thick annually, of this flinty gravel, quite clean sifted!

What also places the enormity of this Lancashire road expenditure in an equally, if not a yet more striking point of view, is, a comparison of it with the expenditure of *Cheshire*, which adjoins it upon its whole southern end, and is, in my estimation, the county the next worst circumstanced as to road materials, after the counties I have already mentioned, and the others in the south-east part of England, and on the eastern coast: even this unfavourably-circum-

stanced county (*Cheshire*), which has but one small limestone-quarry within its extensive bounds, and very few other quarries of stone sufficiently hard and tough for roads, expends on 2.85 miles of road, no more money than the Lancashire people and travellers are charged for one mile of road, on the average!! Lastly, as compared with *Yorkshire*, on its eastern border, the two counties being, as to stone, about on a par, we find the Lancashire expense little short of double the other, per mile!

In searching for the cause of this anomaly, are we to glance at the anomalous mode of nominating its magistracy? From whence, according to some, have seemed to have grown its apparent irresponsibility.

Why do the *Gloucestershire* trustees continue a rate of tolls so high, as to leave them a surplus, considerably exceeding the aggregate surplus of Great Britain, and almost half the aggregate surplus of England? The above and other queries and considerations will, I doubt not, strike many of your able correspondents, whose sentiments I should much like to read on this interesting subject. — I am, your's, &c.

JOHN FAREY, Mineral Surveyor,
Howland-street, 2d Nov. 1824.

P.S.—I beg to ask some of your legal readers, who may happen to be conversant with the provisions of the Metropolis Paving Act, the 57 Geo. III. c. 29, and with the local acts for the collecting of rates for, and the laying down and maintaining, the pavement in London, whether the persons now madly bent on taking-up and destroying the paving-stones, in order to make carriage-roads (wholly without the provisions of these acts) of the PAVED streets, squares, &c. (which alone these acts embrace), are not acting illegally (as well as most injuriously, as observed in p. 301 of your last volume), so as to subject themselves to indictments or criminal informations for their acts? As also, whether the payers of rates, in any of the districts where this destruction of materials, purchased by former rates, is going on, have not herein a good ground of appeal against future rates; on the ground of misapplication of the money so to be raised?

It is pursued as long by scores of road-makers, from whom this good practice has been borrowed: yet the public mistakenly lavishes its praises and emoluments on an individual, as being its inventor.

* These counties were forced nearly to rely on brittle flinty gravel for their roads, before the great modern improvements, here, of importing, by ships or canals, hard and tough quarry-stones, to be broken small for the roads; the latter a practice, throughout most of the northern English counties (see *Derbyshire Report*, vol. iii. pp. 260, 278, &c.) of thirty to forty years' standing, and

For the Monthly Magazine.
On the INQUISITION OF SPAIN.

THE Inquisition of Spain was an institution of a new species; it had no model in the whole history of the world, and is not to be compared with any other civil or ecclesiastical tribunal. Various sorts of inquisitions have existed since human reason dared to scrutinize opinions which were held sacred; since sceptics and innovators appeared in the world; but not till the middle of the thirteenth century, when some instances of heresy terrified the hierarchy. Innocent III. erected, in behalf of that hierarchy, an exclusive tribunal, and separated, in an unnatural manner, the priestly government from the executive power. In order to make it the more certain, that neither human feeling nor any bribe should soften the rigour of its statutes, Innocent took the administration of the sacred office from the bishops and secular clergy, who clung to humanity by the ties of social life, and placed it in the hands of monks: a degenerated class of the human race, who solemnly renounce the sacred dictates of nature, and devote themselves as the servile creatures of the Roman see. Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal and France successively received it; a Franciscan monk presided at the tribunal when the horrible judgment was pronounced on the Templars; and only few states have succeeded either in excluding the Inquisition entirely from their dominions, or in submitting it to the civil authorities. The Netherlands remained free until the reign of Charles V.; for its bishops exercised the spiritual control, and only in extraordinary cases applied either to the holy office at Coelen in Germany, or to that in Paris. But the Inquisition we are now treating of sprang up in the west of Europe, different in its origin, and different in its nature from all the rest. The last throne of the Moors was destroyed in the fifteenth century; and the Saracen worship was obliged to give place to the preponderating success of the Christians. However, the Christian faith was, at this period, but recently founded, and, consequently, not firmly established in that infant kingdom; and in the conflict of heterogeneous laws and manners, the various creeds were not yet entirely separated; and though the sword of persecution had driven many thousand families into Africa, a far greater part of the population fascinated by a beloved native climate, en-

deavoured to free themselves from that dreadful necessity, by a dissembled conversion, but continued to serve either Mahomet or Moses at the Christian altar. So long as there were some who turned their prayers towards Mecca, Grenada was not considered as conquered; and as long as a new Christian continued to be a Jew, or a Mahometan, in the recesses of his house, he was no more a sure subject to the crown than to the Roman see. It was not sufficient to force upon that repugnant people the outward form of a new creed, or to unite them to the victorious church by the weak bands of ceremony; but it was thought necessary to root out the old religion, and to overcome a stubborn inclination, whose seat was in their manners, laws, and language, by the habits of several centuries, and which was fostered by the remembrances of their native soil and sky. If it was the wish of the church to gain a complete victory over the opposite mode of worship, and ensure its conquest from every relapse, it was necessary to undermine the very foundation on which the old creed was erected, and to destroy the whole frame of moral character to which that belief was intimately joined:—to root it out from the inmost recesses of the heart; to obliterate its vestiges in the circle of social life, cause every remembrance of it to die away, and, if possible, even to destroy the very susceptibility for its restoration. Country and family, conscience and honour, the sacred feelings of society and nature, are always the first and last associations with which religion mingles itself—from which it receives, and to which it gives strength. This union was now to be dissolved, and the old religion torn away from the fibres of nature to which it clung. The Inquisition was accordingly formed, which, in order to distinguish it from the other tribunals known by that name, I shall call the “Spanish Inquisition.” It had the Cardinal Ximenes for its founder. A dominican monk, named Torquemada, first ascended its sanguinary throne, established its statutes, and, by this legacy, has entailed an eternal malediction on his order. The vows of the Inquisition are in effect to debase reason, and to assassinate the mind; its instruments are terror and disgrace; every passion is in its pay, and its net is spread in every resort of enjoyment, and of society; even solitude is not excluded from it, and the fear of its omni-

presence holds freedom in chains even in the inmost recesses of the soul.

All the instincts of humanity are subjected to faith, to which all the ties which men hold sacred must give way. All the claims on his species are lost to the heretic, who forfeits the rights of nature by the slightest deviation from the Catholic church. A modest doubt as to the infallibility of the Pope is punished as patricide, and considered as infamous as the crime against nature. The judgments of this tribunal are like the fumes of the pestilence. Even the inanimate things which belong to the heretic are cursed. The victims of the Inquisition have no escape. Its sentences are executed even on the dead, and on their effigies; and the grave is no refuge from its atrocious vengeance. The presumption of its judgments can only be excelled by the ferocity with which they are executed. By coupling the ridiculous with the horrible, and by amusing the eye with the singular pomp and ritual of its processions, the Inquisition endeavours to weaken the effect of compassion, and pervert the feelings of sympathy into scorn and disdain.

With a solemn pomp it leads the culprit to the place of execution, a sanguine banner waving at the head of the procession. A general concord of all the bells accompanies the parade; at the head of which the priests, in their mass garments, are singing holy songs. The convicted sinner follows, in yellow clothes decorated with images of black devils; on his head he has a paper cap, which terminates in a human figure, with disgusting demons flying around it, while flames are issuing forth. Turning from him, as condemned for ever, the image of a crucified Saviour is carried; indicating, by the position in which it is held, that the culprit has no part in man's salvation. To the stake and the faggot belong his sensitive body, and to hell his immortal soul. His mouth is gagged, that he may not relieve his pain by lamentation, or excite pity by a narration of his sufferings, or be able to divulge the secrets of the holy office. Next to the convict comes the priesthood in their sacred vestments; then the magistrates and nobility; and the fathers, who have been his judges, complete the dreadful procession. The beholder imagines he sees a corpse led to the grave; and yet it is a living man, whose torments are intended to afford a dreadful entertainment to the people. Such executions were usually kept for

holidays; for which purpose many miserable victims were collected together in the dungeons of the holy office, in order to solemnize the act by the number sacrificed. On such occasions, even kings were present, sitting uncovered on lower chairs than those of the grand inquisitor. Who would not tremble before a tribunal in the presence of which even majesty sinks into subordination?

The great revolution in the faith brought about by Luther and Calvin, caused to the Catholic church the same emergencies which formerly gave rise to that tribunal; and that which was originally intended to free the small kingdom of Grenada from the scanty remnants of the Saracens and the Jews, became now necessary in the whole of Catholic Christendom. The inquisitions of Portugal, Italy and Germany accepted the form of that of Spain. It followed the Europeans into India, and erected a terrible tribunal at Goa, the inhuman proceedings of which terrify us even by their description. Wherever the Inquisition sets its foot, devastation soon follows; but in no part of the world did it rage so much as in Spain. The victims which the Inquisition has murdered may be forgotten; new generations of men have replaced again the ravages of persecution; so may they the countries which have been laid waste and depopulated: but centuries may pass away before the vestiges of this demoralizing institution will disappear from the Spanish climate. It has stopped an ingenious and enterprising nation in its career to perfection,—has banished genius from a country which once it eminently inhabited,—and has left behind, in the spirit of that nation, a stillness which reigns over the grave:—a nation, destined by nature to be joyful in the bounties of a luxurious climate, but counter-doomed, by the gloomy tyranny of superstitious cruelty, to mourn in distrust, in sullenness, and privation.

In the year 1522, Charles V. for the first time ordered an inquisitor into Brabant. Some priests were given to him as assistants; but the inquisitor himself was a civilian. After the death of Adrian VI. his successor, Clement VII. ordered three inquisitors for all the provinces of the Netherlands; but Paul III. reduced the number to two, who remained in that country till the commencement of the disturbances. In the year 1530 the edicts against heretics were published, with the consultations and

and approbation of the various corporations, and which edicts were the ground-work of all that followed. In the year 1550, Charles V. imagined himself under the necessity, from the rapid increase of the sectarians, of renewing and strengthening those edicts. It was on that occasion that the city of Antwerp opposed the Inquisition, and had the good fortune to escape its grasp. But the character of the Inquisition in the Netherlands, in compliance with the genius of that country, was rather more humane; and had not, until then, any foreigners, still less a Dominican monk for its governor. It had for its guide those edicts which every one knew; and, owing to that, the Inquisition was less objected to, because its proceedings were less arbitrary, and not so much involved in mystery as the Spanish: though the former was sufficiently cruel in its judgments.

But it was the wish of Philip to prepare the way for a genuine Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands, because he considered it as the best means to destroy the spirit of that nation, and to prepare it for a despotic government. He began by insisting on the religious decrees of his father, and by enlarging the power of the Inquisition progressively, and making its proceedings still more arbitrary and independent of the civil jurisdictions: so that the tribunal of the Netherlands soon wanted nothing more than the name of the Spanish Inquisition, and a Dominican monk at its head, to become completely what Philip desired. Mere suspicion was enough to tear away a citizen from the protection of the municipal laws, and from the circle of his family; and the slightest testimony justified the application of the torture. Whoever fell into that pit never rose again. The maternal care of justice extended to him no more. Out of the pale of the world, malice and madness pronounced judgment on the victim: his accuser never known to him; and seldom even his crime. The criminal was to be forced to find out his trespass; and in the agony of pain on the rack, or in the weariness of the long imprisonment in which he was buried alive, he was made to confess crimes which perhaps were never committed; or at least had never been known to his judges.

The estates of the convict were confiscated; informers were encouraged, by tenders of pardon and reward. No privilege, no civil jurisdiction, was avail-

able against the holy power. The civil powers had no other share in the proceedings, but submissively to execute the sentence. The temporal happiness, and the life of the most innocent, were placed in the hands of every wretch. Every concealed enemy, every repiner, every expectant, had now the most dangerous allurements to an imperceptible sacrifice and infallible revenge. The security of friendship, the frankness of conversation, was at an end; all the ties of relationship, and even those of love, were loosened. An infectious suspicion poisoned social life; and the apprehension of a spy, glared in every look, and paralyzed every tongue. No one could be trusted; and all that is held sacred amongst men sunk in the unmanned estimation of the subjects of the Inquisition.

These horrors, it may be said, have partly passed away; and perhaps, even in Spain, they cannot be quite renewed; but, as the system of espionage is conducted on the same principle as that of the abominable Inquisition, and as it is at present so much used as an instrument by continental despots, it behoves the English, whose prosperity, as a free and commercial people, can only exist while the freedom of social confidence shall remain inviolate, to be on their guard, and use their utmost diligence, through the medium of the press, and the influence of their popular representation, to exclude every measure which might tend to the prevalence of that system of espionage, which, to say the best of it, is but the political spawn of that theological Jaga Naut, the Spanish Inquisition.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON METEOROLOGICAL INQUIRIES.

THE science of Meteorology appears to be acquiring, gradually, that degree of attention from scientific men, which its great importance demands. It is obvious that calculations respecting the probable occurrence of any species of atmospheric phenomena, must, at the very best, be attended with great anomalies. Such an infinite variety of circumstances operate in producing the changes to which our proverbially changeable climate is subject, that it is not surprising hypothesis should succeed hypothesis, and new theories be substituted for old ones, in accounting for the various anomalies which constantly occur, and which, in reality, may be said to baffle all calculation.

Nothing but a long series of simultaneous observations, made with great attention by persons in various parts of the kingdom, and subsequently compared and collated, can be of much avail in calculating the probability of any peculiar state of the weather at any given period. And even deductions of this nature are liable to be disturbed, however accurately they may be made, by unforeseen changes and inscrutable modifications.

That a mere change of temperature is the *immediate* agent (or parent) of many of the atmospherical phenomena, has been long known to every person who is moderately conversant with meteorological inquiries: but the *modus operandi* of this agent has not been so clearly defined as might have been wished. Some believing the agency of heat or cold to be only *plus* or *minus* of the same substance, and simply operating by mechanical agency, whilst others allow a certain degree of chemical agency to the operations of heat or cold, as either of these extremes prevail in our atmospherical medium.

That the quantity of aqueous vapour held in solution by the atmosphere bears a certain degree of relation to the temperature of the air at any given period, is so well known, as to render it unnecessary to offer any exemplification. But with respect to the influence of the hygrometric state of the atmosphere upon the *minimum temperature* of the night, a Mr. Anderson, of Perth, has lately made a communication to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, from which I shall beg leave to offer a few extracts.

This gentleman claims the honour of having first pointed out to the public this coincidence between the state of moisture and the minimum temperature, some years back, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. Without disputing this claim (though some little doubt exists on the subject), I shall render him the justice, which the sagacity of his present remarks entitle him to, by giving his own words:

“In the case of the daily change of temperature, there is some interval between the maximum and the minimum condition, which may be regarded as the temperature belonging to the season of the year; and though that point is not, at all times, equally distant from the extremes between which it oscillates, it seldom departs far from their mean point. If this mean were to rise and sink regularly, as the year advanced and declined, without being subject to daily fluctuation, the quantity of moisture

existing in the atmosphere at any given time might be determined by the thermometer alone, with considerable precision, as it would generally be less than the quantity corresponding to the mean temperature, and seldom greater than that which belongs to the minimum temperature; the latter setting limits to the accumulation of watery vapour in the atmosphere, while the former no less effectually secures it against a state of long-continued dryness. The truth of these assertions will be readily perceived, by a comparison of the minimum temperature with the point of deposition, or the temperature at which the moisture existing in the atmosphere would begin to deposit itself.”

Mr. Anderson then proceeds to shew, that the quantity of humidity in the air, from a long series of observations, and taking the mean temperature of each separate month, follows invariably the order of the temperature; and that the coincidence between the minimum temperature of the night, and the point of condensation, of aqueous vapour, is at all times sufficiently near to warrant the conclusion, that they are dependent on each other; *the variation between the point of deposition and the lowest temperature of the night not exceeding 10 Farenheit, taking the average of the twelve months.*

Mr. Anderson estimates the quantity of atmospherical vapour, in the summer months, at somewhat more than double that of the winter months; being, on an average of the whole year, 1814 grains in 100 cubic inches of air. It is also obvious, that during the autumnal months, the atmosphere is more highly charged with vapour than during the opposite months of the spring, owing to the sun's influence on evaporation during the summer months. The usual autumnal rains, therefore, may be considered only as a condensation of the excess of vapour raised by the high temperature of the summer quarter.

Mr. Anderson next proceeds to examine the phenomena which result from the conversion of water into vapour, and *vice versâ*, as a corroboration of his views with regard to the coincidence of the point of condensation and the minimum temperature.

Mr. A. satisfactorily shews, that although the reduction of temperature uniformly lessens the capacity of common air for aqueous vapour, yet at a certain point (which is that of deposit of the vapour), a reaction takes place; the vapour, as it becomes condensed into the liquid state, giving off a considerable

derable portion of heat to the circumambient air.* There is, by this means, a very beautiful series of compensating operations constantly going on in our atmosphere; the effect of which is, to preserve us from any of the extremes of heat or cold, moisture or excessive drought. Many of Mr. Anderson's remarks appear very judicious, and confirmed by his own observations and others; but they are too long to allow of extracting more than one or two general inferences:—That the greatest cold during the night should always happen when the atmosphere is in its driest state; and conversely, when the air is extremely humid, there should be very little difference between the temperature of the day and the night:—and that, by attending to the hygrometric state of the air in the evening, there is no difficulty in predicting the *minimum* temperature of the ensuing night, the deviation very seldom being beyond the limits within which the nicest thermometrical observations are usually made.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

AFTER all that has been effected by learning and industry, towards the production of a perfectly faithful translation of the Scriptures, such a translation still remains a desideratum. Of all existing books, the Old and New Testaments are those, a true and perspicuous rendering of the sense of which is of more importance than a correct version of any other volumes; and, therefore, I am anxious to persuade the erudite members of the church of England, of the necessity of such a version; and cannot, in my own opinion, convey my sentiments through a more eligible medium than that of your respectable and widely-circulated miscellany.

During the long reign of darkness spread over the Western World by the

Various experiments prove the quantity of heat given out by the condensation of atmospheric air; and the amount of this disengaged heat is always greater in proportion to the humidity of the air. That the quantity of heat given out by the condensation of vapour into rain is a powerful agent in maintaining an equilibrium temperature in the atmosphere, there can be no doubt; and we see no reason why it may not be sufficient, when the condensation is extremely rapid, to produce light as well as heat, and thus occasion atmospheric electricity, or lightning.

Goths and Vandals, the knowledge of the Hebrew tongue was confined to a despised people, to whose ancestors it had been vernacular: yet it had no reason to complain of particular neglect; it did but undergo the common fate of literature; or, perhaps, indeed, had particular advantages in being preserved and cultivated, for peculiar reasons, by a peculiar people, at a time when, amongst Christians in general, religion had been separated from learning; and, according to well-authenticated accounts, a knowledge of the Greek rendered a man suspected, and an acquaintance with the Hebrew amounted to heresy.

In consequence of this state of things, it was a considerable time ere the Christian world was awakened to the necessity of inquiring into the language of Scripture.

For the first fair interpretation of the holy volumes, England was indebted to the labours of Wickliffe, who, by the way, was content to translate from a version couched in a humble dialect and style; and, at the commencement of the Reformation, little more, indeed, was aimed at, than to interpret the text of the Bible, as exhibited in the Jewish editions. For a considerable period, translators did not aspire to the effecting any emendation of the misrepresented original, either by the collation of manuscripts, or the happy and temperate exercise of even conjectural criticism. At a somewhat later period, however, what might be called the national version was so improved by a new revision, as to give it a more decided superiority over two others then partially in use; which object was fully attained. When this emendation, or rather new version, appeared, it was found to be, comparatively, faithful, animated, and perspicuous; and it is not averring too much to say, that while it served the cause of religion, it added something of weight and dignity to the English language.

But while the happy consequence of this improved interpretation is acknowledged, we have reason to regret, that it has been allowed to supersede the necessity of more closely consulting the original. The Hebrew language, for a considerable period, was, at best, but negligently cultivated, and had too unsettled a station among theological studies. It was, in fact, more attended to by the ardour of the Puritans, a sect not over-qualified to recommend any species of knowledge; but whose attachment

to any particular province of learning would rather throw upon it a degree of discredit; and render it obnoxious to the prejudices and the railery of men of sounder and purer principles. Since that time, however, no church has produced more annotators and illustrators of sacred literature, than those of whom our own communion can boast. What their enlightened labours have achieved in the way of scriptural elucidation, has been of an importance, to impose an obligation upon the divines of the present age, to perform something more. Such a task is necessary, if not indispensable. When the existing version was produced, the manuscript copies of the Old Testament had not been examined; neither had the collateral dialects of the Oriental tongues been much studied. The Arabic was introduced into Europe by Erpenius of Leyden, and into England by Pococke, who was a fellow-traveller with the former, and brought back with him a knowledge of the Eastern tongues, that has never been surpassed. This circumstance, alone, afforded a great advantage, since the traits observable in the Arabic and Persian poetry exist also in the Hebrew.

Another advantage enjoyed by the present times is, that ancient versions of the Bible, and parts of the Bible, have since appeared; such as the Samaritan and Persian versions of the Pentateuch, and the Arabic and Syrian versions of the Old Testament. Moreover, the knowledge of Eastern customs has been familiarized, by which many passages in the Scriptures have, from time to time, received the most satisfactory explanations. To this favourable circumstance is to be added the fact, that much Oriental criticism has been frequently and judiciously applied to the elucidation of the sacred text; that scarcely any part of Scripture has been without its critic, commentator, and paraphrast. These are new advantages; but new advantages bring along with them new demands—new duties. The benefits already produced, are benefits only as they may be made preparatory to the final correction of existing impurities, and to the production of a translation of Holy Writ, more perfect than that which we now possess.

With all the respect due to our ancient translation, I cannot, Sir, but press the necessity of a new version; not a version that would innovate, in any point, the general opinion and practice of the

members of the Church of England,* but a version that all men, especially scholars, will rejoice to see; a version with emendations and illustrations, that will cast their informing rays on many doubtful passages, restore to others their original dignity, and impart to the general mind, a light adequate to the dissipation of every obscurity. A work of such importance would be undertaken with the greatest propriety, where it would be undertaken with the greatest safety,—I mean, in one of our universities; seminaries always steady in their attachment to primitive truth, and the real

* With all submission to our learned correspondent, we do not see what, "*innovation* (or *non-innovation*) on the opinions and practice of the church of England," has to do with the subject. His object, we presume, is a *faithful* translation of the Scriptures; not the bolstering up of any particular creed. If any part of the popular (or, as it may be called, orthodox) translation is unfaithful to the sense of the original, let it, for truth's sake, and truth's alone, be corrected by more enlightened revision;—no matter what existing or hereditary opinions may be confirmed or shaken—what practices prolonged or abrogated—what establishments rise or fall. The priests of the temple may be anxious for the pillars of Ephesus, and the offerings of the altar; but the only pillars the conscientious worshipper should be anxious about, are those of the temple of truth; the only solicitude about offerings, should be that they be pure, and no other than those which the Deity has required. But there is another species of innovation, which we should seriously deprecate in the projected new version so frequently recommended—innovation upon the pure simplicity of our biblical dialect. We should be very sorry to see it Johnsonized, or classicalized, or in any respect new-fangled. As it stands, it is as beautiful as it is venerable; if homely, yet sublime, in naked and expressive Anglicism; worthy to give and to preserve, as for centuries it has preserved, a basis of stability to a noble language. If a revision be necessary, let it be a *revision* only; not a *new* cast and moulding of the style and composition. Where there are errors in the translated text, let those errors be corrected; and let the idiom of the corrections harmonize with the simplicity of the established version. But against any attempt to supersede, in the main, the long and justly-venerated olden text, our protest shall be loud and firm. For that, as the best stay against the torrent of innovation, which else must progressively overwhelm our noble language, our constant prayer shall be, "Be it immortal!"—ED.

real interest of their country's established religion. And, besides this powerful recommendation, where does the apparatus of Sacred Criticism so amply exist as at Oxford, or Cambridge? Where do rare and curious works, in various languages, and tending to the illustration of Scripture, so amply abound, as in those depositaries of literary treasures? And when is learning so usefully and laudably employed, as when applied to the universal advantage of society, in the department of its highest interest? In what does knowledge so well demonstrate its worth, as in the utility of which it is made the parent? and what utility can exceed that which is connected with the future existence to which we are taught to look, and without a view of which, our present abode would be but the dwelling of dreariness, sorrow, and despair?

Impressed with these sentiments—convinced of the good that would result from a more accurate translation of the Scriptures,—especially now, that the Bible is so industriously circulated among the labouring classes of society,—I could not, Sir, but deem it far from unserviceable, to offer a few arguments in favour of an undertaking which, I am sensible, thousands would rejoice to see realized, and by which, we all know, millions would be benefited.

CLERICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE UTILITY OF DEBATING SOCIETIES.

THE communication respecting the St. Alban's Literary Society, contained in the last number* of your magazine, seems to require some further illustration. I therefore take the liberty of addressing to you an extract of a short essay, entitled as above, which was read a few evenings ago in a London literary society of which I have the honour to be a member, and which, I hope, you will feel no objection to insert.

"If I were asked, what is the utility of such a society as your's? I would answer, in the first place, It is an intellectual recreation; a rational, and, in most cases, a cheap amusement. In the second, it is an exercise of our faculties; it sharpens our attention; it practices our memory; it teaches us to collect, arrange, and methodize our thoughts. In the third, it increases our knowledge, by adding to it some of that possessed by our associates, and by fre-

quently inducing us to search for information, in those sources which otherwise we might never have explored. Lastly, it teaches us diffidence in our opinions; and, consequently, modesty. It is natural for young people to be 'wise in their own conceit'; we are but too apt to form hasty notions on matters of science, belles-lettres, philosophy, religion, or politics, either from the instruction which we received in our infancy, or from books, newspapers, casual conversations, &c. In a thousand cases to one, an opinion enters our mind accidentally, and there takes its residence, uncontradicted and undisturbed, often to the end of our lives, without our ever having had an opportunity of examining on what ground it is founded; or, indeed, if there exist any foundation for it at all. If the subject happens to be brought up in company, we are prone to decide upon it *ex cathedra*, and are startled if our notions are called into question: they are *our* notions, and therefore we feel ourselves bound to defend them tooth and nail, and generally make up by blustering for our want of argument.

"Now I conceive, that, in this point of view, a Debating Society is of infinite benefit to an individual. Whether we bring a subject forward ourselves, or it be introduced by another, we are bound to give it some consideration before we venture to speak upon it. The matter, whatever it be, is shaped into a single question; and whichever side we take, we must search for grounds of our support, and bring our ideas together in regular connexion: and there being no interlocution, and therefore little to excite our passions, we shall more readily discover, that we often had no sufficient reason for the opinions we have held: in short, that every question has more sides than one. Such an experiment, frequently repeated, will make us humble and modest. We shall begin to doubt our own wisdom; we shall learn to suspect that, as we had been mistaken in some matters, we might, by possibility, also be mistaken in others: and this consideration may lead us either to re-consider our opinions in general, or at least to moderate our warmth in defending them; every one of which will be a step towards the acquisition of truth and our own improvement."

In conclusion, I beg to add, that, by the rules of our institution, as by those of the St. Alban's Society, party politics and religious controversy are excluded from our discussions; but with the difference, that we have hitherto adhered to our rules, and the gentlemen of St. Alban's have not. I do not blame the gentlemen for liking the discussion of such topics as the Liberty of the Press, and the Disabilities of Roman Catholics; but I am at a loss to discover how they can be discussed without party politics.

* See Monthly Magazine for October, p. 218.

litics and religious controversy forming part of the discussion. I do not know whether any such societies ever before existed in St. Alban's; but in London and elsewhere, experience has shewn that questions like these are the rocks upon which most societies of this kind have split: and if the gentlemen of St. Alban's, or any other gentlemen who may have formed, or may yet form themselves into debating societies, are *really desirous* of improving themselves, let me humbly warn them to discard such questions for the future. They will find the field of science and literature and philosophy, ample enough for their discussions for fifty years to come, without ever touching upon religion or politics.

Hadlow Street, 4th Oct. 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

ENCLOSED I have sent you a second communication from the St. Alban's Literary Society, which I should feel obliged by your either inserting, or noticing in your Answers to Correspondents.—Your's respectfully,

J. HARRIS, JUN.

St. Alban's, 12th Oct. 1824.

On the LOVE of LIFE.

FROM the earliest periods of infancy down to the second childhood of decrepitude, the love of life teaches us to exert our faculties for our preservation and well-being. From the moment that the babe is presented to the breast of its mother to the latest hour of weak and debilitated age, when it receives assistance and nourishment from children's children; throughout all the variations of youth, manhood, and decay, the love of life never forsakes us; but, in every situation, and under every circumstance, teaches us to cherish and preserve our frame. Children rarely think of death, and never but with apprehension and dismay; and it is equally true, that, for the most part, the old regard it with a childish fear:

"The tree of deepest root is found
Least willing still to quit the ground."

I must own, that it has often been to me a matter of much surprize to witness men, grey, and bent with the weight of years, without a seeming comfort upon earth, and almost without a sense or faculty to enjoy one, clinging to life with all an infant's fondness. From this I have been convinced, that the Love of Life is an innate quality of the strongest and most enduring

power. It is inseparable from existence: and I am of opinion, that, when under the influence of the most perplexing and distressing circumstances, howsoever we may affect to despise our lives, we should resign them, were they to be demanded, with sorrow and reluctance.

I concur with Byron in the opinion, that

"The very suicide

Lets out impatiently the rushing breath,
Less from disgust of life, than dread of death."

In sickness also, and bodily calamity, when the thread of existence seems almost severed by the pangs of disease; when fever breathes its burning pestilence through every pore, and nature groans in the convulsions of pain; even then, when to be nothing would seem "a consummation devoutly to be wished," we still cling to existence, and pray, not for the oblivion of the grave, but for the renewal of health, and the prolongation of life.

And when, at length, indisposition loosens his debilitating grasp, and the sufferer recovers strength sufficient to quit his sickly couch and walk abroad, how sweet and refreshing does the meanest natural object appear!

"See the wretch, that long has tost

On the thorny bed of pain,

At length repair his vigour lost,

And breathe and walk again!"

The meanest flow'ret of the vale,

The simple note that swells the gale,

The common sun, the air, the skies,

To him are opening paradise."

It is evident that the love of life includes, in some measure, the idea of happiness; and the desire to attain it: for happiness is the essence of desire; and we consequently cling to those objects which can give us either immediate or promise us future pleasure. It is from the same principle of action that the sensualist continually cherishes and gratifies his appetites; and the moralist chastens and governs them; and practices self-denial. Both are equally influenced by the love of life; although the one is content with a calm and lasting enjoyment, and the other can be gratified only by the sensations of strong excitement.

Who are so desirous of pleasure or gratification as those who are the most easy in their circumstances, and the least afflicted by trouble and misfortune? It is then that we are most sensible of our existence; and of the pleasures derivable from it. We feel as though we were created

created only to be happy, and seek the abodes of pleasure as disposition or circumstance suggest. The ills we so lately endured are then forgotten, or remembered only to give a zest to present enjoyment! We are satisfied with ourselves, and at peace with others. Nature wears a livelier robe; the sun seems to laugh in his brightness, and the clouds are tinged with an imaginative lustre; the light of paradise seems to be opening through them, as they reflect to our excited senses the glow of love and the golden smile of joy.

It was this simple consciousness of existence, mingled with the delight derived from the observation and contemplation of nature, that caused the wisest of kings to exclaim, "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." And I think there is not a reflecting being in the world who hath not felt, though he may not have expressed the same.

That the love of life should beget the idea of immortality, is not in the least degree surprising. We naturally wish to continue whatever affords us pleasure; and from thence the opinion of immaterial existence has originated: for we are convinced by experience of the destruction of the body, and are consequently impelled to consider the mind as a separate and independent being. Whether the idea of a life hereafter be merely a visionary delusion of the wish—a recoiling from "the secret dread and inward horror of falling into nothing"—or whether it be an emanation of some innate principle, or intuitive consciousness of the human mind, I will not presume either to affirm or to discuss. My belief is in the latter opinion; and certain I am that such a belief is individually consolatory, and universally beneficial.

Milton, in his immortal poem, gives us the following advice from the lips of the angel Michael:

"Nor love thy life, nor hate: but what thou
lives to do—
Live well; how long or short, permit to
Heaven."

To live well, we must live virtuously: which is our interest as well as our duty, knowing that real and lasting happiness, which is our "being's end and aim," is incompatible with aught but virtue. Our very love of life should be in proportion only to our means of rendering benefit to others; which is indeed the truest means of gratification to ourselves. For what selfish pleasure is equal to the

exercise of charity and goodwill? Indeed, what luxury to that of doing good? The pompous tributes even of universal fame and flattery, are nothing in comparison with the silent applause of the heart.

St. Alban's, 23d Sept. 1824.

MANNERS, CONDITION, and CHARACTER, of WOMEN in SOUTH AMERICA.

AS there are three distinct tribes in South America, the usages, customs, and manners, as well as the features, of the women, must differ most materially. Perhaps there is more similarity in the mode of treatment adopted by the Spaniard, the African negro, and South American Indian, towards their women, than in any other part of their characteristics,—as the women are more properly slaves to them than companions. The Spaniard leaves all the drudgery of his house to his wife, while he lolls at ease in his hammock, snoring. The negro, if he may be suffered to remain idle, cares not what labour his wife is put to; and the Indian looks on woman as of a species inferior to him in every respect, and, if he chance to lose her, gives himself very little trouble to find her again, unless she has any of his children with her. Happier in this than either the Spaniard or the negro, he is not plagued by the demon of jealousy. As their treatment by the men must influence the conduct of women, some of the disgusting usages and customs among them may properly be placed to this account. The Spanish women, by nature graceful in person, and endearing in native disposition, regular in feature, and expressive in countenance, from contemptuous neglect, become slovenly, disregarding, and inanimate: so that there is, at present, very little affinity between the ladies of Old Spain and those in South America, either in person or manners. Perhaps their intercourse with negroes and people of colour may in some degree account for this. As the Spanish children are nursed by negresses, they necessarily imbibe some portion of their character. The first feeling of an Englishman, in coming in contact with the South American women, is disgust. Contrasted with the elegant neatness of his own fair countrywomen, he views the stiff, stately, transatlantic females, as beings almost of another order. A want of taste and fitness in their apparel, an awkward gait, owing, perhaps, to the constant use of slippers, the trailing waste of fold-

ing and plaited drapery behind, and the long scarfs which they wear over their heads, give them a very grotesque, and, at the same time, gloomy and fanatical appearance; while the neglect of ablution is but too visible on their hands and faces. The greasy aliments and oils, and quantities of garlick, used in their cookery, make their breath as little attractive as their appearance: so that, excepting their dark expressive eyes, and the melting plaintiveness of their voices, the Spanish women of America have very little one can admire. Their musical acquirements are mostly confined to the guitar.

There are some exceptions, however, to those general remarks, and in many parts of South America are to be seen very pretty women; especially in high latitudes, or cold regions. There are several towns on the Cordilleras, from Coro to Cumana, where beauty holds her empire. But a very fatal disease visits those high latitudes, called there the *godos*, or *goitres*, which disfigures many of them. Latitude, or climate, however, does not alone decide. The women of Caraccas are reputed handsome, while those of La Guayra are coarse, dark, and ordinary, although the distance is not more than two days' journey. In Merida the women are handsome; although those of Maracaibo are very ordinary, which is not more than four or five days' journey distant. In Valentia, again, they are ordinary; although, in its immediate vicinity, they are quite different. One moral feature, however, in general characterizes them, that is, generosity. As they are removed from the negro caste, they are more affable; as the characteristic ferocity of the negro is visible in every caste that approaches his dingy hue. The introduction of this unhappy class into South America, and perhaps into every region into which they have been transported, has entailed a seemingly uneradicable brand on the offspring of those, whose tyrannous injustice has sought to build the superstructure of rapacious opulence upon their enthralled and agonising labour.

It is equally perceptible in those tribes of Indians who have allowed the negro to intermarry with them. For instance, the *Laneros* are the fiercest, most intractable, and treacherous race on Terra Firma, and the negro women have scarcely an amiable trait in their character; while, on the contrary, the Indians of Bocca Montana, Carache,

and many other wandering tribes, are mild, docile, and tractable, and their women generous and obliging. Perhaps the best idea of the people may be had from naming the principal towns, with the leading features of their women. For instance, in Bogota, the women are ordinary, clumsy, and inclined to what we frenchify into the affected term, *en bonne point*; and are not over-nice in their amours. In Carthagena, they are somewhat better-looking, though not much more virtuous. In Santa Martha, very ordinary; in Baranquilla and Savanilla, the same; in Turbace, a little better; in Portobello, ugly, ill-natured, and savage; in Porto Cavellò, obliging, but ordinary; Cumana, the same, and mostly women of colour; in Rio de la Lacha, disgusting, but free from goitres; in Alveale, tolerably handsome and obliging; in Angostura, and along the Orinoco, very ordinary, inclined to black in general, with most of the peculiarities of that hue. In fact, along the sea-coast, the women are not comparable to the women of the interior in person or disposition; as the heat of low situations seems to have its influence over the disposition as well as the person.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS AND SUPERSTITIONS.
(Continued from No. 399, p. 22.)

The Daneman's Hope.

IN the year 1219, when King Waldemar fought with the heathen Liflanders, in order to force them to the Christian faith, Archbishop Andreas stood like Moses of old upon a high mountain, and prayed to Heaven, with extended arms, for the success of the Danish weapons. It is reported, that as long as he was able to hold his arms in the air, the Danes conquered, but whenever he let his arms sink, from old age and weakness, the heathens had the advantage. The priests, therefore, who were around him, supported his arms until the battle was over. Another wonderful circumstance occurred, for the Danish standard being lost in the heat of the action, there fell from Heaven a crimson banner, on which was painted a white cross, a sight which very much contributed to the success of the Christians. They preserved the banner for a long time, and called it "The Daneman's Hope," for it was their firm belief, that wherever they fought under it the victory would be theirs. On the spot where the above-mentioned

mentioned battle took place, the town of Wolmer was erected.

equal to Holger the Dane.

Every one who has read the chronicle of Holger the Dane, knows that he was given as a hostage by his father, King Goetterick, to the Emperor Charlemagne, whom he served in the war against the Saracens. He afterwards accompanied the Emperor to the land of India, where he ate of a fruit which made his body imperishable; so that although he died in France, he has since then appeared at different times. It is reported that whenever the Danish armies march against their foes, he is seen striding before them with his mighty shield, in order to lead them to victory and renown.

The Dragons in Syngbye Church-yard.

In former days two Dragons had their nest in Syngbye Church-yard. It once happened, during service time, that they had a furious battle with each other before the church door, and made such a noise, that a soldier rushed out with a drawn sword to drive them away, but the Dragons spitting their poison upon him, he almost immediately expired. The people who were in the church at the time, dared not go out of the door, because the largest of the Dragons had laid itself down before it; they therefore broke through the wall on the north side, where the church-door is at present.

One of the Dragons shortly afterwards died of the wounds it had received from its companion, but the other still infested the church-yard, to the great annoyance of all those who went near it; and it is said that once, when a christening took place in the church, the Dragon went in and devoured the child. The people in the neighbourhood at length bred up a bull-calf, and fed it with milk and wheaten bread, and when it was become so big and strong that they thought it would be a match for the Dragon, they led it into the church-yard. The combat instantly began, and ended by the reptile being slain; but the bull was so injured by its venom that he did not long survive.

In Syngbye church-yard is a stone, on which a savage bull is engraven: it is said that the animal lies buried beneath this stone. In the church, likewise, are many pictures and images which represent this story.

The Wierd Wanderer of Jutland.

A very long time ago, a man was seen in Jutland, who wore tattered clothes, rode upon a little horse, and whose

stirrups were formed of wood, after a clumsy fashion. When he was asked whence he came, and where he was going, he generally replied, "from Vendsyssel, over to Hymmersyssel, or about there." He made several prophecies, and said, concerning a rock at Mae, "thorns shall grow through the clefts of that rock, and among those thorns a magpie shall build her nest, bring up her young, and then fly away;" all which came to pass as he had said. He further prophesied, that when the magpie was flown away, there would come to Vendsyssel a hostile army, and that most part of the district would be laid waste; that the women would be animated with men's courage, and would fight the foes; but when he was asked what would then happen, he replied "the end will follow."

At Aalborg he prophesied something to the town-bailiff, which the latter did not approve of, and so caused him to be whipped. Then the man prophesied again, saying, "that as surely as his blood had flowed down his back, so surely should the bailiff's blood run down the kennel of Aalborg." And it happened as he had foretold; for once, when there was a riot in the place, the people killed the bailiff in the street.

Concerning the brook of Haseriis, which at that time did not run through Aalborg, he prophesied that the time would come when it should run through the midst of the town; which likewise came to pass. He went once to Volstrup, in the district of Slonum, and having, according to custom, passed the night in a barn, and tied his horse out before it, he rode the next morning to the Sessions Hall, and the judge asking him; "how shall it go with me?" he received for answer, "thou shalt die in a barn." And it did not turn out better, for the judge was reduced to poverty, and had no other shelter in his last moments. Once, when several boys mocked this same prophet, and one of them flung a barrel stave at him, he shook his head, and told the boy that a stave should cost him his life. Some time after this very boy fell down from an apple tree upon a paling of barrel staves, where he perished. This strange just man would only take sufficient alms to support him for the day, and thus he wandered from place to place.

Swend Felling.

Swend Felling was a renowned hero born in Hadsherred. He served for a long time at the castle of Aakier. As

the roads at that period were infested with trols, elves, and fiendish creatures, who were at war with all Christian people, he was employed as letter-carrier, on account of his great courage. Once as he was passing over the heath of Halmi, an elf came to him from out of Jels-hill, and entreated Swend to assist him in a battle which he was about to fight with the still-trold of Borrumessai. Swend Felling readily agreed, and at the same time, boasted that he was sufficiently strong and powerful to do any thing; whereupon the elf flung at his feet a weighty iron bar, and told him to try his strength upon that; but he could not lift it, although he exerted himself to the utmost. The elf then held out to him a drinking-horn, and told him to drink; and when Swend had drank a little, he was able to lift the bar, and when he had drank some more, it became still lighter to him; but when he had emptied the horn, he wielded the bar like a switch between his fingers, and shewed the elf that he had now the strength of twelve men. The elf then bade him proceed along the road, and when he met a black and a red bull fighting, he must belabour the black bull with all his might, and drive it away from the red one. Swend Felling did as he was commanded; and when he had put the black bull to flight, he discovered that it was the trold from Borrumeshoi, and that the red one was the Jel's-hill elf, who, to reward him for his assistance, allowed him, thenceforward, to retain the strength of twelve men; but told him, that if ever he discovered to any person how he came by it, he should instantly, as a punishment, be afflicted with the appetite of twelve men.

From that time the whole land rung with the fame of Swend Felling's strength, which he displayed in various instances. We are informed, that once, being angry with the ploughman, he flung him so high into the air, that he fell upon the house-roof. The Lord of Aakier hearing of this feat, called Swend Felling before him, and inquired how he became possessed of such supernatural strength. But Swend, who remembered the words of the elf, refused to inform his master, until the latter had sworn that he would always provide him with as much food as he wanted. He then discovered the secret; and from that moment, according to the elf's prediction, he ate and drank sufficient for twelve men. They still preserve at

Aakier a large tub out of which he used to eat, and they call it Swend Felling's porridge-tub. There is likewise an immense battle-axe, with which he could fell the stoutest oak at a blow. Before the castle is an aged linden, with a ring in it, to which he bound his horse.

Some historians give an entirely different account of Swend Felling, and say that he was descended from the giants of Johnheim. By the town of Sheenstrup is a hill called Slaybiorg, where he was accustomed to sit while he washed his feet and hands in the sea, which is about half a furlong distant. At Holm, the country-people cooked his food, and brought it him in large brewing coppers. After his death, he was burned at Dalhøi, between Løms and Holmstrup.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE witling may ridicule, and the unfeeling contemn, the efforts made by Mr. Martin to restrain those wanton acts of barbarity towards the brute creation, which are the opprobrium of the British metropolis.

Whether penal statutes have a tendency to diminish crime, is a question regarding which much diversity of opinion prevails; be that however as it may, every attempt to lessen or expose the horrid enormities alluded to, deserves the approbation of every friend of benevolence. But I fear, unless those sinks of vice and cruelty—those licensed dens for baiting animals, be abolished by the strong arm of the law, and the influential ranks of society, the wealthy and the titled, cease to countenance by their presence scenes at which humanity shudders, individual exertion must prove of little avail in lessening the evil complained of.

I was led into these reflections by witnessing a few days ago, in Clarendon Square, an atrocious instance of cruelty to a poodle dog; the poor animal had evidently lost its master, and while I stood admiring the sagacity with which the faithful creature was running to and fro, endeavouring to scent out his footsteps, the cry of a mad dog arose, when instantly a group of people, consisting of butchers' boys, bricklayers' labourers, paviors, and the whole idle population of the neighbourhood, collected together, hooting and pelting it with any missiles that lay in their way. The terrified dog leaped into the area of a house to avoid

his

his persecutors, but the door being closed against him, the mob collected round, and bringing water from the pump, dashed it over the railing. By a desperate effort, the poor deluged animal cleared the wall, and rushing through the crowd, once more sought refuge in the area of a house in the Polygon, inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Webster. This gentleman and his family, however, being from home, the crowd met with no molestation in consummating their brutal work, which they accomplished by literally stoning the animal to death.

I endeavoured to intercede with one of the most active among them, but was answered by a torrent of low *slang*, indicative of a kind of savage exultation in the work of cruelty going forward; and which convinced me that female interference was wholly unavailing.

I add with regret, that a gentleman, apparently an officer in the British service, who inhabits an adjoining house in the Polygon, viewed the scene from his window with the most complete *sang froid*.

I am no pretender to over-refined or sickly sentiment, yet I confess the groans of the poor animal rung in my ears long after I retreated from the scene of brutality.

The cry of Hydrophobia seems to me a watch-word to sanction the most cruel and indiscriminate persecution of the canine race: for canine madness is acknowledged, by competent judges, to be a disease of much more rare occurrence than is generally imagined; but should even popular terror demand a sacrifice of a suspicious or stray animal, surely humanity requires that they should be shot by some persons authorized for that purpose, and not that an indiscriminate license be allowed to the idle and disorderly, to raise the hue and cry against every dog they meet.

The hope that the above detail may meet the eye of some one able and competent to discountenance similar acts of cruelty, has induced me to solicit a place for it in your widely disseminated journal.

I remain, Sir,

A FRIEND TO THE BRUTE CREATION.
London, 10th Sept. 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

I HAVE heard and read, that a competent knowledge of our glorious and excellent constitution may be formed; by consulting Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and what is called the

Act of Settlement. This I have done, but, I must confess, not with all the satisfaction that I had anticipated. The first of those documents appears better calculated to shew the darkness, injustice, and slavery of the age in which it was written, than to enlighten the present. The two latter contain some interesting matter, but worded in so vague and undefined a manner, that they may be looked upon rather as an outline, or parts of a foundation, on which a constitution might be built, than a constitution in themselves. Some of the best things contained in those far-famed documents seem either to be repealed, or, at least, not to be acted upon in the present day. I shall at present only mention one instance. The Bill of Rights says expressly, that excessive fines ought not to be imposed, nor excessive bail required, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. But how are we to explain the word *excessive*, so as to put the provision out of the reach and misapplication of caprice or party-spirit? And will any one pretend that excessive fines have not been, and are not imposed, contrary to the intent and meaning of the bill? If the word means any thing, it must mean, that no person shall, in any case, be fined beyond his means; or rather, that the fine shall, at least, be less than all that he is worth. Would it not, then, have been better to have expressed the meaning in some such definite terms? Vague and general terms in laws are snares, not protections, for the people: because, while *they* will naturally interpret them favourably, and according to common sense; judges, if corrupt, time-serving, or prejudiced, may and will interpret them according to the views and passions of the party who hold the powers of government. Magna Charta says distinctly, that "every freeman shall be fined according to his fault; that no fine shall be levied on him to his utter ruin; even a villain or rustic shall not by any fine be bereaved of his carts, ploughs, and instruments of husbandry."* If this boasted charter be still in force, how are we to account for the vindictive, excessive, and absolutely crushing fines, to several of which it would not be difficult to refer: fines which it was notorious the parties never could

* Surely this sentence alone, if it contained nothing else, ought to have secured to this famous instrument somewhat more respect than our correspondent seems disposed to treat it with.—Ed.

could have it in their power to pay, and which, consequently, involved them in utter ruin, and doomed them to imprisonment for life,—contrary to Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; and, I may add, to justice and common sense. But, Sir, is there any redress for these violations of, what we call, our constitution? If not, do Magna Charta and the other written documents, about which we are frequently so eloquent, give us practically any constitution at all? B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CLUE to the FUTURE DISCOVERY of JUNIUS.

THE singular good fortune of this newspaper writer, who, with a solitary volume of letters, has earned an imperishable reputation, whilst such a voluminous list of the learned and really useful class have written only to be forgotten, is a signal proof of the resistless power of eloquence over the human mind, and of the enchantment of a naturally elegant and polished diction. The successful concealment of Junius, who he was, for is must be now out of question, has been a subject to draw out, and enthusiastically engage, as many grey goose quills as any of those connected with the deepest human interest. Indeed, his concealment during the several years he was writing, and raising such an insatiable curiosity in the public, is an example of unshaken firmness of mind, caution, and favouring fortune, little short of miraculous. He was, however, at length identified by a few; indeed, how could a man of such exquisite qualifications, natural and acquired, and of talents of such a peculiar order, elude the keen researches of a court so vitally interested in his discovery, and remain utterly and for ever unknown? His letters suddenly ceased,* to the astonishment and deep regret of his fascinated fellow citizens; and to my intensely felt disappointment, of which I have, even at this distance of time, a vivid recollection.

It soon came abroad that, not mortality, but a cause next in degree of efficiency, had deprived the English people of the services of Junius. He had been discovered, it was universally believed, and such overtures made to

him, as his virtue could not forego. Both parties probably, for obvious reasons, concurred that the most inviolable secrecy should form the leading article of the treaty; and this has been observed with a fidelity almost unexampled. We have in this treaty an illustrious example of the placability of royal resentment, however powerfully excited, to intimidation and dearer interests. The court followed, as might be expected, the royal course, and all the asperities raised by the name of Junius, seemed to be smoothed down to the most forbearing and philosophic state of acquiescence.

But even exclusive of the fact of a treaty, it seems the barest of all bare possibilities that, the Lords North, Shelburne, and Germaine, the Duke of Grafton, and many others who will be readily understood, could possibly remain unacquainted with the person and station of the author of Junius. Another, the most potent of all improbabilities, is, that all the relative documents should be destroyed, and that the men themselves should remain with sealed lips, even to every friend and connection. Is it possible that the late Duke of Grafton, who declared publicly he knew who Junius was, and entertained an utter contempt for the man, should suffer such a secret to die with him? What adequate motive could he possibly have for its concealment? It appears thus a legitimate *sequitur*, that the means yet remain for unraveling the mystery.

But as to the various persons to whom the composition of these precious letters has been ascribed, the very mode in which the pretended discoverers have treated the subject, is a clear indication that they merely meditated a successful guess.

Parson Horne, certainly one of the best informed men of his political day, could do no more than guess at the person of his antagonist.* Is this, at last

* Notwithstanding which, we consider the assumed fact of the discovery, and consequently all that is built upon it, as very apocryphal.—ED.

* We are sorry to find our correspondent applying to the late John Horne Tooke, the sneering appellation of Parson Horne. Though not quite the divinity which some of his admirers would make of him, Horne Tooke was one of the intellectual giants of his day; and, among the higher and better informed of adverse politicians, those who affected to sneer, feared and respected, even while they scoffed; and, if they analyzed their own sensations, would have found more of envy than of scorn in the motives of

last, destined to prove an iron-mask secret? and is the real person to escape unknown in the crowd of those who are retiring from the world?

From the peculiar style and spirit of the letters, the impression on my mind is, that Junius was an Irishman. At the same time, the mature knowledge of man and of the world displayed in every page, and their didactic cast, are clear indications that their author must have passed the middle age. The evidence is equally clear of his proficiency in legal knowledge, and familiarity with the conduct of both military and civil official affairs; and that a connexion with the higher political classes, afforded him early intelligence of court intrigues and manœuvres. The style of Junius, his commanding eloquence, terseness of expression, the beautiful harmony and singular cadence of his sentences, seemed likely to work a revolution in the tone of English composition. The announcement of his celebrated letter to the King, for a certain day in November 1769, set all our politicians and literary aspirants mad. The coffee-rooms were actually besieged on the important day, and the waiters bribed for the earliest perusal of the Public Advertiser! That pompous sentence,—“The name of Stuart, of itself, is only contemptible:

of their affected derision. With respect to his knowledge of the author of Junius: though we have heard some persons say that he was used to declare, “he knew who Junius was,” we are much disposed to doubt of his ever having made such an assertion; and we believe we may venture to affirm that he never named any person as the author of the letters so signed:—we know, that, he would frequently declare, with an air of confident authority, not only that none of the persons named by pretended discoverers was the real author, but that it most assuredly *never would be known who was*. He professed also to hold it as an article of political conscience, binding upon every man of honour, who might happen, from any confidential circumstance, to be in possession of any secret of such description, to take care that no document should be left behind him, by means of which it could transpire. Into the refinement or the validity of the political casuistry of this maxim, we do not enter; nor do we think it requisite to inquire how far he might or might not mean thereby to insinuate, that he was himself in possession of the secret, or “that he could an’ if he would,” &c.; but we have good reason to believe, that this is the sum of all that the author of the *Diversions of Purley* ever declared upon the subject.—

EDMR.

armed with the sovereign authority, their principles are formidable,”—has made a thousand literary coxcombs. All, however qualified, must now imitate the style of Junius: and the “mistaken notion” supervened, that the proper *Junian* style must consist entirely of short sentences. Hence, from inferior pens, those hopping, inharmonious, disjointed sentences, by which the sense was broken into so many distinct fragments, that the mind of the reader could with difficulty collect and unite them into an intelligible whole. The truth, however, is, that Junius made the best possible use of his short sentences, intermixing them most judiciously with the long. *Junius* should have been the translator of Tacitus: not Gordon, who burlesqued his style; nor Murphy, who merely transfused his sense; but let the spirit evaporate.

In the newspaper contention between the two political rivals, Horne seems to have had, substantially, the best of the argument; but Junius, as might be expected, bore away the palm of public applause. Not that Horne was a polemic of inferior literary attainment; but that he wished to make a nearer approach to political truth and real utility than accorded with the conceptions of the vulgar mass, high or low,—always superficial, or always hypocritical. The politics of Junius graduated exactly with the reigning fashion. He was an excellent second to Lord Chatham, that “prince (as he has been styled by a certain professor) of all political bugbears, that *pit* into which all England fell.” Whatever may have been the original motives of Junius, his tactics consisted merely of political badgering, and in ringing the changes on the British constitution; and the technicalities and peculiarities of its legal code. The simple and invariable object,—a removal of one set of ministers, to make way for another. From his writings, much of the principles of morals may be learned, little of the principles of politics. The latter were in those days seen through a dusky medium in England, with all her mighty boast of enlightened liberty. They were then secretly brewing in France and in America, awaiting the development of the American and French Revolutions. In this profound study, the illiterate Paine, on his shop-board, had made a greater progress than the academic Junius. Junius was not deemed a fluent writer. He professes to adopt an ornamented style,

style, and the *labor limæ* is visible in his every sentence.

It is pleasant, at this time of day, to con over the boast of Wilkes, that it had taken him but a year and half to write down one ministry, and that even less time would suffice him to despatch their successors! Alas! *tempora mutantur, politici etiam mutantur in illis*. How many Wilkeses and Junii, allowing that we possess any such, and how long a time, would be required to write down our present ministers! The first copy I ever possessed of the letters of Junius was published in 1772. It lately fell into my hands, in looking over a parcel of old books. I had made, I perceive, marginal notes in it, one of which I request permission to transcribe. In the celebrated and cauterizing letter to Lord Mansfield, dated November 14, 1770, Junius remarks, "Even in matters of private property, we see the same bias and inclination to depart from the decisions of your predecessors, which you certainly ought to receive as evidence of the common law." On this passage I have noted, at what period I know not, as follows, "This is certainly most questionable doctrine, leading to a slavish dependence of mind in a judge, and perpetuating all the prejudices and errors of antiquity. Besides, is not the judgment of a successor of equal value with that of his predecessor?" Our *juris positi* will not, I apprehend, hold in much estimation my legal crudities.

COESTANEUS.

P.S.—I last year conversed with a widow gentlewoman, with whom, in 1770, a private secretary of Mr. Burke boarded and lodged. It was in Hatton-garden. This gentleman, according to the widow's account, was in the constant habit of carrying vast quantities of MSS. to his principal, who, he insisted, among his intimates, was the writer of the Letters of Junius.

[We do not think our correspondent has done much towards furnishing the promised clue. Nor would his reference to his present Majesty, to Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Grafton, the present Lord Mansfield, &c., in one of the passages, which, for the sake of brevity, we have omitted, in our opinion, stand in much stead in this respect. But his observations are valuable, in more points of view than one; and, with apology for the liberty of necessary curtailments, we give them thankful and ready insertion.—

Ed.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Aikin, the original Editor I believe of the M. M. we are informed in his biography, served his apprenticeship in an apothecary's shop at Uppingham, in the county of Rutland; and it is not a little surprising, that that same shop should have been the prolific hive from whence have issued, in regular succession, no fewer than six distinguished characters. The first of these was William Fordyce, who, shortly after his arrival in England, settled at Uppingham. After a short residence there, he emigrated to London, where he commenced physician, and was afterwards knighted. But before his evacuation of his post at Uppingham, he shewed himself a prudent tactician, by establishing a brother securely in his place. This brother soon followed the example of resigning his situation at Uppingham to a younger brother, and proceeding to the metropolis, where he also commenced physician with tolerable success. The other brother followed in the same track, and with the like successful termination. To him succeeded another aspirant, more remarkable than them all; who, as soon as he had accumulated a sum which he thought sufficient for his medical *début* in the metropolis, set off, with his diploma in his pocket; but on his arrival in town, either through failure of his finances, or some other cause, he changed his ground, and engaged himself as clerk in a banking-house, or in the counting-house of a merchant: this was no less a personage than Fordyce the banker. But to return to the shop at Uppingham. Fordyce the last having no brother to succeed him, the shop was transferred to a relation, Maxwel Garthshore, who held it I believe some years, but afterwards emigrated to London, where he had considerable business as a physician and accoucheur; with him Aikin served his apprenticeship, and I have reason to think that, for a short time at least, he occupied the shop. It is worthy of remark, that there are few families in which so many individuals, living at the same time, have been distinguished by their talents and acquirements, as the two families of Fordyce and Aikin. Besides the brothers mentioned above, there was the author of "Sermons to Young Women," a writer of considerable eminence in his day; and also a sixth brother, who was lost early in life,

on

on the coast of Holland. He was a young man of the greatest promise, having acquired much celebrity by his "System of moral Philosophy," and other writings. Of the Aikins it is unnecessary to speak, their merits and literary reputation are universally known.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS of the CONDUCT and DEFEAT of GENERAL MORILLO at MARGARITA.

CRUELTY seems to be the principal feature that marked the career of the Spanish generals from Penario down to the arch traitor Morillo, whose atrocious conduct and perfidious policy to the poor inhabitants of Margarita merits universal execration, although it is but partially known in Europe. Having landed at Pompatai, on the island of Margarita, he got possession of the fortresses, at the head of seven thousand men. Perhaps there are few places better fortified by nature and art. It forms an amphitheatre around a safe and commodious harbour. On the eastern side is an eighteen-gun battery; in front, a twenty-four-gun battery; on the west, a six-gun battery; and on the pinnacle of a lofty hill, commanding the harbour and every approach to the town, is an eighteen-gun battery with heavy ordnance. A person might well suppose, that a force consisting of seven thousand picked troops, with such resources, were not to be conquered by a population of twenty thousand half-naked savages; but love of liberty, and hatred of the persecutions of an implacable enemy produce emanations of genius and exertion, where all advantages of culture and information seem to be denied. Morillo began his career of bloodshed, by summoning the better sort of creole inhabitants to Pompatai. Some appeared to the summons, and were made prisoners and put to death, without form of trial. On the inhabitants of this little island he levied contributions of ten thousand rations each day, until every ox on the island but three was slaughtered, and every sheep but ten, which the inhabitants petitioned might be spared to propagate the species; but they received a sarcastic reply, that as he meant to put them to death as rebels, they would not want food. This menace was accompanied by a detachment of four thousand men to the city of Alvala, or La Ciudad, by which name it is better known, who

pillaged and burnt the little paradise, of about eight hundred houses, uniformly built round a neat square, in the midst of the island. On each side of it were meandering rivers, encircling savannahs, and fertile plantations. It was the see, or residence of a bishop, who lost his life there. After plundering and demolishing the city, and putting such of the inhabitants as they could overtake to the sword, they rioted and feasted in sight of the ruins of their vandalism for ten days; after which they marched to Port le Mar, which they also demolished, and the little towns of Tonseca, Clepasso, and Parawatchee. The half-naked inhabitants, driven to despair by these cruelties, herded together in the impenetrable mountains on the northern district of the island; and began offensive operations by lying in wait for the Spaniards, and reducing their numbers; every bush concealing an enraged enemy (man, woman, or boy) to the vandal Spaniard. The Creoles now secured the only pass on the island, by which Nortey, Juan, Greego, and St. John could be attacked (on the top of a high hill on the mountain path,) by the incredible labour of digging a chasm across the road, so as to prevent the enemy crossing. Men, women, and boys, working incessantly, cut through a granite rock in the space of seven days and nights, while the indolent Spaniards were carousing and feasting. Morillo now marched to attack Nortey, but found, to his inexpressible surprise, that the Creoles had encompassed the hill, and were determined to dispute the pass; which he, however, seemed determined to carry, cost what it would. With this view he commenced the attack by a heavy fire of musquetry, and drove the Creoles behind their entrenchments, following close after them, but was repulsed in a manner quite as unexpected as novel; stones of an incredible weight being hurled and rolled down the declivity with such velocity, as to tear up the slope, and crush and bear every thing before them in a mass of frightful destruction. In this one attack he lost four hundred of his choicest troops, together with arms and ammunition. He renewed it next morning, with as little success. Finding his efforts vain and the pass impracticable, he returned to Pompatai, with the loss of seven hundred of his men; harassed, as he marched along, by a victorious enemy, close couched in the thicket, and quite invisible to his men. Morillo now find-

ing that his cruelty and imprudence had spirited up and embodied an invincible enemy, had recourse to stratagems and negociations, with as little success: his perfidy and cruelty being fresh in their memories. His impolicy in burning the city was also evident, as the inhabitants had now nothing to lose but their lives, which he had rendered valueless, except for revenge. Bribes, threats, menaces, had no effect. After four months inactivity, sickness, want of provisions, and perpetual watching, the yellow or epidemic fever raging also among his ranks, with unabated virulence, during the rainy months, and carrying off from fifteen to twenty men a day, he determined to cut a passage on the southern side of the island, about eighteen English miles in length. He began, and continued this herculean task for the space of ten days, incessantly labouring day and night, until he found himself at the foot of a high mountain between Parawatchee and Juan Grugo, at the head of four thousand men, attacked on every side by an infuriated mob, that kept galling the workmen. This rabble forced Morillo, in the morning, seemed to despise, and ordered the pioneers to continue working at the road; but finding the action getting hotter towards noon, he had to muster every soldier to oppose them, which he effected with the loss of about two hundred, being nearly equal on both sides. The poor Creole natives had no arms nor ammunition, but what they took from their enemies, amounting to about seven hundred muskets; and having little discipline, but what they learned, a few months before, from a few French refugees, then in the island, belonging to the dismembered army of Napoleon: the use of a firelock being unknown, and prohibited to them by the Spanish laws. General Morillo had to contend with savages half naked; but savages enthusiastic, vindictive, and brave; for on the following afternoon they assembled to the number of seven thousand, including women and boys, and began a fierce attack, which lasted until midnight, when the Spaniards began to give way. The women mingled in the affray, with long knives, and such weapons as they could find. A French officer (General Pino's brother) gives the following account of that midnight of horrors:—"Apollyon, the prince of devils, could hardly imagine any thing more horrible than this night's engagement presented to the affrighted spectator: a dark dismal night, the fright-

ful savage yells of the assailants; the shrieks of the wounded, and groans of the dying, joined to the tumble of such of the Spaniards as fell into their hands, and were hurried to the brink of a frightful precipice, called the Valley of Skulls and Bones, and thence precipitated into this frightful gulf, within about fifteen yards of the scene of action!" This lasted until four the next morning, when Morillo rallied his men, and formed about two miles from the scene of action, leaving the victorious Creoles in quiet possession of the valley. As neither party seemed disposed to renew the attack, he thought it prudent to decamp about twelve in the forenoon, leaving about six hundred of his unfortunate companions behind to perpetuate his disgrace, and whose bleached bones are piled up, as a melancholy trophy to the victors. He was now pursued to the very walls of the fortresses, by the victorious foe he so lately despised. He now, but too late, thought proper to abandon a spot, where the hand of God and man seemed combined to punish his perfidy; carrying with him less than three thousand half-famished soldiers, the remnant of seven thousand chosen men who accompanied him from Old Spain; and leaving the fortresses and guns to the victorious Creoles. They, very prudently, spiked and destroyed the guns, demolished the fortifications, and determined to run the chance of a protracted warfare, in preference to confining themselves to the town. Morillo embarked for the Spanish Main; on which stage he acted his tragical part, unequalled by any barbarian of ancient or modern history.

Description of the Island of Margarita.

Margarita is a beautiful fertile island, clothed in eternal verdure, and presents to the eye of the approaching beholder a second Eden; but is very partially cultivated, owing to the events of the late struggles for liberty, and, hitherto, the insecurity of property, added to the indolence habitual to the natives, who are more addicted to feasting, dancing, carousals, and music, than to habits of industry: as eight or ten days' labour will suffice to produce the year's necessities.

Society and Manners.—The people, like the Old Spaniards, are frugal, temperate, and abstemious; addicted to card-playing and cock-fighting. As the greater part are mulattoes or people of colour, their religion may be said to be a commixture of Romish and heathenish mummary,

mummery, derived from the different castes that gave them birth. The most remarkable features in the character of these people are bravery and generosity, to which I may add pride, vanity, and superstition. The whiter cavaleros affect to treat their blacker brethren with arrogant superiority. These are also determined not to be behind hand in retaliating on their less sable companions.

Towns.—La Ciudad, or the City of Alveala, the capital, is rapidly rebuilding, and is the residence of the governor and bishop, also of the principal inhabitants; possessing wood, water, and every other conveniency to build. The only river on the island runs through it; although it is asserted by geographers, that there are other rivers, but they are only stagnant pools.

Soil and Climate.—The soil is incredibly fertile, and well adapted to the growth of all tropical plants, perhaps superior to any of the West-India islands; but the little trade here does not stimulate the natives, being principally carried on, *via* St. Thomas's, by the Northern Yankees; as Great Britain, by a strange oversight, is paying very little attention to cultivating a good understanding with the New Western hemisphere.

Commerce.—Sugar, coffee, rum, and all other West-India products, may be had at Juan Griego, on more reasonable terms than in any of our British West-India colonies, in return for our manufactures, &c.

The present population is estimated at twenty thousand, being an increase of eight thousand since the year 1815. The militia of the island amounts to eight thousand, capable of carrying arms, every male being enrolled, from sixteen to sixty. As riflemen, or sharpshooters, they excel; and are well adapted to defend their own country. Their fidelity to the cause of independence and freedom is as proverbial as their implacable hatred to the Spaniards, all over the Spanish Main, where they fought.

The climate of Margarita is unhealthy, and ill adapted to Europeans; owing, perhaps, to the exhalations and vapours arising from the low, fenny parts of the island, and the prickly pear and brambles by which it is overrun. From its fertility, medical men have given it as their opinion, that better cultivation would produce valuable and salutary crops.

For the Monthly Magazine.
Comparative View of French and English Agriculture: principally suggested by the perusal of an Article in the REVUE ENCYCLOPEDIQUE (No. 69), on the "Annales Agricoles, par M. Dombasle."

IT must excite the surprise of those who reside any length of time in France, to witness the imperfect state of agriculture in that country, and the rude methods by which the necessary labour of cultivation is performed, when compared with the agricultural operations of the best farming districts of England. Various causes might be assigned as having contributed to the defective system of agriculture in France. 1st, The operation of the feudal system previous to the Revolution, by which the occupying farmer was placed in a station very little removed from that of a serf to the soil. 2d, The severe exactions of the clergy. 3dly, The numerous holidays according to the Romish calendar, so productive of idle habits among the peasantry. And, 4thly, The state of abject ignorance in which the lower classes are kept, by the policy of the Roman Catholic dispensation.

It would require more space, Mr. Editor, than your miscellaneous columns could afford, to examine the operation of each of these impediments to agricultural improvement. I shall therefore dismiss the three former causes in a few words; considering the latter view of the question as one of the greatest importance in the present state of France.

The French Revolution must be admitted as having produced, among its many horrors, a considerable amelioration in the condition of the inferior classes.

With the abolition of the tythe system, also succeeded (to a certain extent) the abolition of the Romish holidays, or rather the *necessity* for observing such days, by devoting them to idleness, according to the discipline of the Romish church.

But although, in addition to these advantages, the sale of the national domains had the effect of creating a numerous, and perhaps a valuable, class of landholders; yet the abolition of the primogeniture law in France, though a very specious measure in the first instance, is now beginning to operate most seriously on the state of society in France; the infinite subdivision of property produced by this system, rendering the smaller classes of land-owners even too poor to cultivate their own lands.

But the greatest impediment to all improvement, whether in agriculture or any of the other useful arts, is the lamentable state of ignorance in which the inferior classes of society are kept, by the discipline of the Romish hierarchy.

The prohibition of all education, except such as shall emanate from its own pastors, has had the effect of keeping the peasantry in a state of ignorance approaching to barbarism. France abounds with able writers and compilers of treatises in almost every branch of science and art; but it is of little avail for the French savans to propose theories and publish learned dissertations, if they be not applicable or intelligible to the great mass of the community. That this is the fact, with regard to many of the mechanical and operative arts, in France, is perfectly well known. But probably in no other department does it prevail to so great an extent as in that of Agriculture. It is not, however, the want of industry or of proper implements, so much as the obstinate adherence to old systems, which makes the French farmer so much inferior to the English, in rendering a given portion of land available to the greatest possible extent. The ordinary French farmer is too ignorant to be aware of the importance of what an English farmer considers only as the first rudiments of his art,—the alternate course of crops. But as the writer of the article in the *Revue* is the best authority that can be adduced on this subject, I shall here beg leave to quote a few of his remarks.

By way of recommending an improved system of cultivation to his countrymen, he observes,

"That the system of alternate cultivation has now been adopted nearly forty years in the major portion of Great Britain. It has also extended to several parts of Germany; and, that its adoption has been invariably followed by a great increase of the population, and of national riches."... "That instead of producing bread only, according to the old system, year after year, with a diminishing product in all cases, after the first breaking up of the land, the new mode of culture yields a variety of products, more agreeable, more substantial, and in greater abundance."

Speaking of England, he farther observes,

"That many enlightened men are apprehensive of a superabundant produce! The opulence of the agriculturists; the easy circumstances of their agents; and the general

amelioration of the condition of the lower class of society*, in England, evidently prove the great advantages of the improved mode of agriculture. *Why then should we be the last to profit by it?* Is it not astonishing, whilst the English, who obtained, in the first instance, the mode of alternate cultivation from Flanders (one of our own provinces), and who have followed it with such decided advantages for the last forty years, that this mode of cultivation should be nearly forgotten among us, and scarcely ever adopted even in Flanders, its birth-place!"

The writer then proceeds to give the following reasons why there is so much difference in the adoption of improved methods of cultivation by the two nations:—

"The Flemish farmer (labourer) is the best working farmer in Europe: but he is scarcely ever able to read or write. All his knowledge has been derived from his forefathers, from whose methods of working, he never ventures to deviate. Place him in a new situation, or on a different kind of soil, where the maxims he has acquired are inapplicable, and he becomes quite embarrassed, and incapable of proceeding. The English cultivators, being better educated, do not confine themselves to a servile imitation. The facts presented to them by the Flemish methods, they have educated into a regular system. They have, in short, formed a complete Theory of the art, and, at the same time, put it in practice; while their numerous publications have contributed to disseminate its advantages among all classes of society who are capable of reading."

The writer then states some of the advantages to be derived from what he calls the *new system* of culture, and again takes occasion to state that the principal cause which has hitherto operated to retard the progress of agricultural improvements, "and which still exists," is, that "education has made such very little progress among the class of cultivators." But that "many reasons exist to render the present period very favourable to the advancement of agriculture in France."

These extracts would alone suffice to shew the accuracy of the previous remark, as to the primary cause of the low state of agriculture in France,—the absence of all kinds of education among the peasantry. But as the preceding remarks formed part of a review of the "*Annals of Agriculture*," recently published by *M. Dombasle*, which work refers

* We should be glad to see this improvement in the condition of the lower class of agriculturists.—Ed.

refers chiefly to his own practice on a farm at Roville near Nancy, undertaken for the laudable purpose of shewing the most improved methods of cultivation to his countrymen: it may not be amiss to give a short outline of his plan.

Some of the inhabitants of Roville (being fully aware of the superior state of agriculture in England), about two years since, formed a joint-stock company, for the patriotic purpose of establishing a kind of pattern or model farm (*ferme exemplaire*). The capital, subscribed for this purpose, was, what would be considered small by an English farmer, only 45,000 fr. (about £2,000), divided into ninety shares. A long lease was granted by a liberal land-proprietor, at a fair average rent, and the land put under the superintendence of M. Dombasle.

The situation, in which this gentleman stands, is that of a farmer who borrows all the capital that may be requisite; for which he pays 5 per cent. interest. It will no doubt excite the envy of all those, who are disposed to view an enterprize of the kind as an interested speculation; but it will at least solve the question, still undetermined by most persons, whether, under a good system of management, in all its details, agriculture is capable of repaying the interest of the capital which it employs, and at the same time afford a tolerable profit to the cultivator. To determine this important problem, M. Dombasle (who is a man of fortune, talent, and also a member of the Academy) has agreed to devote the remainder of his life. It is his intention to publish an annual detailed report of his "model farm," comprehending the practice and theory of the art combined.

Although this philanthropic scheme of Mr. D. is highly praiseworthy, and calculated, to have a beneficial result, to a certain extent, it is quite obvious to every one, who has witnessed the almost uniform obstinacy and disinclination of the ordinary labourer to adopt any new mode of practice, that its effects can be but very limited, unless education were at the same time extended to the peasantry. If M. Dombasle could prevail on the French clergy and government to sanction the dissemination of instruction throughout the population of France, as it is, at present, in Great Britain, another generation would render their peasantry many grades higher, not only in agriculture, but in all the other useful arts.

The fertility of the soil in France is, in the aggregate, much superior to that of

England. And if a proper system were adopted, by the use of better agricultural implements, and the rotation of crops, according to the English plan, France might increase the produce of her soil from twenty to fifty per cent. in value. But the extreme ignorance of the French peasant, and the apathy of the greater portion of the land-owners, renders them equally insensible to the advantages which might be derived from a superior mode of cultivation. The English, and, more especially, the Scottish farmer, however humble in circumstances, knows something of the *principles* on which the science of agriculture depends; but the French farmer, owing to the total want of education, is utterly unconscious both of the principles and the practice of agriculture, excepting such modes of operation, as have been handed down from generation to generation, by his forefathers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SR :

AT an early period of life, I spent some time at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire. This, with other associations of having relations resident there, has rendered the late calamitous account in the public papers of the recent damage done to the town and cob by the late tempests quite interesting to me.

Large sums of the public money have been, from time to time, liberally granted by Parliament, to render the harbour secure and commodious. I have viewed the erections for this purpose with some curiosity; and although it was the general opinion that the cob would have been capable of resisting the utmost force of the sea, I always thought that it would not prove adequate to its intended purpose. As this opinion has proved to be too well founded, I will venture to give an idea to the next engineer that may be employed; and should he not think it applicable in this particular situation, probably it may prove of some use at some other place. Experience has repeatedly proved, that solid, well connected, massy walls are quite inadequate to resist the force of a tempestuous sea: I therefore propose the erection of skeleton towers or cones, constructed of cast-iron ribs, connected together by circular pieces of the same material, having their stone foundations upon a common level with the beach. Large masses of stone may be placed in the interstices round the foundation, by way of additional security.

A suc-

A succession of skeleton towers may be placed at proper distances, which may be braced together so as to form a quay on their tops, where it may be thought requisite or convenient. I propose a sufficient number of these towers to be placed in advance of such solid masonry as may be thought indispensable to the safety of the shipping. These towers, by permitting the sea to pass in some degree through them, would not be so liable to be overthrown by its force as a solid wall, yet would, I imagine, break the mass of water, so as to render its fury harmless.—Your's, &c.

THOMAS HOWELL.

Clare Street, Bristol, 6th Dec. 1824.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

IN requesting you to give publicity to this letter, I flatter myself that common humanity will, as on similar occasions, insure your assent, as it induces me to invite attention to a subject which I hope will interest your readers in general; those, especially, who are connected with the navigation of the German Ocean.

Having no immediate concern myself in either foreign or coasting trade, some apology might be necessary, were it not that the disastrous consequences of the late turbulent weather must have excited emotions of pity in all. However remote, by inland residence, from the scene of suffering, humanity cannot fail to commiserate the distresses recorded in the daily papers, or to sympathize in the anxiety for promoting any design which may contribute to obviate the perils by sea upon our eastern coast.

They whose interests are deeply involved in commercial pursuits which expose the navigator to all the horrors of frequent tempest, in the neighbourhood of shores always numbered amongst the most dangerous, and so often fatal to their fellow-creatures, need no description, I should hope, of the loss of property from vessels stranded or ingulphed, to stimulate their exertions in behalf of such an object. By the exertions of *intrepid boatmen*, and by the aid of *Captain Manby's apparatus*, many lives have been happily saved; but it is melancholy to relate what numbers are too often exposed to wreck, in the neighbourhood of those shores, beyond the reach of such assistance.

We daily and hourly hear many lamentations, that between HARWICH and the HUMBER there is no HARBOUR to

which vessels in impending danger can resort. But lamentation availeth nothing; and whilst, with submission to DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we endeavour to check the progress of epidemic disorders, why do we not employ the means within the sphere of human abilities to prevent the increase of shipwrecks? The subject of this oft re-echoed lamentation ought, years ago, to have been obviated.

Some little time since, a project was formed for opening a passage from *Lowestoff* to *Norwich*. Whether that design was *rational* or *irrational* is of no importance to the present object; but in the discussion of that subject, evidence was elicited that *Lowestoff Roads* are more tenable in a storm than those of *Yarmouth*; and that a capacious harbour, well-adapted for a considerable number of vessels, might be formed in *Lake Lothing*.* An application to Parliament cannot fail of meeting its approbation; and the expense of forming the harbour is, from all the information I have received, too inconsiderable to be put in competition with the loss of lives and property from the want of it; and merchants and mariners possess the means of ascertaining the practicability of the design, and its competency to the end proposed.

Let that fact be well ascertained, and all maritime towns connected with the traffic and navigation of those coasts, will readily co-operate in the effort for providing such a place of refuge. No opposition can be apprehended from the Lords of the Admiralty, or from the Masters and Brothers of the Trinity House;—from the under-writers at Lloyd's, or the merchants and mariners trading

* Lake Lothing is a fine piece of water, upwards of a mile and a quarter in length, situated about half a mile to the southward of the town of Lowestoff, on the coast of Suffolk. Its average width is from 270 to 290 yards, containing at least 160 acres of water. Its average depth, in the middle, is about ten feet; and this might be regulated by flood-gates, and by taking advantage of the tides, so as to be made deeper, if required. Its narrowest end, to the high water-mark of spring tides, is less than 400 yards.

It has been declared by a person competent to judge of the subject, and perfectly acquainted with the spot, to be *well formed by nature* for a harbour, whether considered as to its size, depth, surrounding shore, contiguity to the sea, and comparative height or level of its surface with that of the sea at high or low water.

trading along the coast of Norfolk.—
Your's respectfully, F. DRUMMOND.
Rosary, Norwich, 7th Dec. 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I SHALL be greatly obliged if you will allow me to present to the public the successful result of an experiment of truly vital importance. Chance has discovered to me that oil, taken frequently and for a considerable time, has magical powers in alleviating the pangs of child-birth. Perhaps a detail of this experiment will, therefore, be acceptable. One day I sat ruminating, almost in despair, on an approaching event, of which past experience had made me dread the recurrence. Vague rumours had reached me that oil was found beneficial in certain circumstances, in the mitigation of acute pains, but I never could learn *why*. Seeking for information on a subject so interesting, I turned over the leaves of an old medical book, written by the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, physician to Queen Anne. I wished to know in what diseases oil was prescribed, and *wherefore*? My attention was instantly riveted by the very curious remarks Dr. R. makes in various places on the salutary effects of oily medicines in that painful disease the stone. I immediately determined to try its effects in my own case; and every day, for six months, I took a large table spoonful of Florence oil. Only a mother can judge of my anxiety during this interval, or of my delight when, at the crisis, a considerable alleviation of the usual suffering was the happy consequence. The faculty will, perhaps, forgive a simple woman for daring to peep into their books, especially if a successful experiment has been the result. It is not, however, to be supposed that skilful practitioners would try on such authority new experiments on those whose lives are entrusted to their care. But as, in *five different instances*, and on *two separate subjects*, I have proved it to be as efficacious as it is a safe and simple remedy or alleviation, I venture to recommend it to professional adoption. The remembrance of the cruel fate of our dear and lamented Princess would alone be sufficient to give importance to every discovery and consideration connected with this subject. It is impossible to give *here* more explicit information on this subject, without departing from that reserve which, in a

station purely private, best becomes our sex; but I cannot think that I should discharge my duty to society if I suffered the knowledge of a fact capable of such extensive application to perish with me. S.

[We think it necessary to state, whatever may be thought of the practical value of this communication, that we are in possession of the real and respectable name of the lady by whom we are favoured with this communication; and have ascertained, upon authority equally respectable, that as on the one hand there are not even the remotest possibilities of any personal interests connected with the statement, so upon the other the facts described are considered in the circle of her immediate friends as of equal authenticity and importance.—ED.]

Mr. KLAPROTH'S APPRECIATION of the ASIATIC HISTORIANS.

THE history of ancient nations naturally divides itself into three parts: 1. *Mythological*, which contains a portion of truth, enveloped in an impenetrable veil of fables and allegories, commonly referring to astronomical periods, calculated at an early time, and subsequently transformed into dynasties of heroes. 2. *Uncertain History*, in which the facts are true, or at least are not improbable, and the personages real, but the chronology either unnoted or unascertained. 3. *True History*, in which the facts and the chronology are clearly recorded. This latter, however, begins but very late, among most Asiatic nations: it does so, generally, only when writing becomes prevalent—when the caste of the priesthood has fallen into decay, and science has risen to control the power of rulers.

Among the *Mohammedan* nations of Asia, *viz.* the Arabs, the Turks, and the Persians, religion has destroyed the whole of ancient history; agreeably to the principle, not only that whatever is not conformable to the Koran is untrue, but that it is even an impiety to believe it.

The real history of the Arabs scarcely advances to the fifth century of our era; it connects itself with the traditions of the Old Testament, and farther on is lost in fabulous uncertainty. Even their own writers of sense reject most of the facts previous to Mohammed, from whose time their history may be said to begin.

Persia was conquered by the Arabs during the seventh century, and subjected to the Mohammedan religion. The fire-worship was destroyed, and with

with it almost all the historical records of earlier dates. The history of the *Sassunides*, the last dynasty of the Persians, from the year 227 to 651 of Christ, has been preserved in some state of purity by the indigenous writers, although its chronology is not very certain, and the facts are of little importance. The Mohammedan history of the Parthian and Persian dynasties, from the death of Alexander till about the third century of our era, is a mere list of kings, and that very imperfect, unaccompanied by any chronology. Nor do we find among the Greeks any thing like satisfactory information concerning that period.

The history of the Persian sovereigns, from Cyrus to Darius or Alexander, is entirely disfigured by the native writers, and completely deficient in dates. Thus they make Alexander a son of Darius, and of a daughter of Philip of Macedonia, who, after having been married to Darius, was sent back to her father, owing to the badness of her breath. Previous to Cyrus, they place the mythological dynasty of the *Pishdadi*, which begins with *Kaioomarath*, who is taken, by some for Adam, by others for Noah, and by others, again, for a grandson of Shem.

The almost exclusive source of those histories is the great poem of *Firdusy*, *Shah-naméh*, which was composed about the beginning of the eleventh century of our own era, and for which the author pretends to have consulted the books of the fire-worshippers and of the Greeks. But, nevertheless, the native Persian history is as irreconcilable to the latter, as it is with the few uncertain historical remains that are met with in the books of the Parsi in India.

The nations of the Turkish race who have embraced the Mohammedan religion, and with it the use of the Arabic characters, have no dated historical monument previous to that period. The annals of the various dynasties which they founded in Persia, Asia Minor and Egypt, were, for the most part, composed in Arabic or Persian, by natives of those countries; and only the Ottomans, now reigning in Constantinople, possess historical works in their native language.

During the reign of Gazan Khan in Persia, at the end of the 13th, and at the beginning of the 14th centuries of our era, *Khodja-Rashid* wrote, by his orders, a history of the Mongol nation, founded, on one hand, on the ancient

Mongol documents then in the archives; and, on the other, on the traditions still current among the people. This is the *Djama'a Attavarikh*, an extremely valuable work, which is the only source from which subsequent Mohammedan writers have drawn their information respecting the Mongols, Turks and Chinese. Unfortunately, however, the author, like all other historians of his religion, could not avoid mixing up with his Mongol materials the Hebrew traditions that are received by the Mohammedans; and the result is a universal confusion, which makes the work nearly useless for history. *Aboul Ghazi Bahadoor Khan*, who in 1663 made a Turkish extract of *Khodja-Rashid's* work, and continued it in an abridged form, has increased this confusion still more. His work, however, of which there are two bad translations, is trust-worthy in all that concerns the history of the Turco-Mohammedan dynasties.

Among the few Turkish tribes who are not Mohammedans, and who have remained in their ancient seats in Asia, no historical document whatever exists, at least none of which we have any knowledge.

Among the Hindoos, religion has destroyed every historical monument. Considering this life as but a transitory period of pain and trials, they regard its events as unworthy of being preserved. Plunged in the contemplation of mysterious formulae, all their efforts are directed by a total annihilation of all moral faculties, to carry back their spirit into the bosom of the Universal Soul, from which it emanated. This is the cause why the English have not been able to discover in India any historical work written in the primitive language of the country; for the histories of the Mohammedan dynasties which have reigned in the country, are written, for the most part, either in Persian or the Hindostanee. Some of the Hindoo epic poems, such as the *Mahabarata* and the *Ramayana*, have some historical subject for their basis; but it is so enveloped in fable, and their chronology is so defective, that with the utmost labour nothing can be obtained from them but a few bare conjectures. They speak, however, evidently, of some conquerors who had come from the north, and gradually driven the aborigines of the Peninsula, who were probably of the negro race, before them, till they compelled them to take refuge on the island of Ceylon. These conquerors are incarnations of the

the divinity, who descend from the Himalaya mountains, subduing giants and evil genii. Their astronomical tables, as has been lately proved, are of a comparatively recent period.

There are, however, some very pure sources from which a Hindoo history and chronology might be drawn, *viz.* the innumerable ancient inscriptions which are found in all parts of the country. They have, for the most part, been collected by the late Colonel Mackenzie, and are now in the hands of the East-India Company. A publication of them would be more valuable than of all the *Védas* and *Pooranas* taken together, of which a few specimens are sufficient to give us an opinion. The same observations, that I have just made on the historical chasm among the Hindoos, may be equally applied to all the nations who have embraced their religion, unless where its effects were counteracted by Chinese civilization. The Tibetans, however, seem to have historical documents, as high as the beginning of our era. At that period, the religion of *Buddha* was introduced into Tibet, and with it the art of writing, without which history is impossible. But the history of a nation so secluded as the Tibetans, between their steep mountains and deserts, would be of little interest to the general history of the human race, were it not that Tibetan priests introduced their religion among the savage nations of modern Asia, and thus humanized a set of barbarians. Thus, Tibet has, by a purified branch of the religion of Hindoostan, tamed the character of the Mongols, formerly the ravagers of the world. It is true that the worship of *Buddha* had spread before to *Kashgar*, *Khotan*, and other countries of central Asia; but the invasions of the hordes coming from the East, and subsequently the progress of Islamism, had caused it to disappear from among them again.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I KNOW that your motto is *Salus populi suprema lex*, and that you will freely give admission to any recipe that will restore or support it into your excellent and widely-spread Miscellany. I wish to direct your attention to the condition of Ireland, and recommend a prescription for its cure. That country forms no small or mean part of the strength of the empire: yet it is generally neglected, or its com-

plaints attended to in a manner that only serves further to expose them, without a hope, even, that commensurate good will ever be afforded. Travellers into the south, without being masters of the art, can depict scenes that would harrow up the soul; they can shew whole families without habitations, or the youth of the country in crowds, congregated from want of employment, dropping successively to the earth, destitute of what the English peasant would turn from—the exclusive potatoe meal.* It is impossible for the human mind to conceive all the varieties of wretchedness that the forlorn Irish endure, and often patiently. It has been said, and it is believed, that the government of England turns a deaf ear to their petitions: they have seen this

in

* If this were always to be had, and they had clothes, however coarse and mean, to protect them from inclemencies of the weather, and fuel for the hearths of their chimneyless, mud-built cabins, their condition would not, by them, be thought deplorable; for the potato is a wholesome and nutritious root, and it is to be questioned whether the Irish peasant would exchange it for our wheaten bread. But we have seen them thronging both the streets and roads, shivering in such wretched shreds and strips of filthy rags (women and men), as rendered their state even more obscene than nakedness; receiving with hungry avidity, yet sharing with fraternal sympathy among their equally miserable compatriots, the offal leaves of vegetables and the parings of potatoes, from the charitable door. And we have collected, on the spot, in the respective neighbourhoods of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, &c., the well-attested facts of whole families of these our wretched brethren, having existed, or dragged on, rather, the decrepid and miserable shadow of existence, week after week, with no other food or sustenance than the weeds and nettles they could gather from the dikes and hedges, to boil in their else useless skillets. And yet this was not at the time of that great dearth, as it was called, when we, on this happier side of the Channel, were, at the same instant, receiving shiploads of every species of edible produce, from the estates and lands of Ireland, and subscribing our shillings and our pounds to redeem from the extremity of famine the very peasantry by whose toil the exportable superfluity had been produced.—Oh! “there is something rotten in the state of Ireland,” which neither the repeal of the proscriptive and degrading Catholic restrictions, nor the specific of our correspondent, how desirable soever both may be, can efficiently remedy.—EDIT.

in the Parliamentary refusal of Catholic Emancipation, and they believe all the rest. All their wretchedness, all their privations, all their miseries, are attributed to this alleged callosity; and with this general belief, it cannot be expected that tame or ready obedience to the laws, that have been made, or may be made, will be given. Intelligence reaches the remotest cabins; report, from the chagrin of the disappointed Aggregate Catholic Body, impetuously rushes into every habitation; and the slight of the English Parliament is howled in every village. "They might if they would," it is exclaimed, "relieve poor Ireland; but they will not: and yet they expect obedience and respect. It is the wish of every Irishman to be second to none in the empire, to be equal with any or all other subjects under the same dominion. They believe, if the Parliament will not grant them what is merely conscientious, and costs nothing, it will not extend any part of the public treasure to their relief or improvement." But the English Government is not exclusively to blame: the cause of the greatest affliction of that fine country, blessed as it is with a soil that assures abundance to industry, is the numerous absentees from it. Here, here is the chief cause of the evil, or the chief evils which afflict them. The poor peasant trembles as often as his rent day is seen in the prospect; he perceives the rack renter's agent, with looks truly indicative of the barbarous feeling within, demanding, not merely at the cabin door, or that of the small farmhouse, his claim—but on the floor, on his miserable hearth; and the harsh sound creeps through his veins, unmans him, and bereaves him of all courage. The general cry, in return, is, "I have it not yet; have patience; consider my children, my ould father, or mother, there in the corner; I will pay you shortly; I have a trifle due, or I am about to sell part of my stock, or a horse, or a cow, and will freely give you the whole. Pray have mercy, and be kind to me." The absentee-men hear nothing of this, or any thing like it. With the hardly-earned produce of their tenantry, they are, or may be, now revelling, with hearts light and careless, among the Monsieurs of the continent; or, perhaps, among their female relations, unlearning the true Irish disposition, and imbibing those propensities which, when they do think of honouring their country by a visit, will serve only as so many moral plagues, to

distress still more the already most distressed. Shame on the men who pauperize the beings who ought to be dear to them, as so many links of the same chain,—as so many members of the same large family!

Mr. Editor, in this country you know nothing of the consequences of the desertion of it by the educated, by the intelligent and proprietary classes: you may lose a few, and they may be spared, but your aggregate intelligence and wealth stay with you, and dispense again, in some sort, to the community, what the common labour produces for them from the soil. But, alas, it is not so with poor Ireland. Her proprietors wander over every region, dissipating in riot, ostentation and extravagance, what is wrung from the misery of their tenantry, and the exhaustion of their estates. Can these wandering prodigals, like the prodigal in the parable, cast an eye to their country and not turn self-accusers, in language like the following: "All this endurance, all this misery, this affliction, is justly attributed to us; we might have prevented all, or the greater part, by our presence, our influence, our example. We might have instructed and enriched the Irish mind, and made it co-equal with the most enlightened of the world. We grieve; we will hasten to our own domiciles, our own hearths; spend our rents among our too long deserted tenants, and rescue them from the gripe of proctors, and pettyfoggers, and middle men." Peasantry of Ireland! cease to blame the English Government for its apathy: continue to blame rather your own absentees, until you perceive the effects of something like the above lamentation!

In short, Sir, I cannot better conclude than in the language of my Lord Norbury, the Irish judge, in giving a late charge to the grand jury of Westmeath, "I consider," said he, "the absentees as the great curse of Ireland: they will, however, come sneaking back again, and you will, of course, use them civilly; but don't forget to tell them what you have been doing while they were absent—above all, don't forget to tell them that they have been the chief cause of it all"—i. e., of the disturbances, executions, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

BY a paragraph lately in a newspaper, it appears that a couple, whose

names (if named) I now forget, and therefore, for my present purpose, will suppose to have been Boaz and Ruth, attended at a church to hear the marriage ceremony read to them by a Warwickshire clergyman, who proceeded therewith, and it must be presumed with all clerical gravity, 'till the production of "the hoop of gold, a paltry ring," at which the Warwickshire lad and lass, "with sweet but silent intercourse, looked and smiled, a look and smile to brutes denied."—Far was it, at that fatal moment from their thoughts,

That while Jove holds us out the bowl of joy,
Ere it can reach our lips, 'tis dash'd with gall
By some left-handed god."

(Tale of woe!) "The parson skrew'd his face into a gloomy smile," cast off his holy garb, withheld the pious benediction and amen, and so, unwedded, left the melancholy pair. Charity would hope that Boaz and Ruth contemplated a union agreeably with the divine injunction; and which would have been effected, but for clerical interposition—an interposition which no Oxonian or Cantab ever read of, in the sacred page. Boaz and Ruth might have married like their namesakes of old, but, in the present constitution of society, some *civil* ceremony is indispensably necessary, and might, therefore, be observed, without subjecting parties to the violation of conscience, or whimsies of a clerical casuist. And now, Mr. Editor, whilst I have pen in hand, and an inkling for scribbling, allow me to state what in the marriage ceremony of the *Church of England* seems to border closely upon idolatry, viz., the declaration of the husband to the wife, "with my body I thee worship." Had I met with such language in the works of Tom Paine, I should have been appalled; and have inferred that the infidel was at his gibes. But there is a faculty in some persons,

Who can with ease,
Twist words and meanings as they please—"
and I have been told by some of this tribe, that "worship," in a canonical sense, may either import *adoration of the Supreme Being*, or *civility and respect to a Wife*. If the term has so equivocal a meaning, applicable, in a different sense to the Almighty, and to a frail creature, ought it not to be expunged from the marriage ritual; to ease the consciences of those who may not in all instances have quite refinement and subtilty enough to understand a canoni-

cal *double entendre*? In addition to this worship of the lady, she must have a dowry; *ad libitum*, or by wholesale; that is to say, for so the saying is, she shall be "endowed with all his worldly goods;" notwithstanding that the lawyer, a few hours before churching time, may have taken pretty good care to reserve the most part of such goods for the said husband's use. Don't you think, Mr. Editor, that this is, with a witness,

"Playing the changes upon cases
As plain as noses upon faces?"

THE HERMIT.

South Petherton, 27th Nov. 1824.

[We wish our merry hermit (whom perhaps it might not be quite improper to remind that it is possible to be more merry than wise) had subjoined, at least in a note, the particulars of the incident to which he refers; for, either in the *text*, or at the *foot of the page*, we are disposed to think that the *facts*, in every history, (whatever flourishes the historian may choose to indulge in) should be made intelligible. We have some remembrance of having lately met, in the daily papers, with more instances than one of what appeared to us a species of diseased conscientiousness; or, as Dr. Johnson would have said, *scrupulosity*, about this same marriage ritual, both on the part of the couples and the clergymen; and of rather alarming inconveniences, in a moral point of view, that have resulted from them. If these had been simply and plainly quoted, it might have given a more obvious inference to the merry mockery of our correspondent. In the hope, however, that the incidents, alluded to, may be sufficiently in the memory of our readers to make that inference apparent, we give place to a part of the hermit's pleasantries.—ED.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

ACCORDING to your invitation in p. 413 of your Magazine for this month, I cheerfully forward you my mite of contribution, on the new road-making, or M'Adamizing system. J. M. L.'s echoing animadversion, on the statement of Mr. M'Adam's finding the plan answer well in the country, "That he finds it answer well, there can be no doubt," I must say, understanding, as every body must, the feeling which could dictate this repetition, that I am persuaded, whatever the little spirit of jealousy or envy may prompt to the detraction of such a man, posterity (human and animal, if the latter could,) will unite to erect a monument to him, far more worthy of attraction than the Achilles of Hyde-park, with all

the tears of the widow and fatherless which it records.

You must know, Mr. Editor, our little pleasant town of Woburn, within the last six months, has undergone the operation of M'Adamizing. At first, some of my neighbours were grievously displeased that the good old large stones should be taken up and broken in pieces:—stones, which one of the Dukes of Bedford, nearly a century ago, at his own expense, caused to be brought from that land of which Mr. M'Adam is an ornament. On their removal, many, very many, hard words were uttered, and much clamour about “dust in summer, and mud in winter;” the only objections of any moment I have heard produced. Winter comes; and, sure enough, as it approached, we had mud in abundance: but good broad scrapers removed it to the sides, and then all was clean again. Then stages and wagons were in perpetual progress, and on the rains descending, their pressure brought up thick mud again. This being removed, another layer of the broken granite was thrown thinly on; and now, we have had no scraping, to the sides of the road, for nearly a month past: and though, so far as wet weather is concerned, we have had as much winter as we may reasonably expect, we have little more than a *thin dirt* on the surface, not deserving notice. All is hard and smooth, and carriages bowl along in a delightful style.

There is, Sir, one of your correspondents, whose name I am happy to see, in your pages of this month—Mr. Farcy. He knows Woburn, and the materials, round it, for road-making, well. To that gentleman, Woburn is much indebted for very many useful improvements, when he was steward under the late “Great Duke of Bedford.” To Mr. F. we are obliged for our neat and commodious footpaths, begun and completed at no expense, I believe, but the mere labour. Not less useful is Mr. M'Adam likely to be to us. May prosperity attend them both, and every improver of his country, whether he may excavate roads below, or cover them above!

And pray, Mr. Editor, can we have any roads without labour? or permanently good roads, without temporary inconvenience? You know well the metropolis, that place of my birth—what would be the condition of its streets, were it not for the constant employ of its scavengers? Now, only let us wait, and give the new system a fair trial; and I shall

be much mistaken if, in all your London, as well as country streets, we have not less of dust to subdue, and mud to remove. For when, in summer, our water-carts come into action, the advantage of the new over the old roads and streets will be apparent; for as water falls on the *granite dust*, one of the strongest of cements, it will fill up the interstices, and bind, in one immovable mass, the small angular pieces below. Living, as I do, directly fronting the main street, being six yards across, the usual width, I believe, of the M'Adam roads in the country, I have watched its condition every day. You are aware, Sir, that Woburn is on the high-road to Manchester and Liverpool; consequently, we have great numbers of stage-coaches passing day and night—not less than twenty-four in the twenty-four hours. Now, as all these coaches, with great numbers of other carriages, have narrow wheels, it is notorious how adapted they are to cut through the hardest road, running, as they do, exactly on the *same track*; yet have we hardly the marks of the wheels, much less *ruts*, between here and Dunstable, although we had them so plentifully before.

Sincerely wishing, that, in every sense, we may all be in the practice of mending our ways, I am, Sir, a reader from the beginning of your useful magazine;

W. CASTLEDEN.

Woburn, Dec. 7, 1824.

[The facts of this letter are valuable, as far as they go; and some obvious inferences may be drawn from them respecting the streets of London: but they do not meet all the objections of our correspondent, J. M. L. And again we invite attention to the *pro* and *con* of the local question.—Ed.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

L'APE ITALIANA.

THE Italian bee, notwithstanding the redolency of her own climate, is sipping sweets again from the blossoms of our Parnassus; and to shew the fondness of her emulation, seeks honey from the thyme that grows upon our very loftiest heights.

The London press has just ushered into the world an Italian's homage to the sublimest of our poets.

Il Paradiso Perduto di MILTON: Versione Italiana di GUIDO SORELLI. Cantos I., II., and III.

Of all the poetical works of our language, the *Paradise Lost* of Milton seems likely to be best adapted to the genius and taste of Italy. The English

poet

poet unites so much of Italian softness with his unrivalled grandeur and sublimity; that we are surprized the attempt, to give a faithful translation of his works into Italian verse, has not been more frequent, and more successful: for we are far from admitting that dignity and sublimity are inconsistent with the soft air of Italy, or with the genius and sweet melody of her language: as the *Inferno* of Dante, the *Gerusalemme* of Tasso, and the dramas of Alfieri, indeed, might sufficiently testify.

As the translation of Felice Mariottini is the only previous Italian version to which we can, at present, turn,—and we are not disposed to draw critical comparisons upon the authority of passing impressions and vague remembrances,—it is to that alone that we refer in any comparative estimate of the translation by Sorelli, now before us.

Mariottini, in his translation, though it possesses considerable merit, does not adhere to the text of his author with the scrupulous fidelity necessary to do perfect justice to the ideas and graces of the original: and we confess that, in a translation, we could sooner excuse some little dilation of phraseology (if that were necessary) than suffer a particle of the thought and feeling, or what might be called the mental idiom of the original, to be lost.

The work before us, has, however, we think, taken something more than the utmost of justifiable latitude, in this respect. Not that we can accuse the translator of any interpolation of thought or imagery; in this he has been sufficiently guarded. He seems to have erred more from the want of that prompt and copious familiarity with the resources of his own language (which is, indeed, to the translator, in general, even a more indispensable requisite than an equally extensive familiarity with the entire vocabulary of the language from which he translates), than from any misapprehension of his author. Indeed, he seems to have a just idea of the duties of a translator in this respect, and has followed his author with a simple fidelity very rarely to be met with.

We must, however, instance one slight misapprehension in the very outset.—The first hemistich of our divine bard, upon the fine discrimination of which the whole of the theological moral of his poem, in reality, turns, is thus rendered:

“Dell' uom primier l' inobbedienza.”

Thus giving the epithet to *man*, instead of obedience; which changes the sense of the author:—“The disobedience of the first man, instead of man's first disobedience.”* And again, further on, he turns Leviathan into a whale. Mariottini seems to have understood this better, as he has rendered it

“Leviatan, la marina belva,” (the sea-beast).

Such instances are, however, very rare: indeed, our quotation of these two verbal instances may, in some degree, suggest the general correctness of the whole translation. It is seldom that a translator leaves us leisure for such microscopic animadversion.

The versification (as far as an English ear may be allowed to judge) appears to be smooth and easy; the style is chaste and perspicuous; and there are many passages of sweetness and pathos. In the loftier flights, the translator frequently wants force and strength of pinion. His language does not harmonize, sufficiently, with the boldness and grandeur of the original conception. His imagination does not warm and kindle enough, with the primeval fire. His thoughts do not breathe deep enough; and his words do not burn. For instance, in that fine passage of Milton,

“Round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,”—

the translator's apprehension evaporates in,

“In giro gli occhi sconsolati ei manda
Testimoni di duolo sterminato.”

which would have been correct enough had Milton only said, “Around he throws his disconsolate eyes, witnesses of excessive grief.”

Again:—

* According to the theological system of Milton, and which runs through the whole work, it was not the first man only who sinned in the disobedience of Adam; it was man altogether,—aggregato man,—man, without discriminative article or epithet,—the whole incipient human race, who, in the person of their universal progenitor, voluntarily disobeyed. Hence the original sin in which, upon this hypothesis, we are all born. Upon this principle it is that Milton rests, throughout, his system of ethics and theology, and “justifies the ways of God to man.” A more serious mistake, therefore, trilling as it appears, the translator could not have fallen into.

Again :—

"Ampio teatro
Ai desolati,"

certainly derogates from the original, by want of the personification.

We must notice, also, some of the most flagrant instances of dilation. The passage beginning,

"Say, muse, their names first known,
who first," &c.

consisting, in Milton, of sixteen lines, is rendered into twenty-three of the Italian; though, the heroic lines of the translation are from two to five syllables longer than ours. Again, these three lines,

"Thus they

Breathing united force, with fixed thought
Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes, that
charm'd

Their painful steps o'er the burnt soil,"—
is thus rendered into six:

"Taciturni
Non altrimenti progredian costoro
Spirando ardire unanime, e pensiero
Sol uno incommutabile al concetto
Che dolcissimo, fea non disastrosi
Parere i malagevoli lor passi
Sul suol combusto."

Having thus noticed what we think reprehensible, both in individual inadvantages and more general faultiness of execution, we will proceed to the more pleasant part of criticism, and give a few passages, with the beauty as well as the fidelity of which we have been much pleased: and then, regretting that our columns will not allow us to quote more liberally, we will take our leave, for the present, of Signor Sorelli; sincerely hoping soon to be favoured with the continuation of this valuable work, which we feel assured will not diminish in interest as it proceeds; as some of the ensuing books contain passages of sweetness and tenderness of which the Italian language is so susceptible, and which the translator appears well calculated to render with all the justness of requisite feeling. Satan's first speech to Beelzebub is thus happily rendered:*

"If thou beest he; but O how fall'n!
how chang'd

From him, who in the happy realms of
light,
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, did
outshine

Myriads, tho' bright! if he, whom mutual
league,

United thoughts and counsels, equal hope
And hazard in the glorious enterprize,

Se quel desso

Tu sei... Ma oh come decaduto! all
quanto

Da quel dissimigliante; che nei regni
Beati della luce in transcendente
Fulgor vestito, le migliaia vincesti!
In splendor! Se quello a me congiunto
A' tempi andati in alleanza alterna
Nei pensier, ne' consigli, in egual speme,
E nel cimento all'alta impresa, or meco
Nella stessa ruina a pari stretto
Dalla miseria! in qual abisso oh vedi!
Da quale elevazza traboccasti!"

Again the speech,—

"Fallen cherub, to be weak is miserable,
Doing or suffering: but of this be sure,
To do aught good never will be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole delight,
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we resist,"

is not only beautiful, but somewhat more compressive than usual:—

"L'esser debole agendo o sofferendo,
Ell'è miseria, o cherubin caduto!
Ma tieni indubitato, che ben fare
Non mai sarà compito nostro; e sola
Porrem mai sempre nel mal far la gioia;
Come contrario al grado di colui
Che per noi si repugna."

Space will not allow us to do more than refer to the passage, in the second canto, describing Satan rising to undertake the perilous expedition in quest of the new world,—*"Infra gli eletti,"* &c. (Canto II. p. 56); the Invocation to Light, at the commencement of the third canto; and also the Adoration of the Angels, in the same book,—*"Non si tosto cessato ebbe l'Eterno,"* &c. (Canto III. p. 97); which are all faithfully and beautifully rendered, and we hope will be sought, by our readers, in Signor Sorelli's own pages.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XL.

The Quarterly, Edinburgh, and
Universal Reviews.

HAVING said, perhaps, quite enough of the political philosophy (or philosophy, as Vanbushel would have orthoëpised it!) of our three arch-reviewers, we turn our attention, as we promised, to their "literatism," commencing with the Quarterly. The first article, of this description, which presents

Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd
In equal ruin: into what pit thou seest
From what height fallen."

itself to our observation, is a review of *Meyrick's Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of Charles II.*; which is thus introduced:—

"There is no branch of antiquarian research more interesting in itself, or more useful for historical illustration, than the study of the armour of the middle ages. The subject awakens every association which belongs to the olden time of romance. It is interwoven with all the splendour of chivalry; the din of Paynim battle, the alarms of feudal combats, and the festive but perilous encounter of the courtly joust and tournament. Among those monumental effigies, which are, frequently, our only records of armour, some cross-legged figure, in the aisles of our venerable cathedrals, will occasionally recall the memory of the heroic enthusiasm and mistaken piety of the crusader, and conduct us, in idea, through his toilsome march and deadly conflict with the Saracen: at such a moment, his contempt of suffering and of danger; his sacrifice of home and kindred; his ready endurance of torture and death,—rise at once before us, and forbid us from censuring, with severity the madness of his enterprise. Or, if we turn to the rude paintings and illuminated MSS. of the times, for armorial costume; the 'well-foughten' fields of honour, the glittering array of steel-clad warriors, the solemn display of judicial battle, the gayer lists for trial of knightly skill and 'ladye-love'; the baronial hall, the minstrelsy, the mask, the banquet, and the ball, spring up before us in dazzling and fantastic imagery.

In this preliminary paragraph there is quite enough, we suppose, of that picturesque sentence-making which constitutes fine writing, to please a majority of that class of readers to whom the reviewer appeals; nor do we object to it on that account. It is no unfitting prologue to the anti-historic sentimentality about "the Age of Chivalry," which ensues. But the flourish about pre-eminent "interest and utility," &c., has become so mere a commonplace, in almost every article, on almost every subject, with the manufacturers of critical disquisition, that it may fairly be questioned; whether, in nine instances out of ten, it is to be regarded as an instinctive recurrence of technical cant, or a make-weight quantity, to eke out the measure of the page. Its obtrusive frequency reminds us of the advertisements of Steers's Opodeldoc, which used, heretofore, to make their regular appearance in one or other of the newspapers—every day, from Christmas to Midsummer, and from Midsummer to Christmas again—beginning always with

the same specific words, "At this particular season of the year, when," &c.

The costume of ancient armor is, undoubtedly, an amusing subject of antiquarian research; but what is there in it, more than in multitudes of other topics, to entitle it to any vaunted pre-eminence of utility or interest?

But it is not in this assumption of imaginary importance alone, that the writer manifests his taste. It is conspicuous, also, in the peculiar *intelligibility* of his metaphors. Take, for example, the first sentence of his second paragraph:—

"But, dispelling the illusions of fancy, it is by *reducing* the *inquiry* into the changes of armour to the *standard* of sober reason, that the subject acquires its historical value."

Reducing inquiry to a standard, appears to us, we confess, rather an extraordinary process. Conducting inquiry according to the dictates, or in obedience to the principles, &c. of sober reason, would be modes of expression we could understand. But inquiry, we should suppose, includes the idea of process, or progression; and to reduce progression to a *standard*, does, to our apprehension, appear about as comprehensible as "a progressive standing still." Nor are we, among other novelties of metaphorical compost spread over these pages, much more delighted, either with the euphony of diction, or the *chiar'oscuro* of imagery in the sentence, when we are told, that "the illustrious individual at the head of the Ordinance," is "the last person who should be indifferent to the preservation of our military records, to which his own achievements have given their *crowning splendour*."

Achievements may indeed confer a crown of splendour upon individuals, or upon institutions—but here, Splendour herself becomes the active agent in the coronation; and crowns—what? why Records! Such slips of the pen, the customary results of perpetual quest of the flowery and ornamental, might perhaps be excused in any but a belles-lettres critic, especially if glossed over by any redeeming grace of euphous collocation; but, "his own achievements have given their *crowning splendour*," flows with as little felicity of utterance to the ear, as could well be contrived, in the structure of any sentence involving so large a proportion of liquid elements.

The article, however, is not without its

its merits; and in the justice of the following passage we readily concur :

" Since the Homeric age, there has never occurred, perhaps, an era so exclusively military, as that which is comprehended between the tenth and the fifteenth centuries. Almost every order of society mingled in the work of slaughter. Monarchs, nobles, and the inferior proprietors of the soil, found in camps their common theatre of action; and free cities poured forth bands of armed burghers to protect their harvests, or manned their walls with artisans, who enjoyed security within them, by no other tenure than their own good swords."

A precious picture, undoubtedly, of that splendid "age of feudal chivalry" which is "gone for ever!" when monarchs, nobles, &c., were but so many captains of constituted banditti, and rapine and spoil were privilege and glory;—when merchants and traders had no other defence against those illustrious depredators but "their own good swords;" and the London apprentices (lightly as, in these piping days of trading and democratic civilization, we may estimate city valour,) were obliged to issue forth, every now and then, in armed battalia, and drub the chivalrous young nobility into good manners.

In the passage that immediately follows (a palpable imitation, almost a paraphrastic plagiarism, from Gibbon) there is more of sentimentalized romance than of the result of a philosophic spirit of historical research :

" During this long and turbulent period, the influence of the softer sex tempered the passion for arms; and the fierce and brutal spirit of feudal anarchy was gradually calmed and humanized by the progress of romantic sentiment. It is a trite observation, that we are indebted for the polished courtesy of modern society to the institutions of chivalry."

To those who, in compliment to an aristocracy priding itself in tracing all tenure and distinction of descent to acquisition by the Norman sword, affect to disdain all historical research beyond the gloomy and desolating epoch of the conquest, this may sound plausible enough. But a better acquaintance with Saxon and Northern Antiquities would demonstrate, that it is for the abuses and oppressions, alone, of chivalry, that we are indebted to feudal assumption and Norman usurpation: not for chivalry itself. That it was from the northern nations, even in their remote and otherwise barbarous ages, that we derived that humanizing respect for the softer sex, which tempered and miti-

gated in some degree even the brutal fierceness of feudal anarchy.

Neither is the reviewer a whit more honest, when he ascribes the glories of the English bow to our Norman masters. It was the Saxon (always unrivalled in the skilful and vigorous management of this most certain and efficient of all military weapons) who winged the resistless shafts that "won the immortal glories of Cressy, Poitiers and Agincourt." The Norman, indeed, clad in complete steel, and mounted on horseback, enjoyed, frequently, at the easy price of a little horse-flesh and a few bruises of his impenetrable armour, the splendours of the triumph; but it was from the mass of the humbler population, almost exclusively Saxon, that the archers were embodied—by whom, in almost every obstinate and memorable conflict, the victory was purchased.

If we had space for mere amusive extracts, at second-hand, we would follow the Quarterly compiler through his successive articles on *White's History of a Voyage to the China Sea*, *Dupin's Voyages dans la Grande Bretagne*, and *Smyth's descriptive Memoir of Sicily and its Islands*; the *Travels and Voyages of Schmidtmeier, Maria Graham, and Capt. Basil Hall in Chili, and to the Coasts of that Country, and Peru and Mexico*; and *Mengin's View of Modern Egypt (Histoire de l'Egypt sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed-Aly)*, &c. &c. But there is yet another number of this Review in arrear; and till it shall make its tardy appearance, we must look for variety to other sources.

Of the superiority ascribed in our last to the *EDINBURGH REVIEW*, in point of talent, over its Quarterly rival, as well in elegant, as profound literature, exemplifications might be given in abundance, from a very judicious, as well as liberal criticism, on the *Posthumous Poems of Percy Bysshe Shelley*. We must confine ourselves to the following:

" Poetry, we grant, creates a world of its own, but it creates it out of existing materials. Mr. Shelley is the maker of his own poetry,—out of nothing. Not that he is deficient in the true sources of strength and beauty, if he had given himself fair play (the volume before us, as well as his other productions, contains many proofs to the contrary). But with him, fancy, will, and price, predominated over and absorbed the natural influences of things; and he had no respect for any poetry that did not strain

the intellect, as well as fire the imagination, and was not sublimed into a high spirit of metaphysical philosophy. Instead of giving a language to thought, or lending the heart a tongue, he utters dark sayings, and deals in allegories and riddles. His muse offers her services to clothe shadowy doubts, and inscrutable difficulties in a robe of glittering words, and to turn nature into a brilliant paradox. He mistook the nature of the poet's calling, which should be guided by involuntary, not by voluntary impulses. He shook off, as an heroic and praiseworthy act, the trammels of sense, custom, and sympathy, and became the creature of his own will. He was 'all air,' disdaining the bars and ties of mortal mould. He ransacked his brain for incongruities, and believed in whatever was incredible. The colours of his style, for their gaudy, changeful, startling effect, resemble the display of fire-works in the dark, and like them have neither durability, nor keeping, nor discriminative form. Yet Mr. Shelly, with all his faults, was a man of genius; and we lament that uncontrollable violence of temperament which gave it a forced and false direction."

We had extracted much more largely from this splendid and highly poetical—perhaps, for criticism, rather too poetical article; but we are admonished by space, and by the recollection that the object, in this instance also, has fallen rather too much into retrospect: for there has been another number of "The Edinburgh," also, for a long time due.* We turn, therefore, to the more recent two-month oracle,

The Universal Review; or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. No. V. To this new intruder on the province of periodical criticism, our attention was drawn by the somewhat suspicious commendation of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, of Oxford-prejudice and bibliomaniacal renown; who in his mis-nomered "Library Companion, or young man's guide, &c. in the choice of a library,"† characterizes it thus:—

* It has at last arrived, but too late for our present purpose—the more especially as the whole of its articles are of a political cast; and we have said enough of Edinburgh Review politics already.

† It ought certainly to have been called "The high Church Library Companion; or the young bigot's guide, and old bigot's comfort in forming an orthodox library:" for nothing can exceed the conscientious scrupulousness of Mr. Dibdin, in excluding, from notice, every publication, new or old, that might be unpalatable to the high-toned orthodoxy of church and state. In his enumeration of the periodical publications of the day, even the *Monthly Magazine* MONTHLY MAG. No. 404.

"The plan of this review is excellent. It gives after the sober and sensible plan of the old and new *Memoirs of Literature*, published about a century ago, a brief analysis, with a few pertinent remarks, of each article: so as to leave the reader, generally, to draw his own conclusions from the facts adduced."

Now, this is a promise (if strictly adhered to) in the true spirit of the philosophy of criticism: for the popular practice, however profitable to the doers, of making the title-page of a book, a mere catch text, for a long and desultory essay upon a general subject, is neither more nor less than a species of critical quackery. But Mr. Dibdin's commendation stops not here; and what immediately follows, "seem'd to throw ominous conjecture," upon the laudability of process and purpose first ascribed. The second number, (the last then published) he informs us, lays, before him—

"Among the larger articles, at page 239, of this number, is a review of the *Deformed Transformed of Lord Byron*. The preliminary remarks are penned with great vigour and unsparing severity against the immoral unpatriotic cast of the latter effusions of that noble Lord:—and with justice."

And in a note upon this note, having mentioned with like commendation, the severity of condemnation in the *Edinburgh Magazine*, this High Pope Literary, or Guide Infallible to library collection and youthful study, oracularly pronounces that:

"In short to think, or speak otherwise [of the effusions of Lord Byron] were a species of stultification."

This is a mode of analyzing and stating facts, and then "leaving us to draw our own conclusions," which, if consistently pursued by the commended reviewers, could not fail of being exceedingly edifying.—But it is time for us to turn to the Review itself.

It

was too dangerously liberal, to be so much as mentioned: although even *Blackwood's Magazine* so honestly avows that this was the identical publication which first set the example, and gave the impulse to the public mind, which brought the periodical press out of the thralldom of frivolous imbecility, set the example of rational utility to the compilers and composers of magazines in general; and thus became the efficient cause of that high respectability to which publications of this description have since aspired.—[See *Blackwood's Magazine for December*, p. 523, &c.] There are other heads, also, under which this guide, to the collection of a library, has not been less, prospectively cautious in his enumerations.

It is true that in the number before us, there is much less of discursive disquisition than it has been, of late, the fashion to indulge in; and a larger portion of the respective articles is made up of quotations, and an approximation towards critical analysis. But the opinions of the reviewers are not, therefore, always, less imperative,—nor their judgments less decisive. A strong bias, upon certain subjects, is everywhere conspicuous: a spirit that pervades the whole. But whether this be the genuine spirit of the philosophy of criticism, or the anti-philosophical spirit of a certain party, our readers shall have an opportunity of “drawing their own conclusions.”

The “Universal” gentlemen have not yet done with Lord Byron. Captain Medwin’s “Conversations,” and Mr. Dallas’s “Recollections,” give them an opportunity of putting in their claim for a second course of Mr. Dibdin’s palatable commendation.

With their judgment, on the publications in question, we have no quarrel. They differ not much in the main from those delivered in our last Proëmium; and we are, as has been seen, no unqualified panegyrists of Lord Byron,—no apologists for the occasional perversions of his very extraordinary powers, and that disregard of the moral decencies and social sympathies of life, too frequently apparent in *all* his works. But let us see how *he* is spoken of by this analyzing reviewer.

“For the last half-dozen years, the world had grown sick of Lord Byron. His endless, careless, and monotonous distresses; his reckless resignation to the torrent of calamity that was perpetually drenching him; his heart regularly broken afresh for the publishing season,—had fatigued even the young sympathies of the boarding-schools, and general sempstresship* of the land. With the more mature class of cognoscenti, all mention of his Lordship had long dropped away,—he was an exhausted subject. Several years had elapsed since he had rung the last enduring changes upon metaphysics and blasphemy. The polite ear was tired of ‘Goddess Nature,’ and the loveliness of Atheism; the agonies of the noble writer himself, and the injured virtues of the devil.”—“The public mind of England might have laughed at his sorrows, and despised his unbelief,—the one as a paltry affectation, and the other as a

vulgar absurdity; but its more incurable disdain was founded on the bitterness, meanness, and duplicity of the individual; the low malevolence with which he made it the business of his life to insult the woman whom he was bound to protect and honour, and on whose property he was actually living; the heartless and silly acrimony with which he libelled his country; and the demoralized and contemptible career of his domestic life. The varnish and charlatanism with which no man was more studious of investing his character, should be stripped off, and this clever and contemptible peer should be seen no longer in his own theatrical costume.”

Is this, we should ask, the manner in which an analytical critic should have spoken, even of Lord Byron?—who, whatever else he was, and however he occasionally misused his talent, was unquestionably one of the first geniuses, if not the first, of his age. Is this an analysis of the publications of Captain Medwin and Mr. Dallas? In short, is it the language of criticism? or the language of Billingsgate?

But this is not the only instance in which a spirit very different from what we should designate as the spirit of analytical criticism appears to be manifested. We pass the bitter and inhuman railings against the miserable peasantry of Ireland (dragged, without provocation or necessity [p. 261], into a review of Geoffrey Crayon’s *Tales of a Traveller*), with a mere admonition to the party, for whom this railing reviewer obviously writes, that whatever that poor, famished and degraded peasantry are, it is misgovernment that has made them, and that keeps them such. Nor will we stop to analyze the consistency which, (in the article on *Venice under the Yoke of France and Austria, by a Lady of Rank*), at once admits (p. 331), that the crimes of Italy result from its being “an Austrian helot at this hour,” and “everywhere present the most revolting evidence of the lamentable efficacy of ignorance and despotism in degrading the human character,” and yet (in tenderness, we suppose, to the cause!) denies its sympathies to the dolours of the enslaved. We must pass on, at once, to the evidences of that theological spirit which the prophetic eye of Mr. Dibdin foresaw was to pervade this Review; and which he undoubtedly regarded as the very essence of “pertinent remark and fair critical analysis.” See Art. XVII., *Hodgson’s Letters from North America*, p. 400.

* This is another new general; and, from the length and teeth-crashing cacophony of the name, we suppose, of German discipline and extraction.

"Mr. Hodgson's picture of the state of religion in America, is, on the whole, discouraging."—"His description of the progress of Unitarianism, indicates the approach of a period, when it will require all the vigour of the orthodox church to withstand the torrent." [Mr. Wyndham's *vigour beyond the law*, perhaps!!!] "They have no Established Church,—no bishops in their stalls,—no prohibitory law on piety!"

Doleful state! doleful prospect! The people of America are left at liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their own reason, or their own consciences! and the Universal Reviewer apprehends that, wherever this is the case, the progress of reason and conscience will be too strong for orthodoxy, and overthrow the *Universal Church!!!*

"America is, on the one hand, the very sanctuary of the Shakers, the Jumpers, the Tremblers, the Memnonites, the Divers, the Swedenborgians, the Dunkers," &c. "On the other hand, in the high places of America, the fashion is FREETHINKING! a well-behaved civility to Christianity, and as well-behaved a rejection of all its characteristic doctrines; a frigid alienation from its life, and knowledge, and hope. Who does not know, that the first University of America, the Oxford of the New World, is all but professedly UNITARIAN? And who, but the little rotund personage, that sits in all his sacred swathes, in the front of his own caricature of the Epistles of St. Paul, as proud as any Episcopus that ever sat within his cathedral, will venture to call Unitarianism, Christianity?"

Now, in our apprehension (to say nothing of the degrading buffoonery and personality of the concluding sentence), this, instead of analytical criticism, is neither more nor less than downright dogmatical bigotry. We say nothing of the truth or the delusion of Unitarianism, or of Trinitarianism. But the partizans of both, we conceive, draw their opinions (according to the degrees and sources of their information, and their own comprehension of the evidence) from what they consider as the true history, and understand to have been the actual doctrines of Christ. If the historical evidence which satisfies the reason of one party, as to the authenticity of certain chapters or passages, convinces the reason of the other that they are interpolations; or if certain passages appear to the understandings of these

to bear one signification, and to those another, still each is Christian, according to his own apprehension of the religion taught by Christ; and, if either has a right to deny to his opponent the Christian appellation, the right of retort reverts to the opponent, also; and every sect has an equal claim to the dogmatical assumption of exclusive infallibility; and may anathematize, as anti-christian, all who do not understand, or, perhaps, without any understanding at all, believe, just as much, and just in the same manner, as the anathematizers themselves believe.

It would be unjust to take leave of the Universal Review without admitting that it has articles, unstained by theological or political digression, which manifest correctness of taste, and elegance of erudition—

"High, in a purer sphere, they shine afar!"

With the review of WIFFEN'S *Jerusalem Delivered*, in particular, we were much gratified. The vindication of the Italian poets (of the first order) from the charge of attachment to *tinseled conceit*, brought upon them by the interpolated conceits of their English translators, appears to us as just as it is liberal; and, indeed, the whole article is a beautiful specimen of acute and tasteful criticism. We were sorry, however, to meet, in such an article, an instance, though but a single one, of that new-fangled affectation of disjunctive construction, of late so frequent among the sickly secondaries of *tasteful refinement* and *fine writing*; and which mars the conclusion of the ensuing sentence.

"We do not disguise from Mr. W. that these defects are extremely serious, and that to persist in them, in his second volume, will be to *utterly extinguish* the value of his work."

Why not "*utterly to extinguish*," or "*to extinguish utterly*." This affectation of separating the sign of the infinitive mood from its verb, of which it is in fact a *syllable*, was first introduced, we believe, or at least first popularised, by Dr. Drake, in his "*Literary Hours*," and has since been rapidly gaining ground; but cannot be too strongly reprobated, or too cautiously avoided.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WHAT sylph-like form before my eyes
Flits on the breeze and fans the skies,
With more than youth's elastic grace;
And more than virgin's heaven of face,
On glittering pinions lightly born,
Transparent with the hues of morn;
With star-like eye and glance sublime,
That far outspan the arch of time;
And thoughts that breathe to mortal ears
The speaking music of the spheres:
That, floating on the enamour'd gale,
Awake the song of wood and dale?

Some creature, sure, with form endu'd
In nature's more extatic mood,
When, wearied with her earthy toil,
She peopled some ethereal isle
With essences, that no alloy
Of perishable dust annoy;
Yet gave awhile to flutter here—
A sample of that purer sphere,
Where into perfect life are brought
The teemings of her happier thought,—
For sprighting task, with power endu'd
The chains of matter to elude:
To glide, to flit, to swim, to fly,
Dive through the fire, or tread the sky,
Ride the curl'd clouds or billowy foam,
And on the thought-swift lightning roam!

Yea—in that cheek's transparent hue,
And in that eye's celestial blue,
And in that shape's ethereal mould,
The sphere-born spirit I behold!

Tell me, thou airy fleeting form,
Whose agile step outwings the storm,
When did that volant foot of thine
Revisit last the ocean brine?
When, underneath the oozy bed,
The sea-nymphs' cave of coral tread?
Or on the moon-beam lightly stray,
Or stars that pave the milky way?—
And whither now, thou dainty sprite,
Wing'st thou, and whence, thy airy flight?
What star, what meteor gave thee birth?
And whence thy mission here on earth?

“Where I am, and where I go,
Wondering mortal, would'st thou know?
To the Swan of Avon, I,
Born by a daughter of the sky:—
She, who touch'd, in elder time,
One blind old man with warmth sublime,
And one more near; but gave my sire,
In manhood's prime, her whole desire.

“Taught by them the spheres to roam,
I make the elements my home.
When the wind that heaves the deep
Rocks the ship-boy to his sleep,
To his slumbers oft I seem
Imag'd in some glorious dream.
Then I climb the slippery shroud,
While the winds are piping loud:

On the sea for pastime, I
Make my cradled canopy;
In the conch's re-echoing shell
Seeking oft a tuneful cell;
Whence the sailor's startled ear
Seems the mermaid's song to hear,
Threatful of the tempest near;
Or on halcyon wave I sleep,
Smoothly sailing o'er the deep;
And when stars are clear, or set,
Winds at peace, or wildly met,
Love I still to haunt the shore—
Midst the murmur, or the roar;
Tripping light with printless feet,
O'er the yellow sands, to meet
Or chace the ebbing wave's retreat.
Swift as wishes, then I fly,
To the distant bounds that lie
'Twixt the round earth and the sky;
Or from where yon highest star
Guides serene her twinkling car,
To the unfathom'd depths below,
Where the pearl and coral grow;
Nor the flooding lustre shun
Where now dips the wearied sun,
While the broad wave, glory drest,
Woos him to her burning breast.
Soon these feet shall kiss the wave's
Where his Indian votaries lave;
There perchance, at evening hour,
Cradled in the fragrant flower
To whose bloom, from many a spray,
Night-birds tune the enamour'd lay,
Shrouded safe from mortal view,
Free I sip the honied dew,
While the bee, on busy wing,
Soothes me with his murmuring

“Where the bee sips, there sip I,
On his fragrant couch I lie,
Or in Orient or the West:
But the cowslip love I best,
Where, by Avon's haunted stream,
Wove the bard my spell-wrought dream.

“On the bat's wing there I fly,
Chaunting my witch-song merrily;
While each woodland, brake and dell,
‘Ding-dong, ding-dong, ding-dong bell,’
Echo's the harp of Ariel.

“See, I wave my roseate wings!
Now my spirit soaring sings,
‘Merrily, merrily, shall I live now
‘Under the blossom that hangs on the
bough.’”

NO! OR YES!
AWAY, Love, with thy soft denying,—
Beauty decays on Sorrow's stem;
Tears are but drops which yield to sighing:
Why should thy bosom nourish them?
The hour is gone, and I will go,
Whether thou whisper Yes! or—No!

The spring is flowing o'er the fountain,
The sun and shadow seek their rest;
The wind has travell'd past the mountain,—
Doves found the seat of peace their nest:

* The general idea, and several of the lines of this poem, have been taken from an article found among the long-neglected correspondence of the Monthly Magazine. [The author's name is not given.]

And I will go,—for I can guess
Whether thou whisper *No!* or—*Yes!*

Shepherds their infants' lips are pressing,
The village bell an echo finds;
Calm gives the ocean's waves her blessing,
Cloud after cloud round evening winds:
And I will go,—and I will go,
Whether thou whisper *Yes!* or—*No!*

Thy father in his cot is sitting,
Thy mother looks for our return;
Say—shall I plead our cause, besitting
Hearts which so truly love and burn?
Thy smiling blushes bid me guess
Whether thou whisper *No!* or—*Yes!*

J. R. PRIOR.

THE VOYAGE OF SHADOWS.

THE sky so calm, so blue and deep,
Like liquid crystal seems to sleep;
And the moon's white boat
Carries shadows afloat
To the clouds' recumbent steep.
Anchor'd in space with a voyage so light,
The air so sweet and the scene so bright,
The sun's rays shine
With a halo divine,
As they seek the island of Night.
The Evening Star, their dutiful guide,
Smiles in the zenith of beauty and pride;
And she leads them to rest
In Time's natural breast,
Away from the whelming tide.
Thus Hope, and her favourites, Joy and Peace,
Sojourn thro' cares, which intrude, but cease;
For the higher they go,
The less feelings of woe
Embitter their fond release.

J. R. PRIOR.

ELEGY,

BY RICHARD WOODHESEON, ESQ.,
Late Vicar of Professor, and Fellow of Mag-
dalen College, Oxford.

FAIR is the freshness of our youthful days,
While Hope and Fancy blend their golden
beams,
And air-built prospects giddy raptures raise:
But faded now are all my youthful dreams.
Fair is the scene which glads the owner's
sight,
In fertile fields of rural wealth secure!
For riches, well dispens'd, give pure delight:
Delight, my niggard means might ne'er
assure.

Bright is the lustre of patrician birth,
The ermin'd robe, hereditary fame,—
Titles and rank bestow'd on patriot worth!
But no distinctions mark my humble
name!

Happy the lot of those, whom temperate
Health
Endues with active vigour, still the same,
And nature-nursing Sleep, the ploughman's
wealth!
But even health deserts my fragile frame.

Happier their fate, whom cheerfulness of
soul

Awakes to breathe the clear empyreal air;
While rose-lip'd Joy perfumes the spark-
ling bowl!—

But dash'd my cup with bitterness and care.
Could I these various blessings all unite—
Youth, riches, health, and cheerfulness
and birth,
What could to me enhance the dear de-
light?—
The dearer guerdon of my Delia's worth.

ON THE

DEATH OF A DAUGHTER.

I saw a little playful girl
Blow bubbles on a summer's day,
And laugh'd, with her, to see them whirl
Up in the air so round and gay!
Ah! me, how beautiful were they!
All tinted with a thousand dyes
Reflected from the sunny skies,
And bright as morning dew in May.
Alas! they were as frail as fair;
For scarcely could the damsel cry
“Oh! father, father! quick, look there!”
But they would burst, and mock the eye,
Leaving it “fixed on vacancy.”
And such, thought I, are all our toys—
Our brightest hopes and dearest joys:
They rise, they glitter, burst, and die!

Prophetic truth! within a week,
I saw that maiden on her bier;
And on her cold and lifeless cheek,
In silence, drop'd a sacred tear.
Oh! Ellen, Ellen, ever dear!
Could nought avert thy early doom?
And has the dark and silent tomb
Thus clos'd upon thy brief career?

Thus even so! that fragrant breath
Is from its goodly mansion fled:
Fair flower! the cruel frost of death
Lies cold upon thy beauteous head.
But thou shalt burst thy wintry bed:
Come Faith, come Hope,—Urania! bring
Visions of that eternal spring
Which shall reanimate the dead.

Bridport Hall. J. FIRCH.

THE BRIDAL:—A FRAGMENT.

“BLEST is the influence of the nuptial bond,
When Virtue twines the knot!—when equal
minds,
Urged by ascendance of congenial stars,
With equal freedom blend!—O Sex! fore-
doom'd

To rule by meekness, and with forceless
power
Guide the tough sinew, or the stubborn will
Bend to thy genial sovereignty!—what owes
To thee and thy benignant sympathies
The lordly pride of man! Nor ever dwell
Stern rectitude and glory so secure,
As when propitious Fœta lights the torch,
That sheds its influence o'er a virtuous bed.

Æt. Præa. In the mythology of our northern an-
cestors, the Goddess of Love and Marriage,

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the FIFTH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE FOURTH, or in the FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.*

CAP. CXIII. *An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.*

This act begins by reciting, that it is expedient that the various enactments, relating to slavery and the slave trade, should be consolidated and amended, and proceeds to repeal all the statutes previously in force on the subject, and to make other provisions in their stead.

The statute then makes it unlawful, except in the cases afterwards specified, to do any of the following acts relating to slaves:—

1. To purchase, trade in, barter, or contract for slaves, or persons intended to be dealt with as slaves.

2. To carry away or remove, or contract for the carrying away or removing, or contracting for slaves, or persons to be used as slaves.

3. To import, or contract for importing, or to ship, receive, or detain on board any vessel, slaves, or persons to be dealt with in that character.

4. To fit out, navigate, or take to freight or hire, or contract for, any vessel for purposes relative to the objects, previously declared unlawful.

5. To lend or advance money, or become security for such loan, or contract for such loan, or the supply of goods, to be employed in purposes declared unlawful; or to become guarantee for agents employed in accomplishing objects or executing contracts previously forbidden; or to engage as partner, agent, or otherwise, in such purposes.

6. To ship, lade, or receive on board any vessel, money, goods, or effects, to be employed in accomplishing objects or creating contracts declared illegal.

7. To take the command, or to navigate, or enter on board, any vessel, in any capacity, knowing that it is to be employed in any of the purposes forbidden by the statute.

8. To insure, or contract for insuring, slaves, or any property to be employed in the execution of purposes forbidden by the statute.

In subsequent parts of the statute, all these acts, except the entering on board a slave ship as a petty officer, seaman, or marine, are made felonies, punishable with transportation, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, or with imprisonment and hard labour, for a term not less than three years, nor exceeding five years, at the discretion of the court, in which the offender shall be convicted. And the offence of serving, or contracting to serve, in the subordinate capacities referred to, is made punishable as a misdemeanor, not only in the parties themselves, but in their aiders

and procurers, with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. The conveying or shipping of slaves, or persons intended to be used as slaves, on the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty, is made piracy, and punishable, as such, with death, and forfeiture of goods and lands.

Besides these criminal enactments, the dealing in slaves, or contracting to deal in them, and the shipping them, are made subject to a penalty of £100 for every person so dealt with, one moiety to the king, and the other to the informer. All vessels fitted out for the purposes of the slave trade are declared subject to forfeiture, with all effects on board which may belong to their owners. Parties advancing money or goods, or giving security or becoming guarantee for such purposes, are made liable to forfeit double the value of the loan, or of the money which they agree to secure. Persons shipping, or contracting to ship, money or goods, to assist in accomplishing the objects declared illegal, are subjected to a similar penalty. Insurers of slaves, or property employed illegally, in reference to them, are liable to a penalty of £100, and to the forfeiture of treble the premium, and the insurance is declared void. It is also provided, that the criminal enactments shall not affect the right of informers to sue for penalties. Offences committed on the high seas are to be tried in courts of Admiralty; other offences, by commission under 46 Geo. III.; but all offences may be tried in Middlesex. Suits for penalties must be brought within five years; but slaves illegally imported may be condemned as forfeited at any period.

None of the provisions of the act are to apply to trading in slaves "*lawfully being*" within any colony or place belonging to his Majesty, in case the contract or transfer shall be made with the true intent of working the slaves within the same colony. Such slaves may also be removed, by land, or coastwise, from one part of an island to another, and from one island to another, within the same government, by special licence from the Governor. His Majesty also, by Order in Council, may, till July 1827, authorize the removal of slaves from one island in the West Indies to another, making regulations for their benefit, and taking security from their masters for the due performance of such regulations. Convict-slaves may be transported, pursuant to their sentence; domestic slaves may, after due entry and certificate, attend their masters by sea; and slaves generally may be employed in navigation, fishing, or, at the order of the Commander-in-Chief, in the military or naval service; without any liability under the statute.

Slaves,

Slaves, or persons detained as slaves, seized in war, are to be forfeited to his Majesty as prizes, for the purpose of divesting all right which may be claimed by others; they are not, however, to be treated as slaves, but may, by order of the King in Council, be entered into the army or navy, or bound apprentices for seven years; and persons so apprenticed, in case of ill-usage, may go before the nearest judge of a Vice-admiralty court, who may, if the case be substantiated, fine the master in any sum not exceeding £100, and cancel the indentures. A bounty, not exceeding £20 for each person, may be paid to the captors of slaves in war; £10 to every commander of a vessel who may seize slaves illegally dealt with at sea; and £7. 10s. to every other person by whose exertions slaves so dealt with shall be forfeited.

The enactments of 59 Geo. III. c. 120, respecting the appointment of a Registrar of Colonial Slaves, his office, salary and duties, and the registry of slaves under his controul, are recited and re-enacted in the terms of that statute.

The act then recites, at length, the treaty with Portugal of 22d January, 1815; the treaty with Portugal of 28th July, 1817; the additional articles, to the convention

with Portugal, dated 15th March, 1823; the treaty with Spain, 23d September, 1817, and additional articles; and the treaty with the Netherlands, 4th May, 1818, with subsequent explanatory articles,—all relative to the abolition of the slave trade; and enacts the provisions, of several former statutes, for empowering the crown to appoint commissioners, judges, and arbitrators, to examine and decide on all cases of detention, seizure and capture, according to the stipulations of those treaties. The act, then, provides for the appointment of a secretary to the commission courts; for the filling up vacancies in the commission, by Governors of colonies; and for granting bounties on forfeitures, declared in those courts, on the same principle with the bounties on condemnations, in courts of Admiralty. When judgment shall be given against the captor, the treasurer may direct the payment of costs and damages: though his liability shall continue. Returns of all seizures are, once in six months, to be made to the Lords of the Treasury.

The operation of this act commences 1st January, 1825.

This statute is the last act, of general importance or interest, passed during the session.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE *Revolution of Double Stars*, one of them round the other, has now been placed beyond any doubt, by the observations of M. Sturve of Dorpat, and Professor Amici of Modena, following up the observations which were so ably began by M. Mayer in 1756, and by M. Herschel in 1781. The double star in *Bootes*, marked 44, being of the sixth and the seventh or eighth magnitudes, R. asc. 14h. 58m., decl. 18° 21' N., appears from the observations upon its angle of position, made in 1781 and in 1819, to have experienced at least one revolution in thirty-eight years: a period so short, that we trust one or more young astronomers will henceforward direct their attention to the making of such frequent and exact observations on these two stars, as may afford them a confident hope of being able to succeed in deducing the magnitude and position of the orbits of the revolving star in this case. The double star in *Serpentarius*, marked 70, of the fourth and seventh magnitudes, R. asc. 17h. 56m. decl. 2° 31', has, since 1779, changed its angle of position three-fourths of a circle, shewing its periodic time to be about forty years, in a very elliptical orbit, as appears by the apparent inequality of its motion, at different periods. In *Ursa major*, the double star, ϵ , of the fourth or fifth and the sixth magnitudes, will probably complete a revolution in about sixty years, in a very ellip-

tical orbit. These seem amongst the shortest periods yet assignable to the revolutions of the double stars. An abstract of M. Sturve's observations may be seen in Jameson's *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, No. 18.

Phosphorescent Surfaces of the Moon and Planets occasion their Light, in great part at least, and not mere reflection from the sun. This has lately been concluded by Professor Leslie, after an able investigation of the subject, inserted in Jameson's *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, No. 22. The light from the sun, falling on the moon's surface, is, the Professor thinks, almost entirely absorbed, and exerts there a power to cause the projection of a still greater quantity of luminous particles, which had previously lain combined with the substance; which substance he supposes somewhat to resemble the Bolognian stone, or sulphate of barytes, the subject of so much wonder near two centuries ago.

The Laws of Radiation from heated Bodies have been sought for, by Mr. W. Ritchie, in a course of experiments, which are lately detailed in Jameson's *Philosophical Journal*, No. 22; his conclusions are, that the quantity of the radiant heat from the surface of a body, is directly as its capacity for caloric, and inversely as its attraction; thus the metals, having a powerful attraction for caloric,

caloric, whilst their capacities for that fluid are small, allow only a small quantity of radiant heat to escape from them; at the same time that *glass, lamp-black, and paper*, having feeble attractions for caloric, with considerable capacities, allow caloric to radiate very plenteously from their surfaces. Mr. R. further infers the probability, that the atoms of caloric, emanating from the same source, do not all move with the same velocity: but with every possible degree of velocity, in an increasing order, until it verges into that of light; it being probable that light is merely caloric, moving with a very great velocity.

Extraordinary Effects of Refraction—Captain William Scoresby, junior, in his nineteenth voyage, in 1821, on the northern whale fishery, when at 160 English miles distant from the east coast of West Greenland, distinctly saw, for several hours together, certain cliffs and coast-lands of the same, of which himself and another person on board took notes, and made careful sketches, without being aware at the time, owing to the inaccuracy of the charts as to longitudes, of the great distance they were from any land. In his near approach to, and survey of this part of the Greenland coast in 1822, Capt. Scoresby was enabled clearly to identify Home's Foreland as one of the points so observed the year before; and by the concurrence, as to longitude, of his astronomical observation and his chronometers in both instances, to establish the fact of a refraction, so unusually exceeding one-twelfth of the intercepted arc of distance, as to be equivalent to 8,500 feet in height of the cliffs seen! The horizontal refraction being in this case $34/47$ greater than its mean quantity, or full one-fourth of the intercepted arc, instead of one-twelfth. Mr. Hood's arctic observations, recorded in page 77, seem to offer an explanation of the great degree of cold prevailing when these unusual refractions have been observed. Another equally, or more surprising thing happened to Captain Scoresby, junior, when near to Cape Lister, on the Greenland coast; he and the crew saw out to sea-ward, the distinct inverted image of a ship under sail in the clear sky, when no ship was in the least visible: and, by the aid of a good telescope, was enabled to ascertain, by the number and shapes of the sails, and the general rigging of the aerial ship, that the *Fame*, commanded by his father, gave rise to the appearance, and the circumstances were, minutely, so noted down. And accordingly, some days after, falling in with his father's ship, and comparing his journal of sailing, the same was fully proved to be the case: and the fact was also ascertained, that the *Fame* was, at the time, seventeen miles beyond the sun's visible horizon, and at a direct distance of near thirty miles. On the 7th of June, and on some other occa-

sions, related in Captain Scoresby's account of his late voyage, when the air was hazy, the *ice-blinks*, or reflected images of the surface of the sea painted on the haze, near the horizon, proved of service to Captain S. when his ship was beset with masses of ice; the map of the sea, for a space of twenty or thirty miles around him, and very far beyond the visible horizon, was so perfect, and so truly distinguished, not only the clear parts of the sea, but the kinds of ice floating on other distant parts, as to enable Capt. S. to ascertain the course he had to steer, or force his way, in order the soonest to escape from the ice into open water.

The Detection of Arsenic as a Poison.

Dr. Robert Christison has performed a most acceptable service to the profession, by publishing, in a late Edinburgh Medical Journal, the result of an elaborate course of experiments, establishing simple and unerring tests, by which one quarter of a grain of arsenic dissolved in 8,000 parts of either broth, tea, or coffee, with cream and sugar, porter, port-wine, &c., and taken into the stomach, and there mixed with the animal fluids, may be detected. A stream of sulphurated hydrogen gas thrown up through the suspected matter, previously diluted and prepared according to directions which he gives, and with which, doubtless, every medical man will acquaint himself, is the agent by which this effective separation of the arsenic is performed: the precipitated matter is then dried, black flux added, and as much of the mixture inserted into a glass tube, closed at its lower end but open at top, about three inches long and one-fourth to one-eighth inch diameter, as will fill it not more than half an inch from the closed end, which then is to be heated by the alcohol lamp: when so, the arsenic, if any be present, will be seen lining the upper part of the tube, with a metallic steel-like film or crust, the characters of which crust are so minutely described, and so evident, that henceforward, it is to be hoped, the difficulties of medical evidence will be removed, guilt more certainly punished, and suspicions removed from the innocent.

The Depth of Water produced by Dew at Vivieres in the department of Ardèche in France, during the year 1823, has been very carefully ascertained by M. Flaugergues! On 125 mornings appreciable quantities of dew fell, which nevertheless amounted to only 242 French inches, or the $1/152\frac{5}{8}$ th part of the depth of rain, which fell there (on 132 days) during this year, and amounted to 36.90 inches: the least depth of dew fell in March 109 lines, and the greatest in October 749 lines: the fewest dewy mornings were, 2 in January; and the most, 19 in October. The apparatus is described, and the observations

at length are recorded in the *Bib. Univ.*, vol. 25.

The Alterations of the Level of the Sea, as compared with the Land, which seem continually going on (see our 56th vol. p. 200), the waters rising slowly and progressively, higher by many feet, and then declining again with similar slowness, so as to return at length to the same level after considerable periods of time, have rather surprisingly been overlooked by philosophers, who in this instance appear to have been satisfied by the theoretic assurances of mistaken geologists, that the waters have been uniformly, but with extreme slowness, declining in height, ever since a period when the highest mountains were covered by them. M. Briencrona, with a view towards establishing data for future comparisons on this interesting subject, was at great pains, in the year 1820, to select thirty points on as many solid rocks, situated in different parts of the Baltic sea, and thereon deeply to engrave and designate lines marking the level of that sea. M. Holmström conceives, however, and has stated in the *Bull. Univ.*, that the requisite care was not taken previously to ascertain a mean height of the water, which these lines should have indicated. Mr. Stevenson, who has bestowed much pains on this subject in Scotland, finds, that the arithmetic mean between the highest and lowest states of two consecutive tides, is in most places, a very stationary point for being marked and recorded, from time to time, with a view to future comparisons as to the rise or fall of the sea.

Aurora Borealis. The Rev. J. Farquharson, resident at Alford, in Aberdeenshire, (lat. $57^{\circ} 12' N.$) situated near to the southern limits of the terrestrial zone, wherein the appearance of *Aurora* is common, and to the southward of which it only occasionally appears, has made this hitherto mysterious phenomenon, the subject of a long and connected series of observations, his inferences from which are given at length in a late number of Jameson's *Edinburgh Phil. Journ.*: the most novel and important of these inferences are, that the luminous pencils of rays, which occasion the *Aurora*, proceed vertically from the earth, or nearly so, in a stratum, more or less compact, which is comparatively thin in its dimensions northward and southward, but which stretches a great way in length from east to west, at right angles to the magnetic meridian. This luminous stratum, when compact, is, by the principles of perspective, projected into a luminous arch: this apparent arch, and the stratum occasioning it, instead of being stationary, is almost continually in apparent motion; moving parallel to itself, sometimes to the southward, and at others receding northward: occasionally this motion is very swift, and the arch proportionably bright; on one evening, an

apparent arch of *Aurora*, first noticed $45^{\circ} N.$ of the zenith of Alford, in half an hour's time had reached $30^{\circ} 5' S.$ of the zenith, and then became indistinct: at other times, and more usually, the arch was faint, and had a very slow motion southward or northward, so that the brightness and motion are concluded to have a close connection. A brilliant arch of *Aurora*, which was visible to a part of Scotland, and great part of England, as far south as Croydon in Surrey, on the evening of the 17th of October 1819, was observed by Mr. Farey, in Borrowdale, in Cumberland, to have a similar motion southward and again northward, to those which are mentioned above. See the *Phil. Mag.* vol. 54, p. 328. Our esteemed correspondent Mr. W. Pitt, of Carlisle, (see vol. 49, p. 10), was not alike favourably circumstanced, in a very deep valley, for noticing the southward and northward motion of this luminous arch. In accordance with Mr. Hood's arctic observations, mentioned in p. 77 of vol. 56, Mr. Farquharson considers the usual region of the *Aurora Borealis* to be, above and immediately contiguous to that, in which the clouds are forming, at the time of its appearance: on one occasion last year, he saw an *Aurora* and a cloud come into contact; the latter, for a short period, became luminous in consequence, but the adjacent part of the *Aurora* vanished simultaneously. The meteorological and curious, amongst our readers, will, we trust, vigilantly direct their attention to such conspicuous *Aurora* as may appear, in order to make and record observations on the southward or northward motion of any luminous arch which may be formed. See Dr. Thienemann's opinion on this phenomenon in p. 234 of this vol.

Pretended Parallel Roads, or natural terraces, surrounding, in level directions, the skirts of mountains, composed of almost vertical rocky strata, such as those of *Glen Roy* in Scotland, have lately been observed by Captain Basil Hall, in the valley of *Coquimbo*, in Chili, in South America, and are described, in his voyage thither. When the modern fancies which ascribe these appearances to beaches, at the margins of a succession of ancient lakes on the spots, shall have followed, as justly they deserve, the fate of the former whims, which considered them as sportive roads of ancient giants!—and when the stratification of both kinds, the regular and the transverse (the latter by some called *stratula*) of mountains, has been more strictly attended to, without bias from preconceived theories, this phenomenon will (in a less obtrusive form than in *Glen Roy*) be found no very uncommon one: the upper parts of some of the slaty hills near *Snowdon*, in North Wales, exhibit this double stratification, viz. almost vertical and horizontal at the same time, an instance of which is shewn in the

"Annals of Philosophy," Second Series, iv. p. 412.

The *Shocks of Earthquakes felt at Sea*, are phenomena which promise to throw considerable light on the cause of these shocks, in case that captains of ships would be careful and particular to note correctly the place of the ship, the time, and other circumstances of the shocks, and communicate the same for early publication in some scientific or literary journal. The ship *Layton*, on her voyage from London to Bombay, on the 27th of July 1823, in lat. $35^{\circ} 19' S.$, not far from Tristan d'Acunha, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ p.m., experienced a shock which awoke every one sleeping on board. The motion was tremulous, like that of a ship forced over a wreck or a rock of coral, and accompanied by a hissing noise: on examination, the ship's bottom had experienced no injury whatever. On the following night, at half-past two, another and a more violent shock was felt, and lasted a few seconds, but not so long as the first shock. On the 31st, after having run five or six degrees eastward, the Dutch brig *Phelentail*, bound to Batavia, was spoken with, in lat. $36^{\circ} 51' S.$, whose master reported that the first of the above shocks had been felt, but not the second, on board his vessel; but, unfortunately, neither the place of the ship or time of occurrence have been published.

The *Nearchus*, bound from South America to Calcutta, in May 1823, experienced a violent shock at sea, which lasted near four minutes; but no other particulars have been publicly stated.

The ship *Orpheus*, on her voyage from London to Ceylon, on the 10th of February 1823, at fifteen minutes past one p.m., in lat. $1^{\circ} 10' N.$, long. $84^{\circ} 6' E.$, when steering N.N.W., at the rate of five miles per hour, with a little swell from the S.S.E., the crew felt a motion, as if the ship was running over the ground, or some other solid substance; and at the same time, during sixty to sixty-five seconds, heard a confused grinding tremulous noise, affecting the ship in every part: they sounded with twenty fathoms of line, up and down, but felt no ground. The ship kept upright in her way through the water, and answered the helm, and therefore had not struck, nor did she make any water in consequence of the shocks experienced, although the first of them was so violent as to unship one of the compass cards in the binnacle. At five minutes past two p.m. of the same day, being in lat. $1^{\circ} 15' N.$, and long. $84^{\circ} 4' E.$, another shock was experienced, much slighter than the first; and about three p.m. a third, which was only just perceptible. See our 56th volume, p. 553.

Caltanisetta, in Sicily, has hitherto escaped the destructive shocks of the earthquakes, which have successively ruined most other places in its neighbourhood; and this circumstance has been conjectured to arise

from a remarkable fissure or crack in the earth, which extends from the mud volcano of Terrapilata, several miles, to the neighbourhood of St. Petronilla; which crack, during the shocks in other parts of the island, opens, to the extent of one to two feet in width, and thus, probably, harmlessly discharges the steam or other elastic vapours, which, but for this vent, would acquire, from the subterraneous fires of these parts, sufficient force to shake them destructively. On the last violent eruption of mud, in March 1823, the fissure opened as usual, and no further mischief ensued.

Meteorite Stones of Arenzano.—Several of these fell in March last, near to the village of this name, in the papal dominions; loud reports, like thunder, preceded their fall. The largest of these stones, weighing 12 lbs., has fortunately been conveyed to the Observatory of Bologna, and is there preserved.

Astronomy.—The future perihelion of Mr. Pond's comet has been calculated, by Professor Enche, of Seeberg, near Gotha; from which it appears that it will be most clearly visible on the 14th of August 1825.

Dr. Westphal, in a communication from Dongola, $4^{\circ} 19'$ with the tropic of Cancer, observes that it is impossible for an inhabitant of our northern regions to form a conception of the magnificence and splendour of the southern firmament. Even the smallest star sparkles with extraordinary radiance, and the large ones blaze with a dazzling brilliancy. The zodiacal light, every morning and evening, is like the reflection of an immense fire; the effect of which is heightened to an inconceivable degree by the splendour of the five southern constellations.

Black Tea.—The Chinese, it appears, from recent experiments, have a mode of adulterating black tea, by means of sandy particles, or minute crystals of magnetic iron; sometimes to such a degree, that parts of the leaves may be lifted by a magnet. These particles may occasionally be detected at the bottom of a tea-cup.

Preserving Birds.—It has been ascertained by M. Temmick, Director of the Dutch Museum, that placing a small wooden basin, containing tallow, in each case, is more effectual in preserving birds from the attacks of minute insects than either camphor or Russian leather.

Fossil Bones.—The discovery of fossilized remains of unexpectated animals, in sub-strata of the earth, seems to be the principal featural result of the geological researches of the present day. Count de Laisier, President of the Mineralogical and Botanical Academy of Auvergne, has taken from the great plateau of basalt and tuffa, between the two rivers of Coreze, and which is entirely composed of pumice and trachite, bones of very large animals, completely transformed into

into carbonate of lime; an antler of stag's horn, transformed into agate; and out of a layer of pumice-sand, under the tuffa, some teeth, the jaw-bone and two horns belonging to a large unknown species of stag or elk; and a great quantity of other fossil bones; as also a grinder of the mammoth, found a little lower, in the testaceous limestone, between the tuffa and the primitive soil. This is the first discovery, we believe, of organized terrestrial bodies under ancient tuffa and basalt, and may throw great light on the relative ages of ancient volcanos.

Quadrature of the Circle.—The Institute of France have decided that this is an impossible and vain research, and exhort the learned, accordingly, to apply themselves to other subjects.

The Cutting of hard Steel by means of soft Iron, formed into a round thin flat plate, and mounted on a lathe spindle, mentioned in our 56th vol. p. 270, has been the subject of experiment by MM. Darier and Calladon, who found, that with a less velocity than thirty-four feet and a half per second, given to the circumference of the soft iron plate, the same had no action on hard steel; from which point, as the velocity increased, the action commenced and increased, until, with seventy feet velocity, the steel was most rapidly worn away, without the iron being affected: from which, and several other experiments, they conclude, that the force of percussion of the whirling iron displaces and tears off the particles of steel (as happens in striking a light with a flint and steel) and that this effect, so useful in sawing hard steel plate to any required shape, or in sawing out slits in it, is not occasioned by the softening of the steel, as some had supposed. With velocities from 130 to 200 feet per second, they found the soft iron edge to act rapidly on a rock crystal presented to it, and on agate, but the cut surfaces of these were too uneven and rough to promise any advantage to the lapidary from this mode of acting.

Grey cast Iron, when hot, is proof against the action of Sulphur.—Colonel A. Evans has made this discovery, after having experimentally proved, that wrought iron or steel, when heated and presented to a roll of brimstone, are almost instantly penetrated by the latter; plates of these metals, more than half an inch thick, were in less than a quarter of a minute, perforated with round holes, the size of the brimstone roll. In a crucible of grey cast iron, the Colonel found that he could fuse scraps of malleable iron or steel with sulphur, without the mixture acting at all on the crucible.

For producing a Draught of Air, out of the hold of a ship, or out of a mine shaft, or the top of a chimney, liable to smoke, it has been recommended by Capt. Warren, instead of a wind-sail, wind-trunk, or cowl,

having a close and rounded back presented to the wind, to insert there a wide-mouthed trumpet-shaped open tube, which shall, instead of excluding the wind from the top, conduct a condensed and brisk stream of air over the top of the pipe, shaft, or chimney, whose draught it is necessary to increase.

Practical rules, by which manufacturers may ascertain the *Strength of their Bleaching Powders*, the chloride of lime, have been abstracted by Mr. Brand in his *Journal of Science*, No. 35, from a paper on the subject, drawn up by Mr. Gay Lussac, for the use of the French bleachers; we regret that our space will not admit of giving these rules.

The Boiling Heats of Saturated Solutions of thirty-four of the most important saline bodies, have been determined with great care by Mr. T. Griffiths, and published in Brand's *Journal of Science*, No. 35, together with the per-centage of dry salt in most of them; we extract the following:

Name of Salt.	Boiling Point, Fahr.	Dry Salt in 100 pts.
Acetate of soda	256°	60
Muriate of soda	224	30
Sulphate of magnesia	222	57.5
Alum	220	52
Sulphate of iron	216	64
Sulphate of soda	213	31.5

The first and last of the salts here mentioned are also the extremes as to temperature in the table referred to; the extremes therein, as to proportions of dry salt, are as follows, viz.

Name of Salt.	Boiling Point, Fahr.	Dry Salt in 100 pts.
Rochellé salt	240°	90
Nitrate of potassa	238	74
Acetate of copper	214	16.5
Tartarate of potassa	214	9.5

The Absorption into the Veins and Arteries, and consequent circulation through the bodies of animals, of whatever substances, either liquid, gaseous, or in a state of vapour, as kept for a space of time, in immediate contact, either with the external or the internal surfaces of living bodies, was, some time ago, the subject of an elaborate course of experiments and observations, by Dr. F. Majendie, at Paris, the details of which were read before the Academy of Sciences; from which it results, that the rapidity and copiousness of the absorption is dependent on the fullness of the blood circulating at the time through the absorbent vessel, (See our 57th vol., p. 78). In a plethoric state, no absorption, or a very faint one, takes place; but on beginning to empty the vessels by bleeding, absorption commences and increases, accordingly as the plethora is removed, (See our present volume, p. 78). It appears, from the very curious experiments of Dr. M., that absorption does not take place in consequence of any attraction or affinity between the blood and the absorbent

sorbent matters; and probably, as appears to us, the effect may arise in consequence of what M. Venturi denominated the *lateral communication of motion*, exerted by columns of moving fluids; especially as the doctor found the absorption not to be dependant on the life of the animal. We strongly recommend the perusal of M. Magendie's memoirs to every medical man; a translation of it appears in No. 8 of *Silliman's American Journal*.

Electrical Currents may be variously excited.—In galvanic circuits, a watery fluid is, as is well known, interposed between solid conductors; and hence Messrs. Fourier and Oersted propose to call this the *hydro-electric circuit*. The recent discovery of M. Seebeck, wherein an electric current is excited in a circuit, formed exclusively of solid conductors, merely by disturbing the equilibrium of temperature of its parts, by heating or cooling them; locally: this they propose to name the *thermo-electric circuit*.

More recently, M. Dæbereiner has discovered that solid conductors of platinum, with interposed hydrogen gas, excite a powerful electrical current; to which last mode of excitation, perhaps, by way of distinction, the term *gaseo-electric circuit* may not be inapplicable. The *thermo-electric circuit*, under its various modifications, as to the number and alternations of the bars of metal in close contact, forming the circuit, and as to the places and degrees of applying heat or cold, or both, to its various parts, has been the subject of an elaborate course of experiments, by Messrs. Fourier and Oersted, in vol. 22 of the *Ann. de Chimie*: see also the Quarterly Journal of Science, No. 31. The *gaseo-electric circuit* (if so we may denote the very recent discoveries of M. Dæbereiner) has been the subject of two letters by him to M. Schweigger, which are contained in the Philosophical Magazine, No. 306. See also our 57th vol., p. 257.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

To JOHN WHITE, of Marylebone, Middlesex; for a *Floating Breakwater*, for protecting a Harbour, or Shipping-place.—15th January, 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in using a series of large open rafts of timber, floating on the surface of the sea, and confining them there by mooring chains, in order to divide and break the force of the waves and swell of the sea, before they enter a harbour, shipping-place, or bathing-place, &c.; and the effect of such a mode of producing comparatively *still water*, having (as the patentee observes, in No. 271 of the "Repertory of Arts," little, if any, tendency to cause silt or mud to accumulate in a harbour so protected, as almost invariably happens behind fixed piers or breakwaters.

Each individual raft, or frame, is described as composed of eleven beams of timber, sixteen to eighteen inches square; six of them of the length of about thirty feet, and the other five thirty-eight to forty feet long: the longer beams are disposed parallel to each other; two pair of them (touching one another), at the distance of twenty feet apart, the other midway between these piers; and the six shorter beams are disposed across these, parallel-wise, three of them below, and three of them above the long beams: the two outer ones of these last, at twenty feet apart, and the other intermediate. The beams being thus disposed, fifteen strong copper bolts are passed through the several places, where three beams cross and lay upon each other, and are firmly secured by screw-nuts, or by riveting; and the ends of the timbers, which

project in pairs, beyond the bolted crossing-places, are further secured by being tightly lapped with well-tarred rope.

Such are the dimensions and mode of attaching together the timbers of each of the rafts, which, in medium cases, the patentee prefers; but he does not in his specification appear to rest his claims on any particular dimensions, or on this, or any other particular mode of constructing or mooring his rafts.

In situations where only moderate-sized waves, or degrees of swell, have ever been experienced, perhaps rafts only two timbers thick at the bolting-places may suffice; and, on the contrary, where storms of more than ordinary violence are to be expected, or where very still water is required, other sets (of two or five timbers), to the number of one, two, or three sets, may be necessary to be piled up, in the order before mentioned, before passing the bolts through the whole of them; so that, by sinking deeper into the water, and floating also more above it, the waves and swell may be sufficiently broken, by passing over, through, and under the rafts; when securely moored, with their longest sides opposed to the wind, current, or waves. The several rafts to be disposed at their moorings, either separately, or in one or more series or tiers, and the latter either connected together by chains, or not, according as the situation may, to an experienced engineer, seem to require. In case of heavy kinds of wood being used, or the rafts, from any cause, becoming water-logged, empty casks or buoys must be affixed to their timbers, for securing at all times the necessary buoyancy.

General

General BENTHAM appears to deserve the honour of having first proposed a floating breakwater, to be composed of separate floats of wool; "of a triangular, or rather a prismatic shape," to be used in protecting Plymouth harbour, at the estimated first cost of £201,026. And, several years afterwards, Mr. DAVID GORDON included in his specification of a patent, dated 14th January 1822, the description of what he calls "improvements on floating breakwaters;" but, of his intention to do so, the title of his patent, "for additions to steam-packets and other vessels," had, we submit, given no sufficient notice, to the crown or to the public.*

More than a year ago, Mr. White put himself to the expense of constructing three rafts, such as we have described above, and of so securely mooring them, near to the dock-yard, in *Dover Bay*, in Kent, that during the heavy gales of wind, and some tremendous seas since experienced, they have held fast at their stations, and had "the effect of breaking the seas, and causing smooth water for a considerable space to leeward of them," as is attested by the signatures of three pilots and two naval captains employed on that coast, in the *Repertory*, before quoted: wherein, also, Mr. White remarks, that effective floating breakwaters may be erected in any situation, at one-twentieth part of the expense of stone erections; that such will act in any state of the tide; and are capable of being removed to other situations, in cases where, during war, too much facility might be given by them, towards the landing of an hostile army.†

To CHARLES MACKINTOSH, of Crossbasket, in Lanarkshire, for preparing a Water-proof and Air-tight Fabric of Hemp, Flax,

Wool, Cotton, Leather, or Paper, &c.—
17th June 1823.

The principle of invention here consists in uniting together two thicknesses of the given fabric, with a film of caoutchouc varnish between them.

The India rubber to be used in the patent process, is to be cut, or shaved, into very thin shreds, and about twelve ounces of it steeped in about a gill of coal-oil or artificial naphtha, distilled from the tar of the gas-works, in a vessel surrounded by steam, for promoting the melting of the elastic gum, into a thick varnish; which latter is to be strained through a wire, or horse-hair, sieve.

Two pieces of the fabric to be used, whether of cloth, silk, &c., are now to be cut to the same size; and each one stretched flat out on a frame; and then, by means of a brush, some of the elastic varnish is to be spread evenly over one of the surfaces of each of the strained fabrics, so as completely to cover the same; and the frames are then to be set by, in a dry place free from dust, until the varnish has set, and become sticky; when the two varnished surfaces are to be applied to each other, and both of them detached from the frames,

In order to complete the adhesion of the two fabrics into one, they should be passed between plain rollers, moderately pressed together, and afterwards thoroughly dried in a warm room. The fabric thus prepared will be found not at all liable to part again, to be very flexible, and quite impervious to water or air, and may be made up into light outer garments, or applied in any other way.

To JOHN RANKIN, of New Bond street, Middlesex, for an Alarm in case of Robbery of Valuable Property, from Coaches and other Carriages.—1st Nov. 1823.

The principle of this invention consists in affixing, withinside of the strong box, or seat of a coach or other carriage, destined for the carrying of bankers' parcels, or other small things of great value, an alarm-bell and a notice-latch so contrived, that on the opening of the lid of the box or seat, whether by means of a false key, or by forcing open the same, the bell shall be rung, and give an alarm.

The bell to be used, is such an one as is used for a table-clock, and is to be fast screwed by its crown to a square metal plate, affixed to the side, or end, of the strong box, near to the lock thereof: to which plate is also to be affixed a strong curved spring, provided with a lump of metal, to act as a hammer on the edge of the bell; and the end of which spring must project about an inch beyond the edge of the bell, and there be bevelled on the under side, like to a spring-latch.

Over the bell and spring, a metal casing is to be fixed, provided with a mortice, for letting out the bevelled end of the spring,

and

* See our remarks on this subject, in the second column of p. 244, and the note in p. 242 of this volume. If, as we have suggested, the newly enrolled specifications were examined by some competent person, and the titles of what each patentee has described and claimed (for frequently several, and those very incongruous matters, often are included in the same specification) were made out, as concisely as intelligibility would admit, for publication in the *London Gazette*, most useful information would thereby be given to ingenious persons, whose attentions are turned to the making of improvements, and to the public at large. At present, such persons can read, and be allowed deliberately to study, only a small part of the whole number of specifications, in full or at length, with engravings on their drawings, printed in the "Repertory of Arts," at very irregular periods after their enrolment, and sometimes so protracted, that the patents have first expired.

Or else, within the period of two years from the date of enrolment, an abstract or condensed account, accompanied by reduced engravings of essential particulars only, may be read by such persons, in the "London Journal of Arts," but without finding much correspondence between the dates of enrolment and the order of publication therein. The public, therefore, are much in want of some prompt and official information of the precise subjects which are embraced by the patents, granted by the crown, and completed by the specifications, signed and enrolled by the patentee; as also of the place of enrolment, in each case.

† Would not teak-wood be proper for constructing these rafts? See p. 438 of this volume.

and allowing of the same standing, when quiescent, with the hammer about one-fourth of an inch distant from the bell: such mortice being sufficiently long and wide, to allow of the hammer freely striking the bell, after being drawn from it a sufficient distance for giving the necessary impetus to the hammer, by means of the notice-latch presently to be described.

The casing of the bell is to be left open, for letting out the sound at that end or side, the least accessible to any means of stopping the sound of the bell, after the box-lid has been opened.

The notice-latch is of a construction nearly similar to the spring-latches which are placed on closet and cupboard doors, except that it has no handle, passing through the lid of the box; withinside of which lid it is to be affixed, in such a position, that, on shutting down the lid, the bevel of the latch may press against, and pass down below, the end of the hammer-spring, and on the return of the springs to quiescence, may rest just below it, ready afterwards, on the slightest rising of the lid, to draw up with it the end of the hammer-spring, and on passing off its bevel, thereby give the impetus for striking the bell, and giving the alarm required.

[To us, this, appears a hasty and ill-matured contrivance; because, on the lid having been quickly opened, and the bell having received a single stroke from the hammer, the thief has only to place a finger on the end of the projecting spring, and thereby press the hammer against the bell, and hold it there for an instant, to effectually prevent further sound from the bell. A competent artist, such as is now to be found in the counting-house or workshop, of a score or two of the mechanics in town, would find no difficulty in constructing a spring-alarm, inside of a strong-box, near to, and so securely connected with the hinges of its lid, that the same could not be raised without setting-off the alarm, which should continue to ring for several minutes, without the possibility of a thief stopping it.]

[No Patents expire in January, 1825.]

A LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS, granted in October 1824.

October 7.—For casting steel, in an improved method: to FRANCIS H. W. NEEDHAM, of David-street, Middlesex.—Six months allowed for enrolling specification.

7.—For improvements in constructing steam-engines: to WALTER FOREMAN, of Bath, Somerset.—Six months.

7.—For improvements in making spelter, or zinc: the invention imported by, and the patent to, FREDERICK BENECKE, of Deptford, Kent, and DANIEL T. and JAMES H. SHEARS, of Fleetmarket, London.—Six months.

7.—For an economical method of generating steam, for engines or other purposes: to PIERRE ALEGRE, of Colet-place, Middlesex.—Two months.

7.—For an improved flue or chimney, for furnaces, or other purposes: to HUMPHREY JEFFREYS, of Park-street, Bristol, Gloucestershire.—Two months.

7.—For improved metal casks or barrels, for packing goods: to ROBERT DICKENSON, of Park-street, Southwark, Surrey.—Six months.

7.—For improved fire-escapes, applicable to other purposes: to FRANCIS RICHMAN, of Great Pulteney-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

7.—For improved machinery for making velvets, and other cut goods, the invention imported by, and the patent to, STEPHEN WILSON, of Streatham, Surrey.—Four months.

7.—For an improved process of vinegar-making: to JOHN HAM, of West Coker, Somerset.—Four months.

7.—For improved machinery for printing calicoes, and other fabrics: to MATTHEW BUSH, of West-ham, Essex.—Six months.

7.—For transverse spring slides for trumpets, trombones, French-horns, &c.: to JOHN SHAW, of Milltown, Derbyshire.—Two months.

7.—For improved horse-shoes, applicable to other cattle: to JOHN T. HOPKINSON, of William-street, Lambeth, Surrey.—Six months.

14.—For improved machinery for drawing, roving and spinning of flax, wool, or other fibrous substances: to PULLER CHELL, of Earle's-court, Middlesex.—Six months.

14.—For improved machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving and spinning of cotton: to JOHN G. BODNIE, of Oxford-street, in Manchester, Lancashire.—Six months.

14.—For improvements in wheeled carriages: to JAMES GUNN, of Harl-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

14.—For improved water-proof cloth and hats, and other apparel: to WILLIAM P. WEIRE, of Tooley street, Surrey.—Six months.

14.—For improved water-closets, to HENRY MARRIOTT, of Fleet-street, London.—Two months.

14.—For improvements in power-loom for various goods: to JAMES FETLOW, of Manchester, Lancashire.—Six months.

14.—For continually changing the water in steam boilers, for preventing the deposition of salt, &c., in long steam-vessel voyages: to HENRY MAUNSLAY and JOSHUA FIELD, of Lambeth, Surrey.—Six months.

21.—For improved artificial stone: to JOSEPH AYSDEN, of Leeds, Yorkshire.—Two months.

21.—For improved fire-extinguishing machinery: to GEORGE DODD, of St. Anne's-street, Middlesex.—Six months.

21.—For a machine to give notices, proclamations and advertisements, &c. to the public, instead of bill-sticking: to GEORGE S. HARRIS, of Caroline-place, Middlesex.—Two months.

LITERATURE, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN, OF DECEMBER, 1824.

WITH A CRITICAL PRÆMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

THOUGH the season be not yet arrived when the press should be expected to be fruitful of splendid and voluminous works, on the one hand, or those of intellectual luxury and high imagination, on the other, we have been able to select from those of humbler proportions and pretensions, some two or three which appeared not totally unworthy of the attention of our readers—if not for their *bulk*, for the magnitude of the questions with which, by inference at least, they are connected. To the friends of humanity and of those principles by which alone the interests of humanity can be protected or advanced, every thing, that relates to the condition of our fellow-beings in Eastern or in Western India, will be regarded as important: and as such we have given a degree of consideration to one little volume, and to one small pamphlet, which works of much greater extent could otherwise hardly expect in our contracted space: while with respect to those, that refer, one of them to the salmon fisheries, and the other the state of the manufacturing population (for they are both of them questions of right and life), we have only to lament that we could not extend an equal degree of attention. To another article more connected with the intellectual accomplishments of the few, than the claims and necessities of the many, our predilections would, nevertheless, have led us into much more ample examination than we have indulged in: for though our solicitude is primarily for the broad and solid base of the social edifice, we are not indifferent to the tasteful embellishments of the Corinthian capital. But a due examination of the ingenious work of Mr. Roe would have demanded a sheet, instead of a column, of our miscellany; and we have been obliged to confine ourselves to so sketchy and partial a review of his principles, as, we are perfectly aware, can neither do justice to his views of the subject, nor our own.

A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England. Dedicated by permission, to the Right Hon. President of the Board of Control. By John B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, &c. &c.—The author of the “Wonders of Elora” has furnished us with another work, worthy of a much more extended consideration than we have space to give to it. There is much to be examined in it, much to be controverted, and much more to be learned, than it appears to have been the intention of the author to teach. “O that mine enemy would write a book!” is a wish, perhaps, which many a reviewer may

have breathed from personal motives—many a philanthropist might breathe from more generous considerations. We have more pleasure, we confess, or at least more intellectual profit, in perusing the arguments of the opponents, than of the advocates, of our principles; and it is but justice to say, that the sentiments manifested in the “Voice from India,” come to us, in some respects, in the best form they are capable of—in the frank and temperate language of a gentleman, and with the manifestations, at once, of talent and information. Yet are the conclusions we should draw from his premises, in many respects, directly the reverse of those he would wish us to infer. What would he say to us, if upon the hypothesis, that his own mode of reasoning, as far as it goes, is valid, we should undertake to demonstrate from his own data, that either our possessions in India must be abandoned,* or we ourselves must shortly cease to be a free nation. But this is a field too large for us to enter upon, and we must confine ourselves to a single point. The main object of Captain Seely is to substantiate the proposition, that the freedom of the press ought not to be, and must not be permitted to exist in the East-Indies, because the government of India is, and must, of necessity, be, arbitrary; and a despotic government and a free press cannot exist together. Now to a part, at least, of the major proposition we cannot object. The English government of the East-Indies *IS* indisputably an arbitrary government—a government by the sword—a government of the victor few over the vanquished (or the cajoled and defrauded†) many; and the minor proposition, that despotism and a free press cannot continue to be co-existent, is equally indisputable. If the present system of government is to be sustained in India, we know not, therefore, how we are to deny the *sequitur* that a free press must never there be tolerated. Nay, we will even go a step further, and say, that if we could agree

* “Perish Commerce! but let the Constitution live!” exclaimed the mud-brained metaphysician—the high-court anarchist—the sophistical demagogue, Wyndham—himself at once the most subtle, and the most headlong enemy, to the constitution, of his day. “Perish Commerce! but let the Constitution live!” “Perish our East-India dominion!” if the dilemma were admitted, we would exclaim, “but let British freedom live!”

“The life peace outshines the silver store,
And life is dearer than the golden ore.”

† In all cases of subjugation, by such disproportioned numbers, it requires neither argument nor detail to prove that intrigue and treachery must have born a larger share than valour.

agree with Capt. S. in another of his conclusions (into which, however, he appears, to us, to have sprung, rather, from the assumed grounds of a favourite hypothesis, than to have climbed by the gradations of a substantial logic); namely, that the consequences of such an overthrow of the existing system of government in India; as he supposes a free press must inevitably produce, would be the ultimate restoration of Mohamedan ascendancy and tyranny, with all its blood-thirsty and intolerant barbarities; we should be ready to grant him all that he desires, and say, as the less hideous alternative, "Perish the press of India; and let humanity (even in its present ignorance) live!" for human happiness (the happiness of all that is human!) is, after all, the end; and even the press (the precursor and the protector of liberty) is but the mean of a mean, through which that end is sought. But it should seem that, according to Capt. S., the sacrifice of the press alone will not suffice for that security of our Indian Government so "devoutly to be wished." Christianity must be sacrificed also. See p. 63-4.

"It is with poignant regret that I am compelled, by my love of truth, to say that the same observation" (that a free press in India would be the cause of civil war, revolution, and our final expulsion from the continent of Asia) "strictly applies to the establishment of the Christian faith in India."

The author has, indeed, cautiously so interwoven this sentence with his apprehensions "of the country again reverting to the hands of the Mussulmans," that, at first blush, it appears to have prospective reference to their intolerance alone. But the context will shew that the argument is general, not particular, and is meant to convey, to the initiate ear, the dangers of Christian conversion. For in the very next paragraph—

"Break down (says he) the great barrier of caste among the people of India, (that radical principle, be it remembered, of Brahmin superstition, which Christian conversion, most assuredly, would break down!) and give the people political knowledge, and the freedom of using it, and I would not give a shilling in the pound for all the India stock, home or foreign!"

What will the Missionary and Bible Societies—the advocates for the diffusion of that breaker-down of castes—Christian knowledge, say to this? A fig, they perhaps might say, for your India stock, your pagodas, and your rupees: our object is the salvation of souls, and the melioration of the state of man. But, then, says Capt. S., when knowledge and Christianity have overthrown all the protecting blessings of our "arbitrary government of India;" then the country inevitably reverts again "to the hands of the Mussulmans, and their former blood-thirsty and barba-

rous rule." They will "never tolerate in their Hindoo subjects the freedom of discussion and writing;" they will "never permit them to profess a new religion which they hold in profound contempt," and treat with ineffable abhorrence;" &c., "so that the Hindoo, in losing his old masters, would have reason to curse the day that he became enlightened," &c. As if the same lights that converted and informed the 93 million Hindoo inhabitants of British India would not reach the eyes of 7 million Mohamedans also; or the Christianized and politically-informed population, who had broken to pieces the well compacted power of European sovereignty, and driven us out of India, would not, by the very energies of science and intellect, thus brought into organized action, have some chance, at least, of making an effective stand against those former Mohamedan masters, from whose blood-thirsty and barbarous rule our *disinterested* humanity had, heretofore, so benignantly redeemed them. We suspect, however, that Capt. S. may very reasonably put to rest all his apprehensions, political and humane, upon this part of the subject. We do not believe that there is much reason either to fear or to hope, that either Christian missionaries, or a free press, will, in our time, at least, or that of our children, make any very alarming progress in breaking down that great barrier of castes, which Hindoo superstition has erected, alike, against the doctrines of the rights of man and of the gospel. His solicitude and his arguments against both may, therefore, with good reason, and with equal policy, be exclusively directed to the preservation of the rupees, pagodas, and "India Stock, home and foreign," which the wisdom of the present arbitrary government of India so benignantly secures to a small portion of that 45,000 Europeans, by whom the 100,000,000 of natives are at this time, overawed and governed. So far as they are confined to this object, we are by no means confident that either his premises can be disputed or his conclusions successfully resisted. With the present system of government in India, we are much disposed to admit, that a free press is utterly incompatible. Whether the elements exist there for a better and more liberal system we are not at present called upon to discuss; but we may venture to prophesy, that, under the auspices of our present *home system*, a much better will not be adopted. At the same time, we make our acknowledgments for the interesting information, of a more general description, which may be gleaned from this well-written little volume: thinly scattered, it is true, and incidentally interspersed, with an attention obviously to the selection of such alone as may serve the purposes of the argument. But though his pages, in as much as historical considerations are concerned, fall in some degree under the censure of one of the

the author's own mottoes, "Give me a few facts; general remarks are of little use!" yet may they be read with some profit, even by those who either do not coincide with him in the opinions he upholds, or feel but little interest in the particular question to which his arguments refer.

The Principles of Rhythm, both in Speech and Music, especially as exhibited in the Mechanism of English Verse, By the Rev. BACHARD ROE, A. B. There is much, in this work, to challenge the attention of the musician, the poet, and the elocutionist; and of all, indeed, who would wish to improve the grace and harmony of their language, in composition, speech, or song. The ear, as the author very justly observes, "requires cultivation, for time as well as for tune; and hence, if poets were good timists, they would be greater masters of all the capabilities of measured language. If, on the other hand, vocal composers were well acquainted with the properties of syllables, and with all the various species of verse, they would be better qualified to set, or adapt, words to music." In proof of this opinion, I need only appeal to the instances of Milton and Jackson. What music in the verses of the former! what expression in the music of the latter! It may be asked, if Shakspeare was a practical musician, or Handel a mechanical versifier. Perhaps, even they might have been gainers, if they were [had been]. We know, however, that the specified beauties of the two former sprung from their cultivation of both arts: beauties, which, it is probable, would otherwise have never existed, and which accordingly hold forth encouragement to follow their example.*

In the treatment of his subject, Mr. Roe has evinced much ingenuity, and a considerable knowledge of the principles of music; and nothing assuredly can be more correct, than the postulate assumed through the whole of his treatise, that in the rhythm of sounds, under whatever modifications, of instrumental music, song, or speech, there is, and can be, but one common principle, which must dictate and regulate all the varieties of their proportions. At the same time, while we call not into question the practical discrimination of Mr. Roe's ear, even to the full extent of nicely he lays claim to, we cannot but acknowledge, that in some instances, and those not a few, the

notation he has used would indicate, in him, a habit of giving very different quantities, in the pronunciation of certain syllables, from those which we should regard as inherent to them. These are differences of application; however, which do not interfere with his general principle. There are other points upon which we could wish to be more explicit. But this is not a work to be criticized in a paragraph, or a page. It is the result of much labour and reflection, and worthy of a deliberate and ample analysis. We should observe, however, that the principal defects of Mr. R.'s system, like that of Joshua Steele, or rather of their developments of the system, (for, in the main, they are both of them right), has arisen from resting their theory and its results on the basis of musical science alone; instead of extending their researches to those anatomical and physiological principles, from which the laws of musical proportion are of necessity derived; and with which all the phenomena of genuine harmony, organic or instrumental, from the very nature of our perceptions, must inevitably conform. Mr. R. indeed, from the want of this extended consideration, has deviated in some respects, from correct and efficient notation, further than his predecessor. Mr. Steele's distinction of *heavy* (Δ) and *light* ($\circ$), the *Thesis* and *Arsis* of the Greek grammarians, falls in, as correctly, with the alternate action and reaction of the primary organ of vocal impulse, as if it had been anatomically derived; and, although the terms *pulsation* and *remission* would have answered the purpose quite as well,—the latter distinction referring to organic causes, the former to the sensible effects, yet, considering how important it is that persons, treating of the same science, should make use of the same terms, as far as they are found consistent with intelligible discrimination, we cannot but lament that Mr. R. did not, in this instance, adopt them; since, by the more than necessary refinement in the discrimination of the degrees and species of pulsations, which he has substituted in their place, he has inevitably perplexed what before was simple and efficient; and betrayed himself into some inconsistencies: so much so indeed, as to render some of his illustrations apparently incongruous with his general theory. According to him the *bar*, or cadence, and the *foot*, are occasionally to be ascertained by a directly opposite mode of division or admeasurement in the mind: the former commencing, always, with the stronger pulse, (the *heavy* poise) but the latter, either with the stronger or weaker, according to accident in the arrangement of the line or sentence. While according to the system of Joshua Steele, and of nature, the *bar*, the cadence, and the *foot* are always in the strictest unison; the first being indicative of the space or time, the second of the alternation.

* That Shakspeare had a soul attuned to music, may be confidently inferred from the many beautiful allusions to it, scattered through his works: that he had either some knowledge of its principles, or an intuitive perception of the beauty of its proportions, is equally obvious, from the exquisite and untechnical structure, and the beautiful modulation of his verses, in all his more highly poetical passages. That Handel (though his divine music, loses sometimes a part of its charm, by the solecism of adapting it to the words, of prose) had also a fine perception of poetic rhythmus, may be fairly argued by the unrivalled felicity with which he has accommodated the rhythm of his music to the rhythm of Milton's music-breathing lines.—*Edit.*

of pulsative and remiss sound, produced by the action and re-action of the primary organ, and the last of the portion of syllabic utterance, or composition, accompanying the cadential intonation. Notwithstanding, however, these and some other defects in the system of Mr. R., and some other blemishes, which it would lead us into too much length to specify, we scruple not to pronounce the "Principles of Rhythm" a valuable addition to our very scanty stock of judicious elucidation of the science of rhythmical utterance:—a science to the cultivation of which the language of Greece owed so large a portion of its inspiring harmony; and the neglect of which, among ourselves, is one of the principal causes of that frequent harshness of utterance, and cacophony of structure, so unjustly regarded as necessarily inherent to our mother tongue.

Narrative of the Condition of the Manufacturing Population, and the Proceedings of Government, which led to the State Trials in Scotland. By Alex. B. Richmond. Miller, London.

Although the manufacturing districts are, now, in a state of great activity, and the population in the enjoyment of comparative happiness, yet the small volume before us contains such a mass of evidence respecting the events that succeeded to the termination of the late war, and the measures resorted to, by the Government, at that period, to quell the discontent of a wretched and starving population, as to render the work entitled to the most attentive perusal, both of the magistracy and the manufacturing class. The author (who appears to have been a respectable manufacturer) having been inculpated in the state prosecutions, from which he managed to escape by a temporary self-banishment, finds it necessary, for the justification of his own character, to publish the narrative of the causes which led to the discontents, and the share which he took in managing the correspondence between the miserable weavers and their employers in the Glasgow cotton trade. There appears an air of veracity about all his statements; and the greater part are verified by other accounts published at that period. After mentioning the ineffectual conferences between the masters and workmen, with regard to the advance of prices, and the meetings of large numbers of the latter, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for some redress of their miseries, he says, "The opposition of the magistrates had a direct tendency to stimulate them to more severe measures. A field was procured in the vicinity of Glasgow, on the 29th Oct. 1816, which was attended by more than 40,000 persons. The conduct of the magistrates was there freely animadverted upon, and the idea conveyed by such an assemblage operated on the imaginations of the people like a shock of electricity, inducing them to believe there was no limit to their power and

importance.... Had the magistrates possessed a little more knowledge of human nature, and been aware of the consequences, which invariably follow the line of conduct they adopted; had they expressed a little more sympathy and commiseration for the sufferings of a starving people, and allowed places of meeting, indoors, to discuss their differences with their employers, it would have confined the proceedings to a different class, and no ill result would have happened. But as the magistrates acted in a similar manner in many other parts of the country, (Manchester to wit!) the people fell into the hands of a set of illiterate and unprincipled demagogues, and were precipitated into measures that served as a pretext for abridging our general liberties. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the want of employment, and the unprincipled speculation of the masters, on the price of labour, reduced the labourers to the lowest misery and famine. Reckless, hopeless and desperate, they considered no change, not anarchy itself, could render their condition more wretched." The author gives a very impartial sketch of the conduct of all the official characters with whom he held correspondence and had personal interviews at that period,—as delegate on behalf of the unfortunate operative weavers; which account is not very creditable to the integrity of some of the parties, but which our limits will not allow us to extract. He represents the venality of the periodical press, also, as contributing, in no slight degree, to augment the discontents of the starving multitude, by inflaming their passions, instead of soothing their miseries. He also traces the progress of the miscreants, who were employed (like wolves in sheep's clothing) to betray the multitude into overt acts of outrage, and then turn round and become informers; for the purpose of having a pretence for passing the severe acts of parliament which, as is well known, followed these discontents in Scotland and the north of England. But as the whole narrative is well-written and worthy of perusal, as it affects the administration of public affairs between 1816 and 1820, independent of its object in vindicating the conduct of the author, in these transactions, we strongly recommend it to the notice of the politician and the philanthropist.

A View of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, by T. Cornish, Esq., thin Svo.—Mr. Cornish is justly entitled to the thanks of the public for his very laudable and spirited efforts in exposing the nefarious practice of destroying salmon, immediately before and after casting their spawn. He clearly and indisputably shews the urgent necessity for the interference of the Legislature, to enforce and make laws for the proper protection of this valuable fish; and proves, to conviction, the cause of the lamentable fact, that salmon, instead of being one of the most plentiful, and consequently the cheapest, foods,

has become one of the scarcest and most expensive luxuries. This book ought to be read with interest by all classes. It is high time the subject should be properly taken into consideration; and the spontaneous produce of the waters be so far protected, as to yield in due portion their auxiliary assistance to the more toil-wrought fruits of the earth, in sustaining the life and comfort of an increasing and necessitous population.

Review of the Quarterly Review; or an exposure of the erroneous opinions, promulgated in that work, on the subject of Colonial Slavery: being the substance of a series of letters, which appeared in the "New Times" of Sept. and Oct. 1824. It may be regarded as among the extraordinary phenomena of political literature, that in this interesting controversy between the principles of natural liberty and humanity, on the one side, and the interests of tyranny and rapacious barbarism, on the other, the cause of oppression should find its advocate, if not in the person, at least in the co-association of the author of "Wat Tyler," while what may be called the jacobin side of the question should have for its organ, the ultra-monarchical press of Dr. Stodart and the "New Times." But with such inconsistencies we are, in these days, familiar; there are throngs of writers and bawlers, we are sorry to say, who only bark for liberty, till corruption will stop their mouths with a sufficient sop; and there are conspicuous examples of those who can sympathize with every suffering but that which is at home; whose humanity acts alone with a centrifugal force, and with an intensity which increases in a sort of geometrical ratio with the distance of its object; who with the same breath in fact, can argue for the abolition of slavery in the West-Indies, and its progressive establishment in Britain. We, for our part, would have it abolished every where, and established no where: but if we cannot meet with those who will co-operate upon the principle, in every direction, we will receive with thanks and gratitude even the partial assistance which tends to any one of the points, from whatever direction it may proceed; and we recommend accordingly to the review-reading public in general, this temperate and gentlemanly castigation, which the correspondent of the New Times has given to the apostates and coalescents of the Quarterly Review. As we have not space even for the most brief analysis of the pamphlet before us (momentously interesting as we regard the subject), two short extracts must suffice as indications of the merits of the controversy:

"With a very imposing gravity, the reviewer next tells us, that 'those who advance facts, of the correctness of which they are not absolutely certain, allow themselves a latitude very nearly approaching to criminality.' This is, without doubt, a very just

remark. He adds, however, 'We are sometimes afraid that there are persons, engaged in polemical controversy upon this subject, so hurried on by their detestation of slavery, so morbidly anxious for its extinction, that they are disposed to adopt the most dangerous of all human principles of action, that the end may occasionally sanctify the employment of means which, in themselves, and abstractedly taken, cannot be justified.' Has the reviewer no fear, then, with respect to those who take the opposite side in this controversy? Are there no criminal misrepresentations to be apprehended on the part of those who love, as well as on the part of those who detest, slavery? no dishonourable means to be suspected among the partizans of the former, for attaining an end which they think important? And is it no indication of the partiality of the reviewer, that he should deem it necessary to preach exclusively to the abolitionists, as if they alone were capable of resorting to base and unworthy arts to promote their objects."

Unfortunately for the Quarterly Reviewer, he stands convicted and condemned in all the penalties of his own sentence:

"The reviewer, who, it is plain, never visited the West-Indies himself, instead of citing authentic documents, or adducing unimpeachable testimony in proof of his statements, supports them with extracts from anonymous letters, and with loose and unauthenticated details, obviously taken from the mouths of West-Indian planters, anxious to vindicate themselves in the eyes of the public."

Nor is this the worst, that is not only charged, but apparently proved against this conscientious apologist of stripes and bonds: this advocate for the sacred property of a rapacious few in the blood and bones of his fellow men.

The Good Nurse, or Hints on the management of the Sick and Lying-in Chamber, and the Nursery.—The above title shews the nature of this work, but we would have a bill of indictment preferred against common sense, for being found in such company, as quackery, absurdity, and ignorance: and we assure our readers, that they are all four closely connected in this book, which of course, is likely to do so much the more mischief.

The Housekeeper's Ledger, by Dr. Kitchener.—With all due reverence and precision of ceremony, we introduce Dr. Kitchener (M.D.) to our philosophical and scientific readers. It is well known that our ancestors (in gratitude to the capabilities nature had endowed them withal) took their names from their several occupations: thus, we have Tailors, Smiths, Masons, Bakers, Butchers, &c. &c. in abundance. This was a courteous compliment to Nature for her gifts; but who would have thought of Mrs. Nature's condescending to return the compliment, and of her endowing her children with

attributes accommodated to their destined names? A mixture of philosophy and sauce-making; of music and cookery; a medley of medicine and domestic economy; a decoction of original poetry and oculism: a professor, at once, of butter-melting and of singing! Start not, reader—all this in one book—in one man! Here's a contributor to the gratification of the senses! And why not? He is cook by name, and cook by nature. These are dispensations: the rest are mere mortal acquirements; and a precious salmagundi they may be supposed to make—equal to any that his "Domestic Oracle" could order to the table. But, notwithstanding all his eccentricities, Dr. Kit-chener is really a useful member of society, and this last little work will be received, as an economizing obligation, by the thrifty housewife.

Ramesses, an Egyptian Tale, 3 vols. 8vo.—This work possesses considerable merit and utility; and though we cannot recommend the story as very amusing, or the style as among the best specimens of writing, yet the historical notes which occupy a large portion of these volumes, are replete with valuable and interesting information. The author represents Egypt as partaking of all the fertilization and abundance of its worshipped god and great benefactor, the majestic Nile, and the people as possessing an extent of wisdom and learning, and perfection in the arts and sciences, which makes the boasted knowledge and experience of this enlightened age appear almost insignificant. He adduces sufficient proof, that the Grecians not only copied the Egyptians in many of their works of art, but in some were even inferior. See the description of "the Labyrinth beyond the Lake Maris, which is composed of twelve courts, all of which are covered; six entrances to the south, and six to the north; one wall encloses the whole; there are fifteen hundred apartments above the surface of the ground, and as many beneath,—in all three thousand. Wonderful as this labyrinth is, the Lake Maris, near which it stands, is more extraordinary still."—HERODOTUS, EUTERPE.

"To those who would dispute the existence of Egyptian knowledge and science, an examination (says the Univer. Hist. i. 527) of the details of these wonders, by an eye-witness, would not be useless. The Lake Maris, after the drying up of the canals, and the vast accumulation of its sands, has still a circumference of a hundred and fifty miles," &c.

The obstinate attachment of this singular, but otherwise intelligent people, to the worship of animals, is also described. In India, Chaldaea, and all other Eastern kingdoms, by degrees identified their mythology with Sabeism and Demonolatry, although lingering traces of animal and serpent worship still exist in India, as well as throughout South America; but Egypt ever was

the devoted slave of animal symbolization; until the second century of the Christian era, which is accounted for from their exclusive devotion to the study of natural philosophy.

From the notes alone, were it consistent with the plan of our miscellany, we might enrich whole pages with selections of valuable and interesting information.

Lasting Impressions, a Novel in 3 vols., by Mrs. Joanna Carey, is a more commonplace production than we should have expected from the very respectable name of the publisher. The author, indeed, in her advertisement, gave us reason to hope we should have a fair field for commendation, by professing to delineate human character as it is, without either poetical romance, or ostentatious sentimentality.

But, though this is just what we could wish for in a novel, yet in the execution of a work of this kind, we do not expect a prosing loquacity of style, flowery without being picturesque or imaginative, and sentimental without being pathetic; or an assemblage of characters and events in which there is little that bears the stamp of originality, or that impresses the imagination. It may have its day among the ephemera of the circulating library; but we can promise it no more extended vitality.

Herwald De Wake is a romance, in many degrees, above the ordinary standard. The story is dated at the end of the 11th century, and the events are supposed to have taken place in England and Constantinople. Though the story is imaginative, many of the characters and incidents have reference to actual events and personages, which considerably augments the interest. The cleverest part of the work is that which is filled with the description of the luxury and profligacy of Andronicus Comnenus. It has all the passionate eloquence, and at the same time all the wild extravagance, of Maturin. The most faulty part is the plot, in which the multitude and variety of incidents overpower and perplex the comprehension. There is, however, in the wildness of the imagination, a great deal of beauty: and when we are most disposed to quarrel with the excursions of the writer, we are most obliged to admit the power of his genius.

Scenes and Thoughts, 8vo.—Although we find fault with the writing of this volume, being verbose and flowery; yet there is much to compensate for this defect. The "Scenes" are delineated with natural truth and precision; particularly those denominated "Home," the "Country Sunday," and the "Market-day." The first of these is certainly as interesting a picture as could well be drawn; the more especially as there are few of us who have not known the delight of meeting, after a long absence, a much-loved relation. The style is in imitation of Miss Mitford's; but wants her native simplicity; and we strongly suspect

pect that several of the scenes (though now assuming a new form) have graced the pages of some periodical publication.

Letters on the Character and Poetical Genius of Lord Byron. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart., &c. &c. &c. cr. 8vo.—The first and second of these letters damped considerably the expectations which the name in the title page, in combination with the subject, had conspired to raise. Some glaring instances of incongruous metaphor, and figurative obscurity, which had very little of the appearance of resulting from the careless familiarity of epistolary composition, together with a sort of desultory indulgence in some thing very like common place, led us to apprehend that we were about to be entertained with a diffuse sort of gentlemanly conversation on a critical subject, such as might do very well over our wine, when we could have, every now and then, our own say in return; but which might very ill repay our continued attention, without either wine or alternate chit-chat to enliven us, through a soliloquy of 457 pages. Had we strained, as far as we are afraid it has sometimes been strained by succeeding critics, the metaphorical maxim of Dr. Johnson about the leg of mutton, we should probably, therefore, without tasting another mouthful, have condemned the whole joint. But, happily, we recollected another critical metaphor, somewhat older, and perhaps quite as profound as that of our surly Aristarchus, "One, with a flash begins and ends in smoke, another out of smoke brings glorious fire;" and we accordingly proceeded. The result has been the confirmation (for no one who has not ceased to be familiar with the wholesome banquet of plain roast and boiled, can call it a discovery) that every part of a leg of mutton has not necessarily the same flavour. The ensuing *Letters* of Sir Egerton Brydges, though by no means free from the blemishes alluded to, display no ordinary portion of moral and critical discrimination and good taste, and are, in fact, entitled to more attention than at present we have space to give them; and till we can assign to them the place they seem to be entitled to in our critic-criticizing pages, we recommend the volume to the perusal of those who have either extrayagantly overrated, or more extrayagantly deprecated the writings—the poetry of Lord Byron: that is to say, nineteenth, at least, of all the readers, and talkers about reading, by whom his name is mentioned.

[For notices of works in hand, and a correct and complete list of new books published in December, see *Literary Varieties*].

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE French press has been fruitful in biographies; some of them evidently written for the purposes of ambition and

party, others, professedly at least, with more liberal and impartial views. The prospectus of the *Biographie Barthélemy*, in 10 vols. 8vo., of which 50,000 are said to have been distributed, has recorded circumstances respecting book-makers and book-speculators, calculated to expose the kind of partnership by which they have conspired to enrich themselves, at the expense of truth and justice. It professes to be an *édition complétée sur celle de la Belgique, augmentée de 2,000 Articles*; and the Editors profess themselves advocates for national glory, independence, constitutional liberty, and truth: to be neither Republicans, Napoleonists, Orleanists, nor Ultras; and they boast of the large sums of money that have been rejected by them, in the disdain of being made instruments of falsification and deception. Of *Madame de Staël*, they speak as having written for and against both despotism and liberty, democracy and aristocracy. But upon her having given utterance to the maxim, that "the legitimacy of the people is more ancient still than that of kings," they exclaim, that "such a sentence is sufficient to provoke and excuse all kinds of revolutions!" And in her *Histoire des Dix Ans d'Exile*, they find proofs, from the beginning to the end, that she "was of the Reformed Religion." They affirm, that "if Napoleon had condescended to encourage the intriguing pride of this illustrious Genevese, she would have negotiated for her return to France, with a panegyric in her hand, full of flattery and imperial adulation." Of *Napoleon*, who, in the Editor's opinion, was "the greatest captain of modern times," and "the greatest despot that ever existed," and "who reigned fourteen years over France, and over the French Revolution;" "who beheld emperors and kings humble themselves before him;" "whose alliance was solicited by all the monarchs, from the Emperor of Russia to the Duke of Baden; whom all the potentates of Europe flattered, admired, and saluted with the epithet of the *great*, and with the name of brother," &c.—of this "giant of revolution," they announce that they will record whatever he has done, whether it be great, handsome, prodigious, or useful; that they will mention his faults, his crimes, his ambition, his despotism—that despotism which tended to complete his ruin. We can only add two short extracts from the prefatory announcement, as specimens of the spirit of the work:

"According to our mode of thinking, a priest, a bishop, who has taken the oath to all systems, and served all governments engendered by the revolution; who has not wisdom enough to retire in due time from public affairs, and to manage himself so as to secure a last asylum in the national esteem; a bishop, who, in his old age, has a comedy performed in his castle, being unable to play it in the theatre of the world; an ex-priest, who finishes his days under proscription:

proscription: such a priest, in our mind, is not a statesman, but an invalid and a dignitary of the revolution."—See *Talleyrand*.

"When one can say with reason, and with impunity, that Louis XIV. was a despot, Louis XV. debauched, Louis XVI. weak from too much gentleness, it may be permitted to talk of *Eugene Beauharnois*, created Duke of Leuchtenberg; of General *Bernadotte*, created King of Sweden; of *Lucien Bonaparte*, created Prince of Cassino, &c., as history will record."

La Biographie des Hommes vivans, des frères Michaud.—This biography is written, generally, in the spirit of absolute power. The editors have suffered themselves to be led into decisions dictated by party spirit; but the work is impartial when it treats of the arts and sciences. These biographers make every one guilty that was engaged in the French Revolution. It is to be regretted that they have sometimes drawn their information from suspicious sources, and have recorded in their volumes statements notoriously incorrect.

La Biographie Nouvelle des Contemporains.—This work appears to be directed by a spirit diametrically opposite to that of the preceding; one would think, after reading it, that there was not to be found in the French Revolution a single criminal. Considerable errors have been committed in some of the French articles, and in the very small number of Spanish in these volumes. The editors appear to be ignorant of the state of Spain. They lavish panegyric on those men who have shewn themselves to be double traitors to royalty and to liberty. This same biography says that the generals of the war of Spanish independence (1808-1813) were only chiefs of a party, whose bands delivered themselves to royalty.

The *Dictionnaire Biographique et Historique*, &c. says of Dumourier, vol. 1. p. 472: "being unable to occupy the world longer with his exploits, he takes up his pen, and writes a history of his life, a work remarkable for the excessive vanity which prevails in it—a true political *Proteus*. There is no faction for which he has not, at one time or another, declared himself a partizan."

Histoire du Juré, par M. Aignan, Membre de L'Institut, is a work of higher value to the student, the philosopher, and the lover of freedom. The author endeavours to demonstrate, that the admirable institution of juries is natural and inherent to the social state of mankind; and the Jewish, Greek, Roman, German, English, and French histories, have furnished materials for presenting it under all its shapes and metamorphoses. He takes a rapid view of the tribunals of the ancients; and descending to the pleadings of the German courts of law, describes the effects of the feudal power on the administration of justice. He then presents the jury as mo-

delled in England, follows it to America, and thinks he recognises it in France, in spite of the alterations and mutations to which it has there been subjugated. The style is apt and simple, learned and precise.

[We should not quit this article without reminding our readers that there is an ingenious, learned, and valuable, though neglected work upon the same subject—a thin 4to. PETTINGALE on Juries, which traces the institution (though not, of course, exactly in its modern shape) to Greece and Rome; and which, in Athenian example, in particular, (as the Saxon antiquary might more demonstratively in the practice of our ancestors) illustrates the real nature and meaning of that now mere technical appeal to GOD AND THE COUNTRY, verbally made in our Courts of Judicature.]

Précis de l'Histoire générale de la Compagnie de Jésus, suivi de Monita Secreta, by Arnold Scheffer.—The author of this book, alarmed at the great spread, and even re-establishment of the Jesuits, has brought together the history of the origin and progress of this formidable society, down to its having been publicly denounced in 1773, together with a detail of its state since that time. A translation is given of the *Monita Secreta*, which constitutes the moral and political code of the Jesuits. It is stated in this, that monarchs and sovereigns must be made to understand that the Catholic religion cannot be expected to maintain its ground, without forming an alliance with politics; which must be effected with great secrecy, and by the members of the order becoming connected with the great, to become privy to their most secret councils. It further states, that it is considered important to the society to excite and keep up divisions and jealousies among rulers; but that, where a determination to be reconciled was evident, the reconciliation should be effected through a Jesuit.

Résumé de l'Histoire de Pologne, par Leon Thirisse, dwells not so much on individual characters as on that of the nation collectively, and on the origin, rise, and fall of the Republic. The author is faithful throughout to his motto, *Malo periculosam libertatem quam tutum servitium*.

Traité de Mécanique Céleste, par M. le Marquis de Laplace, tom. 5, l. xiiij, treats "On the Oscillations of the Fluids covering the Planets." After stating briefly the opinions of other mathematicians on this difficult subject, the author proceeds to state his own on the theory of the tide, which he supports by a great number of experiments made in the harbour of Brest, during sixteen years, to ascertain several important elements, which he considers as affecting the phenomena. He concludes this volume with a chapter on the flux and reflux of the atmosphere, which this celebrated philosopher presumes to depend on the three following causes: 1st. the direct influence of the sun and moon on the atmosphere. 2d. the periodical rise and fall of the ocean, which

which latter he considers as the moving base of the atmosphere. 3d. the atmosphere's being attracted by the ocean, the figure of which differs periodically. M. Laplace supports his theory, on the variations of the atmosphere, by observations made upon the barometer during eight years.

Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales. Biographie Médicale, tom. 5. The biographical portion forms a supplement to the dictionary of medical science, already extended to 60 vols. 8vo. The present vols. contain biographical memoirs of Linnæus, Paul Luther, son of the famous reformer and Catherine de Bord, Morgagni, Paracelsus, Priestly, Rabelais, &c.

Planches Anatomiques du Corps Humain, exécutées d'après les Dimensions naturelles, accompagnées d'une texte explicative, par le Docteur Antommarchi, is described in the report of M. Duméril to the *Académie des Sciences*, as "a kind of an anatomical panorama. In some of the plates (of which the price is, not thrice that of the mere engravings), although every object is painted according to its natural colour, and in the figures which are not coloured, the style is so conceived, that every vein is correctly and uniformly given, aided by touches and marks agreed on, diversified, and always appropriated to the same organs."

At a public sitting of the *Société Royale de Médecine, Chirurgie et Pharmacie de Toulouse*, 13 Mar. 1814.—M. Cabiran, the president, delivered an oration on the actual condition and progressive advancement of the sciences, which has been published there in 8vo. The proceedings of the society for the year, were enumerated by the secretary, M. Ducasse fils; and the following question for 1825 was declared, "To shew by reasoning and experience, the most favourable position in which the limb can be placed in treating a fracture at the neck of the bone." The following was proposed for 1826: "To determine the effect produced by and upon a man in a state of health and in sickness, and to shew the medical properties of the various preparations of it, both in interior and exterior application." The value of each prize is 300 francs.

SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

Discours sur l'Utilité de la Langue Arabe, &c. Dissertation on the Utility of the Arabic Language: delivered on the 16th June 1823, at the meeting for Promotions in the College of Geneva; by Mr. J. Humbert, Professor of Arabic, Geneva.

M. Humbert had already distinguished himself as an oriental scholar, by his *Anthologie Arabe*. In the present discourse, he has united, in succinct but elegant enumeration, all the benefits of the Arabian literature. He represented it as a prolific mine, from which history, from time to time, may draw intelligence, as well as geography, morality, poetry, criticism of the sacred

writings, astronomy, medicine, and all the sciences. In a discourse so rapidly drawn up, it would not be difficult to point out some errors and some omissions, but it is nevertheless highly creditable to the industry and erudition of the author. The following quotation will enable the reader to form a judgment of the manner of the author: "The Arabs, during a period of fifty centuries, have preserved, without alteration, their usages, their manners, their customs, and during this protracted period their language has also remained unvaried; free in the midst of despotic nations, the Bedoween has seen the monarchies of Egypt, of Syria, of Chaldea, pass like shades. The most formidable conquerors have driven their cars to the borders of the desert, but their names have scarcely reached him; he scarcely heard of the incursions of Alexander, or the fall of the Persian throne! And when, in still later years, the Egyptian expedition, conducted a French army to the frontiers of Arabia, it found the inhabitants such as they have been depicted by ancient authors, greedy of plunder, vindictive, cruel, but, at the same time, hospitable, generous, frugal, inured to privations of every kind, never betraying (*lâad*) sworn faith, living with all the members of their tribe in brotherly concord. At this day, as in the day of Abraham, every father of a family renders justice to his kin; white hairs are venerated; deliberations are made by the aged, so that the Arabic word *Sheikh* signifies both *lord* and *old man*."

Médecine Pratique de J. F. Hildebrandt, Professeur de Médecine Clinique à l'Université de Vienne; traduit du Latin, par L. P. Gauthier, D. M. P. 2 vols. 8vo. gives the result of M. Hildebrandt's observations during his practice in the Hospital at Vienna. The name of the present professor bids fair to rank with the great names of Van Swieten, Stork, De-Haen, &c. his predecessors in the chair.

Beginnellen der Differential-Integral. The Principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, and of Variations. La Haye. The well-known mathematician M. De Gilder, author of this work, treats this very curious and interesting subject in a peculiar way; commencing with the principles of differences, and proceeding to the differential calculus, he demonstrates the connections of both, and elucidates his method by valuable examples.

Weltgeschichte in Zusammen hangender Erzählung. Universal History, in continued Narrations, by Fred. Schlosser, is not confined to the history of princes, but expatiates on the state of society in different nations. It is concise without obscurity, dignified without inflation, and may be regarded as one of the best specimens of historical writing of the present time.

Der Handel als quella des National Einkommens betrachtet. Commerce considered

as a source of *National Income*, by *Wolher Tübingen*, was written in consequence of a question proposed by the Academy of Sciences at Tübingen. It displays much information on political economy, and advocates unrestricted commerce.

Summam observationem Anatomicarum ac Physico-chemicarum. Padua. By *M. Etienne Gallini*—reviews the various anatomical and physico-chemical opinions of different physiologists since 1792, in their attempts to explain the phenomena of life; and states some views of his own.

Annales de l'Academie Gandavennis. Gandavi. The various annals of the universities of Belgium are designed for the reception of the acts of the *Senatus Academicus*, and of the inaugural discourses, with the answers of those students who are successful. Each of the six universities of the kingdom regularly produces a volume yearly. The government defrays the expenses of publication, and the major part of the copies are sent to the public libraries, and to the establishments for instruction.

Philosophiske og Historiske Afhandlinger. *Philosophical and Historical Memoirs of the Royal Society of Sciences.* Vol. 1. 4to. with 40 Engravings. The Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, founded in 1743, has published several volumes; in which the different memoirs on philosophy and history were combined with those on mathematics and physics. The philosophical and historical memoirs are now published separately. Among the most valuable, in the present vol. are those by *M. Thorlacius*, on some of the ancient divinities; by *M. Munter*, Bishop of Lelande, explaining the inscription on an ancient Etruscan altar found at Cortona, as well as a description of some old oriental coins, and one by *M. Kamus*, on several national pieces of money of the time of *St. Canute*. These notices are accompanied with engravings. *M. Oersted*, professor of physics, and perpetual secretary to the society, asserts, from the observations of the latest travellers, that Greenland possesses more than two hundred plants of a perfect organization; several learned naturalists having maintained that only twenty-four varieties could be met with.

Archiv for Historie og Geographic, &c. *Archives of History and Geography.* By *M. J. Chr. Rise*, 4 vols. 8vo. Copenhagen—is a judicious compilation, equally entertaining and instructive. A number appears each month, three of which form a volume. Most of the valuable historical works, English, French, and especially German, are laid under contribution, and the sources, whence the articles have been obtained, generally indicated.

Travels in Nubia.—The celebrated Prussian traveller, *Baron Rümple*, though frustrated in the plan of his route, suggested by his last communication, by the reverses in the affairs of *Mohamet Ali Pasha*, has at

length been enabled, under an escort from the army of that chieftain, to cross the eastern bank of the Nile from the vicinity of *Kurgos*, and proceeding over a desert plain near the village of *Durkah*, formed chiefly of alluvial mud, and covered with brambles and rushes, discovered in many places the remains of canals, &c., indicative of former culture and population. He also discovered, in the neighbourhood of a deserted village, lately occupied by the Arabs, some shafts of columns, whose capitals, adorned with heads of *Isis*, &c., indicated them to have been a portion of some ruined temple. He discovered, also, to the east of these, groups of sepulchres of various forms, one of which he describes as distinguished by its peculiar figure, having a base of protecting stone, twenty feet square and six high, surmounted by a tower of prismatic form fifteen feet high, adorned with Egyptian sculpture, representing the apotheosis of the defunct; the attitudes and drapery of some of the figures, in which, he considers as far superior to every thing he had previously seen in Egypt or Nubia, and approaching so near to the Grecian style, that, contrary to generally received opinion, he conceives them to be of more recent date than those of *Meroë*. The Baron has also been very assiduous in making astronomical observations, for which the fine atmosphere of Nubia is very favourable; but he found the great heat of the climate affect the accuracy of his astronomical instruments very materially. His progress has been attended with great danger; and the fate of his companion, *Mr. Hey*, who preceded him in the ascent of the river, is very doubtful. The courage, zeal, and perseverance of *Baron Rümple*, should he survive the perils of his venturous travel, promise important obligations to science.

RUSSIA. *out and has just*

Russian Poetry.—The young poet, *Puschkin*, has completed a new work of about 600 lines, "*The Fountain of Baktshisaaral*," which is considered as surpassing all his former productions. *M. Ponomarew*, a bookseller of Moscow, has given 3,000 rubles for the copyright. *Puschkin* is a literary phenomenon, who, in his thirteenth year, while a pupil in the Lyceum *Zarskoe-Selo*, composed his first distinguished poem, "*Remembrances of Zarskoe-Selo*." He is now scarcely twenty-five, yet has composed, besides a number of smaller pieces, three considerable poems, which do honour to the Russian muse, and are quite original. The first of these, "*Russlau and Ljudmilla*," is a species of epic, in six cantos, which carries us back into the romantic age of Russian chivalry and magic. The second, "*Kaw Koskoi Plennik*," describes, in smaller compass, but in lively colours, the rude manners of the banditti of Caucasus. Of this, a masterly translation has been made into the German

German by Wulfert. The third is that which we have mentioned above; and is in fable and execution equally interesting, romantic, and pathetic.

AMERICA.

The American press, owing to the cheapness of the operation there, is in great activity. The importation of books is almost confined to germs for American editions. It is calculated that books, to the value of between 2 and 3,000,000 dollars, are annually published there; and notwithstanding the insecurity of that species of property, 125 copyrights were purchased between January 1822 and April 1823. Five

hundred thousand dollars were invested in one edition of Rees's Encyclopedia. Nearly 200,000 copies of the Waverley novels, comprising 500,000 volumes, have issued from the American press, in nine years; and 4,000 copies of a late American novel were disposed of immediately on its publication. The itinerant book-trade forms a characteristic feature in their literary history. More than 200 waggons are said to be employed in it; 50,000 copies of Weem's Life of Washington have been mostly disposed of by this mode of circulation. Magazines, journals, and reviews abound; and multitudes of newspapers.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Grand Concerto, Op. 64. J. Moeschelles, 8s. Chappel and Co.

THERE is more melody throughout this concerto, than we generally meet with in the works of this composer. The principal subject is in a cantabile style in E sharp, with occasional brilliant digressions—the adagio in C major, is less complex than is customary in the German school. The rondo on the British Grenadiers' March, is well worked up, and forms a spirited conclusion.

Third Grand Concerto, performed at the Philharmonic Concert. J. Moeschelles, 8s. Chappel.

This concerto as an original composition ranks much higher than the last, and bears manifest traces of the scientific orchestra and audience for which it was composed: the instrumental accompaniments are more difficult and more dispersed through the body of the work, and the general character of the piece is of a superior cast. The first and last movements are in G minor, and are rather scientific than melodious. The adagio in E flat is extremely beautiful, but depends much on the orchestral contrasts. We do not think this concerto will be so popular with amateurs as the last.

A Favourite French Air with Variations, Flute ad lib. Latour 3s. Chappel.

Beethoven's Favourite Serenade with Variations. Kjalmark. 3s. Chappel.

These lessons are about the same scale of difficulty; both of the simplest construction; consisting of a repetition of brilliant passages, rather of a common place description, but the general effect is light and pleasing.

Finale to "la Fée de France" with Variations. Czerny 3s. Boosey.

The author characterizes this composition as being in an easy style, and compared with the wild and almost unplayable music that generally proceeds from Mr. Czerny's pen, it may be called so, but it is more difficult than most of the English compositions, even of a higher class. It

is more likely from the style, to have a general circulation than any of his former works.

Divertimento for the Piano Forte, dedicated to Miss Roulet. G. E. Griffin. 3s. 6d. Clementi and Co.

We recognize the elegant style of our old favourite in almost every passage; and regret, that amongst the mass of new Music that passes through our hands, we do not more frequently meet his name. The divertimento consists of a larghetto introduction, in four flats, of a sweet legato character, with an arpeggio bass running throughout, and an allegro in the same key, A flat, very much broken, and divided between the hands. The piece altogether is beautiful, and not too easy for general practice without presenting any very terrible difficulties.

A Favourite Waltz, with Variations for the Piano Forte; by all the most eminent German Composers. 5s. Boosey and Co.

This is a selection of the most celebrated names, from a work under the same title which has lately made its appearance in Vienna, and caused a great interest. The variations were (we have understood) procured by some finesse, and without any party imagining the purpose to which they were to be applied; which, though not very agreeable to the persons concerned, is probably the best manner of forming a correct estimate of their genuine style. The original work is on a very large scale, and contains many names quite unknown to the British public, from which a very judicious selection has been made; amongst which are, Beethoven, Czerny, Mozart, jun. Gelinek, Hummel, Kalkbrenner, Moeschelles, Mayseder, Lizt, &c. We have not room to enter on an analysis, but hope we have roused the curiosity of our readers to attempt that task themselves.

PIANO-FORTE AND FLUTE.

Operatic Divertimentos, No. 5, from the Freischütz; by F. G. Klose. 3s. Chappel.

This is a mere arrangement, but it is executed

cuted with judgment; the flute is generally an accompaniment, but when it takes a prominent feature, the points are well divided.

Introduction and Airs from Tancredi, by Dotzauer, arranged for Piano Forte and Violoncello. W. F. Crouch. 4s. Chapel and Co.

This duet is well adapted for the genius of the respective instruments; the airs are pleasingly selected, but we think it ill-judged to make our old friend "Di tanti" constitute so large a feature in the composition; for, however beautiful the air may be, it certainly rather palls on the appetite.

HARP.

Ombra Adorata Aspetto, Arranged with brilliant Variations and Introduction for the Harp.

These variations are designated brilliant with great justice. The subject is interwoven with the introduction in a very masterly manner; and the repetition of the first strain of the allegro as a codetta produces a good effect, and forms a complete link between the different parts of the composition.

"*Amor Possente Numi*," Arranged as a Duet for Harp and Piano Forte. G. Holst. 5s. Cocks and Co.

A subject so beautiful could scarcely fail of forming a pleasing duetto. The subject is equally divided between the performers, and both instruments are of easy execution: we think the effect would have been much improved by filling up the harmonies a little more.

The Overture to Der Freischütz, arranged as a Duet for Harp and Piano Forte, with Flute and Violoncello, ad lib. J. Burrows. Clementi. 6s.

Mr. B. in order to give a different character to his arrangement, has made the harp principal or nearly so; it looks very well on paper; but we should be happy to see Mr. Burrows perform the harp part, to convince us that it is possible. The flute and violoncello are quite ad lib.

"*Whilst Inconstant Fortune smiled*," Duetto in the play of *As You Like it*. Bishop. 2s. Goulding and Co.

The music adapted to this piece by Bishop, though principally composed last season, has been only introduced to the public eye by the press within the last month; and may, therefore, properly come under our notice. As a whole, it is certainly very inferior to that for the Comedy of Errors, and other of his adapted plays; and we doubt, whether, with the exception of the duet just named, and a hunting glee, any piece will live a twelvemonth. The first part of the duet is sweet and pathetic, and there is much originality in the allegretto, though not sufficiently dramatic in the style to be effective on the stage.

Even as the Sun. Glee in *As You Like it*. Price 1s. 6d.

Mr. Bishop has always succeeded in hunting or 6-8 glees, as the Foresters, Hawk and Hound, and many others can well testify; and this though last, is by no means the least effective: it is as usual for tenor voices. The air is pleasing, and the transitions are very beautiful.

Crabbed Age and Youth. Trio in *Do*. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Stevens' glee on the same subject is so strikingly beautiful, and so fresh in the remembrance of every musical person, that we think Mr. B. had better have adapted that to the stage, than hazarded a competition. The last movement is prettily worked up; but it is altogether very inferior to our old friend.

"*Then is there Mirth in Heaven*," Song in *Do*. 1s. 6d.

A pretty little song in the style of "should he upbraid," adapted to the capacity of Master Longhurst:—had the poetry been a little more rational, it would have been a favourite, as it combines a pleasing effect with great facility of execution.—

"*Ah me what Eyes*," Song in *ditto*. 1s. 6d.

"*If Love had lent you*," *ditto*. 1s. 6d.

"*Oh Time thou shalt not boast*," *ditto*. 2s.

None of these songs possess much merit. The two first are adapted to the compass of Miss Tree's voice (a mezzo soprano). The accompaniment to the third is brilliant, and it contains some peculiar vocal passages which are not very effective.

"*The Sparkling Bowl*," Song, in the Farce of my Uncle Gabriel. Parry. 1s. 6d. Goulding.

This is the best song, in our opinion, that Mr. P. has written; it is for a bass voice, and has a buoyant jovial effect, that is most agreeable.

"*The Generous Heart*," Round, for three voices. *ditto* Parry. 1s. 6d. Goulding.

Does Mr. Parry call this composition? We think it cannot be necessary to direct his attention to Braham's "Forget, Me Not."

THEATRICAL REVIEW.

DRURY LANE.

AMONG the novelties produced, at this theatre, since our last notice, there is little that can add to the reputation of the drama, or commemorate the taste of the management. Parade and splendour, not genius and intellect, seem still to be the objects in requisition; and the scene-painter and the dress-maker have superseded the pretensions of the poet and the actor, and already seem to claim a sort of precedence even in the daily announcements of the placard. As for the poet, indeed, he has long been thrown so completely into the rear of estimation, that the higher intellects of the country

country feel it necessary to keep aloof from the stage.*

Nov. 29.—After the wearying repetition of *Der Freischütz* and his sculls and goblins, a new grand Oriental Drama, called "*Hafed the Gheber*," was presented, and favourably received. It is professedly taken from "The Fireworshippers," the most interesting portion of Moore's "*Lalla Rookh*;" but the dramatist has so far deviated from the story, as to ensure a happy catastrophe. Treachery is frustrated, and tyranny overpowered; and the champion of liberty (released, from bonds and dungeons, by the enamoured daughter of his remorseless oppressor) asserts the independence of his persecuted race, and is crowned at once by victory and love. There are improbabilities enough, of course, in the conduct of so romantic an adventure, and plenty of ambiguity to be explained, if explanations were enduring in so sketchy a thing as a melo-drame. It is more to the purpose that the splendour of processions, costumes, scenery and decorations, the gleam of sabres and the combats of gladiators gave abundant satisfaction to the eye; and if, Mrs. W. West, in the Princess *Hinda*, was not quite so killing, as heretofore, in the youthful beauty of her form, or the natural pathos of her voice, the ladies were in some danger from Mr. Wallack's *Hafed*, when he appeared in all the gorgeous, adorning of Circassian disguise. The piece itself is not the worst of its kind: the dialogue has the merit of being too brief for weariness; and it is something, as times go, that Harley, in *Faddadine*, the cowardly male attendant of a Turkish princess, was permitted to indulge his native drollery without quite obliterating the effects of his own good humour and whimsical grimace, by the protracted dullness of abortive absurdities. It requires some tact, at least, if not some talent, even to write nonsense enduringly; and of this the author does not seem to be entirely destitute.†

Dec. 10.—Another afterpiece was brought forward, under the name of *My Uncle Gabriel*, described in the advertisement as a "new operatical farce:" as if the mere introduction of three or four songs, adapted to old music, would constitute a farce operatical. It is a slight, but rather amusing performance in its way; the more so, as it is not long. Half, or three-quarters of an hour, is duration enough for a mere farce: if it trespasses much further, it ought to have something better mingled with it—some touch of nature or social interest, to relieve the risible muscles; lest the grin degenerate into a yawn, or the laugh become more spasmodic than hilarious. A strain

or two of sweet and original music may answer the purpose; but, in the present instance, though Mr. J. Parry's medley overture was a pleasantly arranged selection, and some of the songs were old acquaintance, whom we had no objection to meet again with new faces, *Uncle Gabriel* owed little of his favourable reception to the music. In this, however, Mr. Bedford (one of the transplanted vocalists of the season) shewed that, with a good, though not very deep, or very cultivated, bass, he could sing a jovial song with éclat: as, indeed, he ought—for his character (a wine-bibbing, do-nothing-at-all sort of hanger-on) nephew *Scrip*, was evidently introduced for no other purpose. As for Horne, in the half-pay *Lieutenant Sutton* (whose exploits in tricking the old stock-broker, *Gabriel Omnium*, out of his niece and her £20,000 fortune, by the assistance of his bottle companion, *Jack Ready*, alias *Peter Profile*, alias *Ben Bluster*, alias *Uncle Gabriel*, constitute the whole of the plot)—he had little opportunity of advancing his vocal reputation; and for Miss Povey (the niece, *Eliza*), though she has still two or three notes of exquisite sweetness, to ring the changes upon, she is so far from improving as a songstress, that, if it were not for an easy sort of playful pertness in her manner, which sometimes approaches towards comic acting, she might be in danger of idling herself out of public favour. Knight, in *Toby Tacit*, a talkative little hen-pecked inn-keeper, indulged his native vein of humour; and Mrs. Orger (who should never trespass beyond this line of parts), as the equally talkative *Mrs. T.*, helped out the laugh. But Harley, with his enumerated aliases, was the life of the whole, and kept the house in good humour, by his own happy art of being always in good humour with himself: else we might observe that, through all his metamorphoses, it is only in costume that he plays the Proteus; for, whether Dutch sailor, or English nabob, bottle companion or itinerant portrait painter, Harley will still be Harley:—twist his face, poke his chin, thrust out his unnameable in one direction, and strut with bended knee and prancing foot in the other; shake his lips and snap off the ends of his words, in alternate semi-bass and piping treble, and laugh with one half of his face, while he stares and looks bluff with the other. But though all this, most assuredly, hath no pretence to be called acting, he contrives, somehow or other, to make it very amusing.

The farce was preceded by Sheridan's once delightful *School for Scandal*; but we scarcely recognized in it, the vein of high comic humour so conspicuous in the original acting. Elliston was announced for *Charles*; but an apology of ill health was made, and Wallack took the part—a change in which there was no loss; for, though he did not play it to the full delineated height of spirited and elegant vivacity, yet he was

* There are other and more efficient reasons than the supposed inaudible dimensions of our theatres, why we are never to expect good play-writing—or, indeed, good acting of plays, again. We may make these the subjects of some future essay.

† There are some even, who, with no other talent, pass for wits.

tolerably gentlemanly and very respectable; and we are tired of seeing the character slovenly through, as if there were no difference between the accomplished *bons vivans* of the youthful days of Sheridan, and the lounging, lackadaisical, half-clownish, egotistical dandies of the present generation. The fashionables of those days, with all their follies and their vices, were gentlemen in their manners; and we could wish to see them still represented on the stage, if it were only that we might not lose the remembrance of what the word gentleman means. The penalty of the exchange was, that we were obliged to see Mr. Archer stalk through the specious and insinuating sentimentality of *Joseph Surface*, like a clerk through the mechanical business of a counting-house. Even Mrs. Yates, charming little actress as she is, gave us but a sketch of *Lady Teazle*; and the high-fashion belles, *Lady Sneerwell* and *Mrs. Candour*, had their places occupied by Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Orger!!! A Mr. Downes, from York, attempted *Sir Peter Teazle*: but the humour in his doing, seemed principally to consist in a provincial gait, and an accent half Yorkshire and half Irish. He was endured, without audible murmur, to the beginning of the fifth act; when some hissing brought him forward to make a speech—in which he complained of a cold, and the great difference between the text of the play as acted here and in the country, and craved suspension of judgment till another hearing: a prayer which the audience readily granted; but the manager has not—at least in this character—and, probably, never will. In the name of common sense, what has become of Downton? He, though not a *Sir Peter Teazle*, would at least substitute something pleasant and amusing in its place. TOM KING must rise from his grave, before we see the character again in all its fidelity.

In the operatical department, on the 1st of the month, Mr. Sapio (of standard repute as a *concert* singer) made his *début* on the stage as the *Seraskier*, in “The Siege of Belgrade,” and may be regarded as a valuable acquisition. As an actor, in this line, he is not without promise: as a singer, not an unworthy successor to Braham. His voice has richness and compass; his tenor notes are full and sweet; and his falsetto is clear, sweet, and discriminate: but he has the false taste of introducing it sometimes, as in the martial strain “Love and honour now conspiring,” where it is out of place. His physical power does not appear to be equal to his other endowments. It was put, however, to very severe trial, by numerous *encores*. “My heart with love is beating,” was eminently brilliant and expressive; as was his part of the duet, “When thy bosom,” &c. with Miss Stephens: but in “Confusion! thus defeated!” and in that alone, he failed. His *début* upon the whole was brilliantly successful. Miss Stephens, the *Lilla*, was

in fine voice, as sweet and clear as ever; and if as a singer she does not improve, as an actress she does, beyond all expectation. Miss Graddon, in *Katherine*, shewed that she can be less inanimate in more serious, than she has been in lighter, scenes. The proper music of the character, especially “Tell me, my heart,” she sung with great effect; but shewed her want of judgment in the unnecessary and inappropriate introduction of Bishop’s “When in disgrace,” in which she failed. Bedford’s *Anselm* (another novelty), notwithstanding a sort of slovenly lisping thickness in his utterance, shewed an ability fairly adequate to the cast of character: he sung the introduced “Sapling Oak” better than we have heard it since the days of Sedgwick. *small heard*

Of tragedy we have had but scanty specimens. Mr. Macready continues to play, in his fine unrivalled style, the last act of *Leontes*, in the “Winter’s Tale;” and to shew his incompetency to the fitful and gloomy turbulence of *King John*. Mr. Kean, of course, like the other figure of the weather house, cannot come out till he retires. What a bucket-in-the-well system is this! How can we have a Stage while this is tolerated? Is it play-acting, or is it mono-drama? He has played, also, *Jacques* in “As You like it,” and has his admirers in the character: but his melancholy is too phlegmatic for the *Jacques* of Shakespeare.

This beautiful pastoral romantic play has been re-produced at both houses—more marred than mended by the introduction of songs, duets and choruses: not that it is the most unfitted of Shakespeare’s plays for such innovation, but because it is one that demands high acting: the incompetency to supply which is probably the reason why recourse has been had to sing-song. But nothing can compensate for the want of an adequate *Rosalind*; and nothing can more completely demonstrate the general feeling of the indispensableness of high acting in this part,—and that, even in the “Cuckoo song” itself, so indecorously adopted from “Love’s Labour Lost,” no charm of voice or musical science can atone for the absence of such acting, than the circumstance that Miss Tree, at the other house, (fine vocalist as she is, and, for a singer, no despicable actress, though not up to the heights of such a character), is the only performer we ever heard sing that popular song without being honoured with an *encore*.

But we have stepped, already, somewhat unceremoniously, from Drury to

COVENT GARDEN.

A new tragedy under the name of *Ravenna*, or, *Italian Love*, was produced here Dec. 3: the joint production of two young authors, whom we cannot yet compliment as the Beaumont and Fletcher of their age. It is founded, they inform us, “upon the *Cabal and Love* of the admirable

mirable Schüller;" with more "modifications" than improvements, we should say, "of feeling, sentiment, and character." We see in it as little of "the spirit," as of "the letter of the original;" and of "passages of high poetical beauty, or of a pathos gracefully, simple, natural and affecting," none at all. The incident of *Giana* being terrified into writing a letter, which represents her as a faithless wanton, and into binding herself, by solemn oath, never to vindicate her innocence, on which the fatal catastrophe hinges, is, as it is here managed, so stupidly impossible, as to put the broad extinguisher of incredulity, at once, upon all sympathies and interests with the heroine, or, in the fable; while the broad-face caricature, *Count Gaudentia* (Mr. Yates again, with a change only of costume, fresh from the mess-room of the exquisites, of the 20th, or 10th, if you please, in "Pride shall have a Fall") as a prominent instrument for a catastrophe of death and horrors, is a revolting incongruity that would disgrace the pen and judgment of a school-boy. Is it not enough that our comedy has degenerated into farce? must our tragedies become farces also? It were in vain to criticise the acting lavished on such absurdities: but it may be acknowledged that Miss Lacey, and Miss F. H. Kelly did more for the respective characters of the rival *Princess* and the humble *Giana* than the writing deserved; but that even Mrs. Davenport could only make, of the gossip *Beatrice*, a miserable imitation of the *Nurse* in "Romeo and Juliet."

"King John" has been got up here, also, with great splendour. It is played in the true spirit of rivalry at both houses, on the same night; and, if the acting of Shakspeare's dramas has not attraction for the play-going public, the costumes of the ages and characters he represents, have. The taylor and mantua-makers have the reputation of performing their parts well; whatever may be the case with the actors and actresses. In the only female character of importance, Drury Lane has undoubtedly the advantage. Mrs. Bunn is not, it is true, a Mrs. Siddons; but she is the best *Lady Constance* we have. Mrs. Bartley neither looks, nor moves, nor speaks the character. The laboured mechanism of syllabic distinctness, the overstrained quantities of monotonous vowels, the preconcerted transitions from the loudest to the softest aspiration, upon the same key-note, cannot represent the storm and the melting shower; the perturbations, the indignant scorn, the fond affections, the pathetic bewailings of the high-minded and agonized mother, who sees her loved and only child hurled from the towering prospect of a throne, to captivity and dungeons and impending death. Mr. Young, also, must have perceived, from the rareness and scanty feebleness of the plaudits which accompanied some of the electrifying pas-

sages of his author, that mere scowling glances, from features illumined by no intellect, passion, and studied appropriations of attitude and motion, with a tedious formality of unmetrical recitation, diversified only by the alternations of loud and soft, like the beat of Lord Monboddo's drum,* cannot communicate to an audience the guleful struggle and the bursting storm of soul, the fearful agitations, the headlong humours of a character of mere passions and impulses, in such scenes and situations as Shakspeare has placed him in—in short, that it was Mr. Young who, from general estimation, was put up with, where King John was looked for; not King John that was recognised as identified in the acting of Mr. Young. C. Kemble's *Falconbridge* was the only reputable performance in the cast: which, though not exactly all, perhaps, that Shakspeare meant, in combination of easy humour and confident high-aspiring heroism, is certainly one of Mr. K.'s best characters; and one in which he distances all rivalry among his contemporaries. Bennett, in some parts of some of the scenes of *Hubert*, shewed some indications of capabilities for an actor, if he had discretion enough to avoid mongrel imitations of Kean and Macready, and those ranting bursts of vociferation with which, every now and then, he "cleaves the general ear."

Dec. 15.—Mr. Sinclair made his first appearance, for the season, as *Prince Orlando*, in "The Cabinet." He was in excellent voice, and paid a little more attention to the dialogue and business of the scene than heretofore. His "Polacca," in particular, was beautifully executed, with more chastity of taste, richer melody and more skilful transitions, we should say, than his precursor, but with less of what may be called dramatic expression. He was compelled to sing it three times. To all the music native to the piece, he did ample justice; but failed in the injudiciously introduced melody, "Believe me when all those endearing young charms;" and the feeling seemed to be universal that it was out of unison. These arbitrary introductions, without reference to the general character of the music with which they are to be mingled, cannot be too much discountenanced.

Of the performance of "The Fair Penitent," (on the 20th) we have only space to say, that Mrs. Sloman was successful in *Cdistas*, as the repulsive nature of the character could well admit; that Young, in *Horatio*, was every where respectable, and in some of the scenes and passages, in spite of his mannerisms, highly effective; and that Kemble, in *Lothario*, was quite at home. But more of this, perhaps, hereafter.

* His Lordship critically maintained, that there are no other varieties of tone, in the speaking voice, than those of loud and soft in the beating of a drum. Verily some of our actors seem to be most orthodoxly of his Lordship's creed.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

IMPROVEMENTS AT BRIGHTON. [*With an Engraving on Steel, of the new and splendid Buildings erecting there, called KEMP-TOWN.*]

BRIGHTON, though at the distance of fifty miles from the centre of the metropolis, has now become a metropolitan suburb; and, as a branch of the vast whole, is maintaining its due proportion with the main body. From a fishing hamlet of two hundred and fifty houses, standing on a beach a furlong in length, it has, within a century, or even within the memory of man, expanded into a spacious and magnificent town, with a frontage to the sea full three miles in extent. In A.D. 1700 its population did not exceed 1,500 souls, and now, in the season, and its season continues ten months out of the twelve, it accommodates at least 40,000 residents and strangers.

The demand for houses has led to extensions of the town inland; but as those are first sought which enjoy a sea view, plans have lately been adopted for extending the town opposite the sea both to the east and west. This frontage is now full two miles; but when the new erections are completed, the marine promenade, lying directly south, and protected by the houses from the N. and N.E. winds, will extend three miles. Hitherto the line has been interrupted by some ill-contrived buildings in one part; but notice is given of an Act of Parliament, which, within a year or two, will enable the public spirited commissioners to unite the whole in one unbroken and matchless esplanade. The immense extent of buildings, at this time, in rapid progress to the eastward, is on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M.P. at a place called Black Rock, and comprises the most magnificent arrangement of private dwellings in the United Kingdom; forming, in fact, a new town, to which the public voice has appropriated the founder's name. The whole have a southern aspect, and include a square, larger than Grosvenor-square, London, opening from the centre of a crescent, whose span (800 feet) is at least 200 feet greater than that of the celebrated Royal Crescent at Bath, and terminated at both extremities by a wing of 350 feet. The fronts of the houses are adorned with columns, pilasters, and entablatures of the Corinthian order, surmounted by

corresponding ballustrades; and the crescent and squares contain inclosures and pleasure-grounds of many acres, which are now railing in, with cast-iron, to a new and elegant design, and are to be laid down with walks, lawns, and plantations. The whole extent of the building façade exceeds three thousand feet, in front of which a stone foot-pavement, wider than that in Portland-place, London, is now forming. The ground, in the rear of this great work, is distributed into squares of a minor order, and into shop-streets, stabling, &c. On the south side of the road, which extends along the sea, in front of the crescent and its wings, the cliff is now cutting away, and a glacis, descending 15 feet, will be terminated by an esplanade, commanding the most beautiful and sheltered prospect of the ocean which can well be conceived; in addition to which, a lower esplanade, on the principle of that attached to the chain-pier, will stretch itself along the base of the cliff, which, at this place, is at least 60 feet high. The access to this lower esplanade is to be by a gradual descent from the marine parade, at the western end, and by a spacious tunnel cut through the rock, from the centre of the crescent lawn, appropriated to the exclusive use of the surrounding habitations. The site, on which these works are proceeding, seems to have been formed by nature for some great undertaking; the towering cliffs rise abruptly from an almost level beach, and the gradual shelving of the land on the summit lends its powerful influence in promoting the general architectural effect. The influence, which the rapid progress of Kemp-Town has had, in raising the value of the intervening landed property, is beyond example, and the whole will, in all probability, be built upon in the course of next year. A new and spacious chapel-of-ease is erecting, pursuant to a recent Act of Parliament; and Major Russell, and other gentlemen of fortune, are building on the most extensive scale, the whole involving an expenditure of at least half a million. The above works, and the others, of equal magnitude, at the west end of Brighton, on the estate of the Rev. Thomas SCUTT, are carried on under the direction of Messrs. Wilds and Busby, architects.

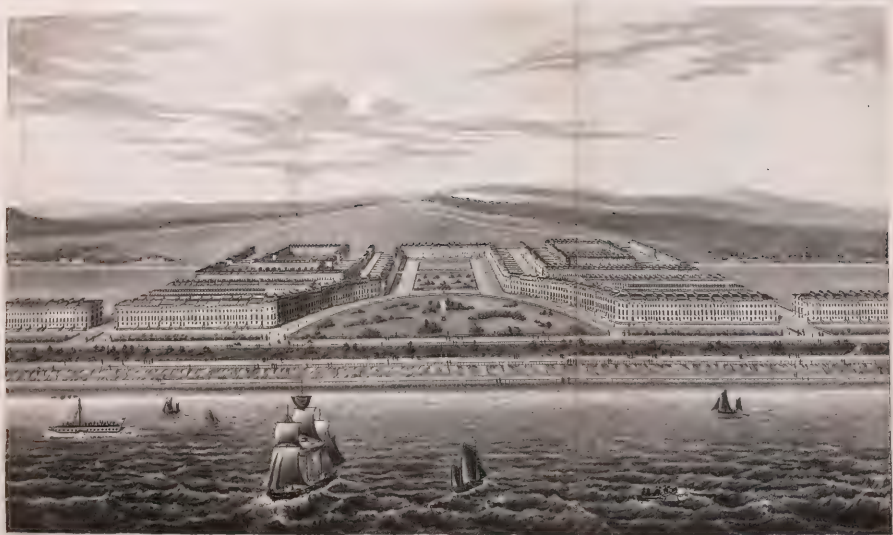
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Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures on the Hindoostance and Persian Languages.—This interesting and original course of instruction is principally addressed to gentlemen designed for the army, navy, and several military and civil institutions of the East-India Company's service; but is attended also by other pupils desirous of attaining a familiarity with the oriental languages. The views and principles of the Lecturer are applicable, in fact, to a still more extensive range of educational and intellectual purposes. We will only notice, however, their tendency to facilitate the attainment of all languages in general, and to enlarge and render more accurate the comprehension of our own. By leading the student directly to the syllabic root and etymology, whether of apparently simple or obviously composite words, tracing the analogies between things and their symbols, ideas and the sounds that are to suggest them, and illustrating the rationale of verbal composition and inflection, the subject is simplified, while the perceptions are enlarged,—the primary vocabulary brought into a smaller compass, and the labour of the memory consequently abridged, while the comprehension of the process, purposes and appliances of language, being impressed at once on the imagination and the understanding, the drudgery of mechanical detail is in a considerable degree abridged: as aggregates become easily understood when their elements are already known. In short, the process of Dr. Gilchrist is not that of the technical grammarian, but of the philosophic reasoner, who applies analysis where the pedant only dogmatizes, and trusts to memory rather as the result, than appeals to it as the basis of intellectual comprehension. The impressive energy with which his instructions are delivered, and the interrogatory system by which he proceeds tend alike to keep the attention of his pupils constantly on the alert, and consequently to accelerate attainment.

Dr. Gilchrist's "Theory of the Latin Verb," appears to deserve more attention than it has yet met with; which it will, probably, receive in a future notice of this miscellany.

Mr. Boone's Lectures.—On Tuesday, the 24th ult., Mr. James Shergold Boone gave his fourth Lecture upon Universal Knowledge. These Lectures are styled "Pancumathia, or a New Method of Knowledge capable of universal application in literature and the sciences, and adapted to the most important practical purposes of both public and private life." His grand principle is—the Unity of Knowledge; that the different sciences are as radii diverging from this unity, and forming a circle,—meeting, therefore, in knowledge, as in the common point or centre. His definition of knowledge is, "sense acting upon matter."

Mr. Boone projects a new Philosophical

Dictionary, or a Vocabulary containing a new language for Philosophy, in which one word should be suited to one idea, and one idea to one word; that being the only method to arrive at a precision of expression, and avoidance of those mistakes which occur in consequence of twenty significations being appended to one word.

Mr. Boone is M.A., and Student of Christ Church, Oxford. Having proceeded thither from the Charter-house in 1817, he distinguished himself, by gaining, in the first term of his residence, a University scholarship, against formidable competitors, together with the two annual prizes for Latin and English verse, to which, after taking his degree of B.A., he added the prize for an English Essay.

FINE ARTS.

It has been long regretted by a judicious public, that, year after year, the Exhibition at the Royal Academy is thronged with myriads of portraits, about which none but the individuals themselves, or their immediate friends, can feel any interest. This circumstance must tend very much to the disappointment of the public, who, as a collective body, are looking for some object of perfection in the higher sphere of taste, and are, probably, contrasting our apparent paucity in this department in comparison with the productions of foreign schools, and, still more, with those of former days. But, much as the late practice of our British artists has tended to confirm this complaint, and verify the Abbé Winckelmann's ridiculous prejudice, so ably confronted by the arguments and practice of the late Professor Barry, we are informed that the ensuing exhibition is to refute the charge; it being understood that several promising specimens of historical painting are to be offered to the Somerset-house Committee. The zeal for building churches has suggested to an artist of rising reputation, the production of a picture calculated for an altar-piece, the subject of which is taken from the eighth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, verse 28. A future opportunity may be afforded, to offer our remarks upon this production.

We have great pleasure in observing, that Mrs. John Browning, formerly Miss H. A. E. Jackson, has resumed her pencil. Among the historical paintings of this lady, "Naomi and her Daughters," exhibited at the British Gallery in 1812, and now in the possession of the Countess de Grey; "Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl;" and "Judith and her Maid going down to the Camp of Holofernes,"—will be particularly in the remembrance of the lovers of the art; as will several of the historical, allegorical, and fancy subjects, as well as portraits, from the same pencil. The object of our present announcement is a picture from the pencil of Raffaele, copied by this lady last year in Florence, and lately brought to this country.

It is a "Madonna col Bambino," in the second manner of that great master; and, we are given to understand, the only copy ever made. The original is in the *private* collection of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and was held in such esteem by the lately-deceased sovereign, Ferdinand the Third, that he had a case prepared to move it to wherever he was sojourning. The exclusive privilege of copying it was obtained, we understand, by Mrs. Browning, only through very "especial favour;" other applications having been refused. The peculiar delicacy expressed in the face of the Virgin, the playfulness and attitude of the child, are to be regarded as, among the characteristic beauties of this fine picture; and, though we hold it not decorous to criticise that which is not yet before the public, we may go so far as to say, that we have not often seen any copy from this divine artist, which better preserved the characteristic beauties of his pencil.

On Thursday, 9th inst., was unwrapped at the Bristol Institution, the body of an Egyptian mummy. The case, which was beautifully covered with hieroglyphics, exhibited rather the copper-coloured countenance of a Nubian, than the expanded forehead and wide eye-sockets of an Ethiopian. Dr. Pritchard, Dr. Gapper, and Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, and Mr. Miller, the curator, were appointed by the committee to be demonstrators. The upper part of the shell being removed, there arose a peculiar, but not unpleasant odour. The skin was blackened, and the neck and one of the hands had been attacked by a peculiar sort of coleopterous insect, apparently a dermistis. In other respects, this curious specimen of antiquity was very perfect; much more so than usual. It was the body of a (probably young) female. The hands were placed straight upon the thighs; and not, as most frequently happens, across the bosom. The hair upon the head was perfect, of a brownish auburn colour, short, but not at all wearing the character of a negro's. The contour of the countenance strengthened the opinion that the subject belonged to a province closely bordering upon the confines of Egypt. The coverings of the chest and stomach being removed, exhibited, in high preservation, the heart and lungs, and all the intestines. It was thought advisable to subject the head to a more leisurely and minute observation. Mr. Smith then pointed out the difference between bodies preserved by direct antiseptics, and those converted by moisture into the substance called *adipocere*. To exemplify which, he exhibited from his museum, several fine specimens, and amongst others, the heart of Master Sheriff Yeamans, executed in Wine Street, by Cromwell's officer, Colonel Fiennes, on the 30th May, 1643, exhumed in 1814, being quite perfect, after the lapse of 171 years! Mr. Smith undertook to draw up a me-

moir, and Dr. Pritchard promised to read before the Philosophical and Literary Society a paper upon the subject of mummies, on the 30th of this month.

The number of members of the Mechanics' Institution, who have actually paid up their subscriptions, is stated in the last quarterly report to be about 750; and on the 2d of December, being the anniversary of its formation, the first stone of a building for a Theatre and Lecture-room, in Southampton-buildings, was laid by Dr. Birkbeck, the president, who, in addressing the meeting, observed, that "they had founded a temple wherein man would extend his acquaintance with the universe of mind, and acquire the means of enlarging his dominion over the universe of matter; in which literature and the powers of science would be unfolded to the most humble inquirers, and reason be as unbounded as the regions of intellect." The patrons and members afterwards dined together at the Crown and Anchor, Dr. Birkbeck in the chair; several excellent speeches were made by the chairman, Mr. Brougham; Mr. Hume, &c.

We hear that the Misses Burford have nearly completed a most extensive view of the City of Edinburgh, and the surrounding country, taken from the summit of Calton Hill. This picture is intended for the large circle at Leicester Square.

We learn with pleasure, that the beautiful copy of the Zodiac of Denderah, in Parian marble, made by order of Buonaparte, is now in the possession of Mr. Gale, bookseller, in Bruton Street, Berkeley Square. This valuable curiosity will shortly, however, we trust, be transferred to the British Museum.

A meeting has been held at Paris for establishing a Mechanics' Institution there, at which that of Glasgow was highly and honourably mentioned by the gentleman who opened the proceedings.

Polar Land Expedition.—Letters from York Factory speak very favourably of the condition of the exploring party. Venison and partridges especially abound, and the people are kept in good order by their officers. Two Esquimaux have joined the party, one of whom was with Captain Franklin on the last Arctic expedition, where he was a very useful attendant. Captain F.'s purposes to pursue the route of the Slave Lake.

The contractors being unable to supply a sufficient quantity of iron pipes in time, temporary wooden posts have been set up in Bryanstone-square and Oxford-street, for the purpose of conducting the gas to the lamps.

Professor Buckland has published a letter relative to the cave lately discovered at Banwell. The Professor states the thickness of the mass of sand, mud, and lime-stones, through which the bones, horn, and teeth, are dispersed, to be in one place nearly forty feet. He adds,—"Many large baskets

baskets full of bones have already been extracted, belonging to the ox and its tribe; of the latter there are several varieties, including the elk. There are also a few portions of the skeleton of a wolf, and of a gigantic bear. The bones are mostly in a state of preservation, equal to that of common grave bones; but it is clear, from the fact of some of them belonging to the great extinct species of the bear, that they are of an antediluvian origin."

Mr. W. Mogford, veterinary surgeon, lately cut for the stone a valuable horse, belonging to James Veal, Esq., in Devonshire; the calculus extracted weighed more than four ounces and a half. The operation succeeded perfectly, and the horse soon recovered.

It appears from the recent annual report of the West of England Eye Infirmary, that 436 cases have been cured within the year; of whom five were blind from cataract.

Australasian Agricultural Company.—A new company, under this title, has just been incorporated by royal charter, for the purpose of extending cultivation, and producing wool of the finest quality, in New South Wales. The Government has made a grant of a million of acres, rent-free, for the first five years, to the company.

The excessive rate of tonnage charged on the *Stroudwater Navigation*, and the company refusing to take 2½d. per ton per mile for coals, and so in proportion for other goods, have induced the spirited manufacturers, who are sufferers thereby, to project the *Stroud and Severn railway*, from the *Thames and Severn canal* termination, near Brinscombe, to the Severn; with branches to Milsforth and to other villages near the line; £50,000 is the estimated expense of these works.

A conspicuous green buoy, the usual denomination of a *sunken wreck*, has by the Trinity Board, been placed in the part of the Thames mouth, called the *Cant*, on a *sunken sloop*; which endangered vessels in low states of the tide, sailing between the five-fathom channel and the Nore. From this buoy, Minster church bears W. by S., and the spile buoy E. S. E.

The expenses of the projected railway from Birmingham to the banks of the Mersey, are found so far to exceed the estimated amount, that the branches to Shropshire, Dudley, and Stourbridge are abandoned; notwithstanding this, it has been determined to raise a further sum of £200,000, by the creation of £4,000 additional shares; thus increasing the number from 12,000 to 16,000.

It is proposed to form a rail-road from London to Birmingham, connecting at the latter place with the already-commenced undertaking, the Birmingham and Liverpool rail-road: the expense is estimated at £1,000,000, and the number of shares proposed to be issued is 20,000, at £50 each.

Measures are taking to unite this with another company at Birmingham, who have long ago engaged in the same object.

Mr. Wood, of Hawkeshead, has, with one or two terriers, killed 125 rats and one foulmart within the last few weeks. He has calculated that, supposing there are 1,300 mills in England and Wales, and that each mill contains 150 rats, each rat destroying two ounces of meal a day, the whole number will consume about 15 lbs. per day, or about 5,375 lbs. per year; and supposing that there are 1,300 towns and villages, each containing on an average 160 houses, and each two rats, consuming in the same proportion, making 52,000 lbs. Add to which, that, though mice consume less, yet as their number perhaps is four times greater, the destruction produced by them will be about the same: that is to say, we may calculate upon an annual destruction of upwards of 100,000 lbs. weight of meal by domestic vermin only. — *Query.* How many poor families would this comfortably sustain?

Mr. J. Beedel, the celebrated penman of Ottery St. Mary, whom we noticed a short time since, is now engaged in executing a number of beautiful etchings, and various kinds of writing, on a spacious sheet of drawing paper, which bid fair to exceed any of his former productions as specimens of penmanship.

Different languages, to the number of three thousand and sixty-four, are in use in different quarters, states, and districts of the earth, as appears from a learned work of M. Aldeling, wherein are arranged and classed the vocabularies, more or less perfect, of 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1,264 American languages and dialects. If all languages originated amongst the constructors of the Tower of Babel, as some contend, what a mighty confusion must have attended and succeeded the conclusion of that work.

A dangerous leakage from the gas-pipe into the empty water-pipe, under the pavement of Bell-street, Lisson Green, took place some time about the middle of November; which on the 19th, and again on the 2d of December, occasioned most alarming explosions, on the taking of candles into cellars, on both sides of the street, by persons who, having no gas-pipes in their houses, could have no suspicion of the caution which, nevertheless, all persons ought to use, on the smelling of gas in any cellar or close room, by instantly sending for the gas-man, and keeping candles carefully from the spot. The ball-cock of one house was forcibly blown off into the water-butt, on happening to bring a candle near the pipe's mouth. The superintendants of the laying of gas-pipes ought to use the precaution of ramming tempered clay between their joints, and those of the water mains, or the sewer culverts, when near each other, for preventing other occurrences of this nature;

and, generally, whenever water ouses up in the street, or gas is perceived by its smell to come out of the joints of the pavement, or out of the kennel grates, the water or the gas turncocks ought to be immediately sent for, and required to do their duty to the public in causing the immediate stopping of such leaks.

The late fire in the new buildings of King's Court, Trinity College, Cambridge, in which were seen gownsmen and townsmen, juniors and slip-shod seniors, working, pell-mell, at pumps and buckets; learned professors hurrying across their classic and scientific arcades with piles of *stop-pails* on each arm; and buff-jerkined labourers, swearing at reverend doctors and masters who stood in the way, but regardless of such unceremonious address, gave place,—was checked, indeed wholly got under, with such admirable promptitude, that perhaps the loss will be covered by 3 or £400; it will fall, we believe, if he be uninsured, on the contractor.

A subscription has been commenced by his Majesty, for the widow of Mr. Muss, the celebrated artist, the royal bounty having been defeated by the secret sale of the Exchequer bills, which Mr. Fauntleroy was commissioned to purchase for the deceased artist's family.

WORKS IN HAND.

La Belle Assemblée, or Court and Fashionable Magazine, commences a New Series this month, with Lady Belgrave's Portrait, by Sir Thos. Lawrence, P. R. A.; and promises to form, progressively, a Picture-gallery of the Female Nobility of Great Britain.

In the press, the sixth volume of Baron Humboldt's work on Colombia, entitled, 'Personal Narrative of Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent.' Translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the author.

The Annual Biography and Obituary. Among the memoirs that will be read with painful interest, are those of Lord Erskine; Mr. Belzoni; Joseph Marryatt, Esq.; Admiral Russell; Rev. Thomas Maurice; Thomas Edward Bowdich, Esq.; Lord Byron; the Marquess of Litchfield; Charles Grant, Esq.; Sir Edward Buller; &c. &c.

Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Sister of King Charles I.; with Contemporary Sketches of Society in Holland and Germany, including Biographies of some Distinguished Personages during the 17th century. By Miss Benger.

Memoirs of Moses Mindelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher; including the celebrated Correspondence between him and J. C. Lavater, on the Christian Religion.

Delineations of Gloucestershire; being Views of the Principal Seats of Nobility and Gentry, and other objects of prominent interest in that County; with historical and

descriptive Notices. The drawings to be made, and the plates engraved, by Messrs. Storers; the historical notes by J. N. Brewer, Esq.; and dedicated, by permission, to His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

No. I., for January, of the Inquirer; containing Mathematical and Philosophical Essays, and a considerable Mathematical Correspondence; conducted by Mr. W. Marrot.

The Second Volume of Mr. Witten's Translation of Tasso, which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, is again at press, and will make its appearance, in the same style of embellishment as the First Volume, in about three months.

Thoughts on the Police of England; with Observations on the Prevention of Crime, and the Disposal of Criminals. The Appendix will contain Tables compiled from parliamentary and official documents, some of which are unpublished, arranged in the most convenient form.

Richard Baynes' General Cheap Catalogue of Old Books; including many rare and curious articles, and the most popular works in the various classes of literature; with a large collection of Divinity and Sermons, English and foreign. 8vo.

On the Advancement of Society in Science, Civilization, and Religion. By James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. In 1 vol. 8vo.

The Prosodian Alphabetical Directory; or, Ready Guide to the Quantity of every Syllable of the Latin Language. By William Moseley, LL.D.

Also, a Greek Directory, on the same plan; and Greek Exercises, on the plan of the Eton Latin Minora.

Mr. Aaron Arrowsmith will publish in a few days, Outlines of the World, exemplified in Forty-five Engravings of the various Countries; on which their Post-roads and Statistical Divisions, as well as their Physical Features, will be clearly described. Size of the plates, 12 inches by 9.

Travels in Greece, with Critical and Archaeological Researches; and Maps and Engravings of Ancient Monuments recently discovered, by Dr. P. O. Brondsted, Agent of H. M. the King of Denmark, at the Court of Rome, in 8 Parts, royal 4to, are announced for publication.

Mr. Boaden's Life of J. P. Kemble, Esq., 2 vol. 8vo. will be published in January.

Mr. Southey has in the press, "A Tale of Paraguay," in 1 vol. 12mo., and "Dialogues on various subjects." 8vo.

"Conversations on the Evidences of Christianity," are announced for publication.

Fasciculus Poeticus; or a New Classic Guide to Latin Heroic Verse, 1 vol. 12mo., will be published in January.

Captain Lyon announces, a Brief Narrative of an unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse

Repulse Bay, through the Welcome, in H. M. S. Griper, in 1824.

The History, of the Administration of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, drawn from Authentic Sources; with Private and Original Correspondence, from 1743 to 1754, by William Coxe, F.R.S. F.A.S., Archdeacon of Wilts, &c., will shortly be published in 2 vols. 4to.

Dr. Uwins is about to publish "A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice," founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, in 1 vol. 12mo.

The Plays of Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, with Notes and a Critical Essay, by William Gifford, in 6 vols., are nearly ready.

Dr. Lyall announces for publication early in the month, Travels in Russia, the Crimea, the Caucasus and Georgia, in 2 vols. 8vo.

An elegant topographical work, entitled "Delineations of Gloucestershire" is announced for publication.

The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, and the Works of Virgil, elegantly and correctly printed, and faithfully rendered into English Prose, with the scanning and copious Notes, by I. W. C. Edwards, M. A. is in the press.

Tales of Ardennes, by H. Derwent Conway, are in the press.

The second volume of Mr. Southey's History of the late War in Spain and Portugal, 4to. is in the press.

The Gil Blas of the Revolution, from the French of M. Picard, will shortly be published.

Sydney Papers; consisting of an unpublished Journal of the Earl of Leicester and original Letters of Algernon Sydney, edited by R. W. Blencowe, M.A., are preparing for publication.

The Memoirs of Pierre du Terrail, the Chevalier de Bayard, the Knight sans peur et sans reproche, 2 vols., post 8vo., will shortly be ready.

Captain A. Gordon Laing, has in the press, Travels through Timanee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, to the Sources of Rokella and Niger, in 1822, with a map and plates, 8vo.

Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar, will shortly publish The Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness; addressed to those who are performing the same Journey.

The sixth edition of Pharmacologia, corrected, extended, and continued, by John Ayrton Paris, will soon be ready.

Dr. Paris is likewise printing the Elements of Medical Chemistry; embracing only those branches of Chemical Science which are calculated to illustrate or explain the different Objects of Medicine; and to furnish a Chemical Grammar to the Author's Pharmacologia.

A new Scientific Journal is about to be published in Dublin, under the title of the Dublin Philosophical Journal and Scientific

Review; the first number of which will appear at the beginning of March, and be continued every half-year.

Galetics and Gravities in Prose and Verse, by one of the Authors of the Registered Addresses, are in the press.

Signs Before Death, and Authenticated Apparitions, in one hundred Narratives, with a fine Engraving after Hogarth, will be published on the 4th inst.

A valuable and scientific work, translated from the original of Dr. Cappadoce of Amsterdam, a converted Jew, will shortly appear, which combats, with great vigour, the generally-received doctrine of Vaccination.

Fables and Epigrams; with Essays on Fable and Epigram: from the German of Lessing,—should have had more particular notice, if they had come earlier to hand. At present, we have only time to say, that, as the first collection of these playful effusions of their celebrated author, they will be regarded as a valuable accession to our stock of translated literature; that the translation (both prose and verse) appears to be well executed; that the fables are nearly as epigrammatic as the epigrams themselves; and that, of the latter, the complimentary are as pointed as the satyric; as the following examples may shew:—

THE WISE CHILD.

How plain your little darling says "Mama,"
But still she calls you "Doctor," not "Papa."
One thing is clear: your conscientious rib
Has not yet taught the pretty dear to fib.

ON THE STATUE OF CUPID.

Nay, Chloe, gaze not on his form,
Nor think the friendly caution vain;
Those eyes the marble's self may warm,
And look him into life again.

Equally too late, for particular animadversion, came *An Essay on Slavery*: in which its unlawfulness is proved from the Old and New Testament; the state of the negro slaves is investigated; and an equitable plan for their emancipation is proposed; together with miscellaneous observations on the climate and inhabitants of Jamaica. *By an Eye-witness.* We can only, therefore, thus announce it, with a sincere wish that the subject may recommend it to the attention of our readers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNUAL WORKS.

The Literary Souvenir, or Cabinet of Poetry; a Romance. Edited by A. A. Watts. 15s.

Friendship's Offering, or the Annual Remembrancer; a Christmas Present, or New Year's Gift, for 1825. 12s.

Dewhurst's Farmer and Grazier's Annual Account-book, folio, 12s.

L'Annuaire Historique, from 1823. 8vo. 18s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Stuart's Dictionary of Architecture, No. I. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers; containing the alterations from 1822 to 1824. 2s. 6d.

Cole's Bibliographical Tour from Scarborough to the Library of a Philobiblist.—8vo. 8s.; large paper, 12s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life of John Law, of Lauriston; including an Account of the Mississippi System. By J. H. Wood, Esq. 12mo. 6s.

The Cambrian Plutarch, or Memoirs of Eminent Welshmen. By J. H. Parry, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mounteney's Inquiry relative to the Emperor Napoleon. 8vo. 16s.

CLASSICS.

Alcestes of Euripides, from the Text of Monk; with the Scanning Ordo, and a very literal Translation, by T. W. C. Edwards, M.A. — Also, by the same Author, the Orestes, Medea, Hecuba, and Phœnissæ of Euripides; from the Text of Porson. Likewise, the Prometheus Chained, of Æschylus; from the Text of Blomfield. And the Antigone of Sophocles; from the Text of Brunnck. Price, each play, 8s.

DRAMA.

Ravenna, or Italian Love; a Tragedy. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Bond; a Dramatic Poem. By Mrs. Charles Gore. 8vo, 5s. 6d.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND USEFUL ARTS.

The Housekeeper's Ledger. By William Kitchener, M.D. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The Art of Brewing, on Scientific Principles; adapted to the use of Brewers and Private Families. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Houghton's Wine-cellar Check-Book, on an experienced plan. 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Judices Attici; or, a Guide to the Quantity of the Greek Penultima. 5s.

My Children's Diary; or, Moral of the Passing Hour. 6s. 6d.

A New and Compendious Grammar of the Greek Tongue. By W. Bell. Seventh edition, 4s. 6d.

The Youth's Best Friend; or, Reading no longer a Task; adapted to Children of the Meanest Capacity. By a Member of the Royal Society. 1s. 3d.

Practical Guide to the Composition and Application of the English Language. By Peter Smith, A.M. Post 8vo. 12s.

An Introduction to the Metres of the Greek Tragedians. By a Member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. 3s.

Smith's Art of Drawing. 8vo. 12s. Sallust; for the Use of Schools. By John Dymock. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Illustrations to Moore's Irish Melodies; consisting of Seven Plates, with a Vignette Title-page; from Designs by Westall. 5s.; or proofs, 7s. 6d.

Westall's Illustrations to Rogers' Pleasures of Memory. 8vo. 10s.; quarto, 18s.

Eight Engravings of the Ruins occasioned by the Great Fires in Edinburgh, in 1824. 7s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Compendium of the History of Ireland, from the Earliest Periods to the Reign of George I. By John Lawless, Esq. 12mo. 8vo. 24s.

Rivington's Annual Register for 1823. 8vo. 18s.

History of Waterfield Church. By — Sisson. Small 8vo, 1s.; large paper, 30s.

Beauties of Ancient English and Scottish History. By Caroline Maxwell. 8vo. 8s.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe, from the Peace of Utrecht. 4to. £2. 10s.

MATHEMATICS.

Lunar and Horary Tables, for New and Concise Methods for performing the Calculations necessary for ascertaining the Longitude, by Lunar Observations or Chronometers. 8vo. 10s.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Forsyth's Medical Dieticon. 12mo; 6s. 6d.

Brown on Cholera Morbus in British India. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Conspectus of Prescriptions. 18mo. 5s.

Beck's Medical Jurisprudence. 8vo. 18s.

Observations on Cancer; comprising Numerous Cases of Cancer in the Breast, Hip and Face, cured by a Mild Method of Practice, that immediately alleviates the most agonizing pain. By T. Graham, M.D. &c. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Second Volume of the Scrap Book. By John M'Diarmid. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A View of the Present State of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, and of the Statute Laws by which they are regulated. By J. Cornish, Esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Debrett's Baronetage of England. Fifth edition, with new plates. 2 vols. royal 18mo. 28s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Animal Kingdom described, and arranged, by Baron Cuvier; with additional descriptions. By E. Griffith, F.L.S. Part IV. Royal 8vo., 24s. coloured; or plain, 18s. Demy 8vo., plain, 12s.

NOVELS AND TALES.

Scenes and Thoughts. Crown. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Tales of Irish Life. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

The Hermit in Italy. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

The Modern Athens. Post 8vo. 9s.

Winter Evening Pastimes, or the Merry Maker's Companion. By R. Revel. Foolscap 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Alice Allan, and other Tales. By Alexander Wilson. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Gilmour, or the Lact Lockinge. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Walladmoor: translated into the German from the English of Sir Walter Scott, and now translated from the German into English. 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

PHILOLOGY.

The Universal Review, or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. 5s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXXI. 6s.

POETRY.

Bay Leaves; Stanzas for Music; and other Poems: with a Monody on Lord Byron. By T. C. Smith. Foolscap 8vo. 6s.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Voice from India, in Answer to the Reformers of England. By John B. Seely. 8vo. 7s.

Richmond's Narrative of the Condition of the Manufacturing Population. 8vo. 6s.

THEOLOGY.

Acta Apostolorum, variorum notis tuas dictionem tum materiam illustrantibus sum adjecit Hastings Robinson, A.M. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Topographical Dictionary of the United Kingdom. By Benj. Pitts Capper, Esq. With 47 Maps. 8vo. 30s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels among the Arab Tribes, including the Countries East of Syria and Palestine. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. 4to. £3. 3s.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

In the list of New French Patents, we find the following granted to engineers, capitalists, &c., of our own country.

To M. Hanchett, of Versailles, and Mr. Smith, of London, whose domicile at Paris is in the house of Messrs. Daly and Robinson, Rue de Provence, for the importation and improvement of an apparatus, and a process for compressing gas, and for vases and lamps in which it is compressed and consumed in lighting, and also for their valves for allowing the entrance and escape of gas.

Mr. Badnall, resident at Leek, Staffordshire, England, and represented at Paris by M. Truffant, Rue St. Lazare, a third patent of improvement and addition to the patent of importation and improvement granted to him for fifteen years, for machines, apparatus, and processes for tanning, with a saving of time, materials, and labour, hides and skins of all kinds, by forcing the tanning liquor through them by means of pressure.

To Messrs. Fisher and Horton, Engineers and Founders, at West Bromwich, Staffordshire, England, represented by Mr. Brookes, residing in Paris, at No. 149, Rue St. Honore, for the importation of and improvements in the construction of, boilers and furnaces employed in raising steam for the use of machines of all descriptions.

ITALY.

The beautiful road of Posilippo, begun by the French in 1811, is nearly completed by the Austrians. In trenching these works, tombs have been discovered, con-

taining urns and skeletons, with money placed in their mouths. In Rome, the external circular part of the *Theatre of Pompey* has been discovered, corresponding with many fine remains still seen in the vaults of the Palace Pio; fragments of columns, and a fine mutilated female statue, ten palms in height. It was near this spot that the *Hercules Commodiano*, and the famous Torso, were found, in the time of Julius II.: and the celebrated colossal statue of Ceres and Melpomene.

The captain of an Italian vessel has brought from a voyage into Lapland, an antique bark, in very good preservation, which had been thrown by a storm on those coasts, some hundred years ago. The prow of this vessel represents a head of Medusa, and the poop is adorned with the double figure of a Satyr. The sculptures are very well preserved, and seem to belong to a celebrated epoch in the arts among the ancients.

A great reformation is taking place at Rome, with regard to the general government. The Pope has appointed a committee of the ablest lawyers, to draw up a new code of laws, contained and published under three heads:—"Reformation of the System of Public Administration;" "Reformation of the Civil Procedure;" "Reformation of the Tariff of Taxes in Judicial Proceedings."

A notice has been published in the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, signifying, that all persons intending to make a pilgrimage to Rome next year, on account of the Jubilee, are to apply for passports to Vienna, and not to the authorities of the kingdom. None, it is said, will be granted, except to persons who are well known, or pilgrims above all suspicion.

SWITZERLAND.

The Council of State of the Canton de Vaud has been induced to prohibit the well-known Joseph Schmid, who had directed, for a long time, the institution of Pestalozzi, at Yverdon, from residing in the canton; and has ordered him to quit it in a few weeks.

RUSSIA.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, has granted an exclusive privilege for ten years, to Mr. Matthew Clark, Inspector of the Imperial Iron Foundry, in conjunction with the house of Messrs. William Griffith and Co. in the City of London, to make oil gas erections throughout the Russian dominions.

A chain bridge, the first of the kind in Russia, is about to be constructed over the canal of Molkas: it will be executed after the designs of Colonel Dufour, of Geneva, who has sent to St. Petersburg a beautiful model of that which he erected in his own country last year.

In the department of Cherson is established a village of Jews, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which is recommended as a model

a model to the Jews in Poland. This village, Jese Nahr, in the vicinity of which there are six smaller villages of the same kind, most of them with Hebrew names, is inhabited by about fifty families.

The late storms and inundations have sacrificed many lives at Petersburg, and destroyed property to an immense amount: 7,000 dead bodies have been found, and upwards of 8,000 persons are still missing.

PERSIA.

Letters from Shiras announce, that on the 27th Chawul 1239, which answers to

the month of April 1824, there had been an earthquake, which lasted six days and nights without interruption, and which had swallowed up more than half of that unfortunate city, and overthrew the other. Nearly all the inhabitants fell victims to this catastrophe.

Kazroon, a city between Abor Koh, and Shiras, was swallowed up, with almost the whole of its inhabitants, in consequence of the same earthquake. All the mountains surrounding Kazroon are levelled by it, and no trace of them now remains.

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THAN affections of the heart, no malady is more formidable in their aspect or more difficult in their management; and their occurrence in the practice of the Reporter has been of late especially frequent. When the physician is summoned to disorders of this organ, he is immediately called upon to put several questions to his judgment and discernment, to get a satisfactory solution of which implies no inconsiderable demand upon skill and experience. You have first to ascertain whether the disorder in question be of the heart itself organically and properly, or whether it be a mere symptomatic expression of a disorder in other parts. It is next of the utmost moment to ascertain whether the irregularities of the organ result from a want of propelling energy, from partial spasm in some portion of its fibrous structure, from an undue collection of blood in some of its chambers, from a species of inflammatory action either in its membranes or its substance, or from a fluid poured out into the pericardium or lungs. Then, again, it behoves the practitioner to investigate the evidence of ossification either in the blood-vessels or in the valves of the heart (a state of parts, by the way, very frequently connected with a gouty diathesis); and having ascertained the nature of the complaint, we find a further source of difficulty in fixing upon its precise locality, and this for a very obvious reason—that the different compartments of the organ exist constantly in such relative connexion, that one being brought into morbid being, the other naturally and necessarily partakes of the resulting disturbance. As to practical indications, also, how often does it become a question of the most imperative importance to decide upon promptly, whether stimulus, or a subduction of stimulus, be the demand of the moment; and inconsistent as it may at first appear, you often meet with cases where the fulfilment of both these indications is almost simultaneously required; where to urge on

the circulation to the extremities, or to equalize the flow of blood, is alone to preserve your patient from dropping into the arms of death; but where this measure is best accomplished, in the very first instance, by opening a vein, and thereby soliciting the vital fluid away from the centre and source of circulation. You afterwards add force to request, and in immediate succession to blood-letting, rouse, excite, and support. In this condition of things it is that the carbonate of ammonia often so happily tells as an urging and sustaining power. Many deaths from collapse might probably be prevented by the prompt employment of this important medicinal; and in gouty habits it serves, as the writer believes he has before intimated, a double purpose: for while its stimulating agency is exercised upon the nervous and fibrous, and vascular excitability, its chemical influence, as a corrector of acidity is brought at the same time efficiently to operate upon spasms connected with, or perhaps actually produced by, acidities in the primæ viæ.

All individuals who are conscious of constitutional inclination to irregularities in the movements of the heart, ought to shun sedulously every occasion for calling their passions into more than ordinary excitement; this caution is especially requisite, since it is those who are the subjects of cardiac disorder, whose mental irritability is the most readily worked upon, but much more is in our power, in respect to the regulation of the mind, than some are disposed to admit. Let but the motive be of sufficient force, and the force of passion will yield; unless insanity have deprived us of the freedom of choice: and what motive ought to be more alarmingly sonorous to the ear of conscience, than the reflection that, by giving the mastery of our physical and moral constitution into the hands of passion, we rush into the embrace of disease, and even of death, with a sort of suicidal volition!

D. UWINS, M. D.

Bedford Row; Dec. 28, 1824.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October 1824; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 99.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A** DAMS, J. Moorfields, cabinet-maker. (Richardson, Walbrook)
- ANTROBUS, J. Manchester, provision dealer. (Adlington and Co., Bedford-row; and Houghton, Liverpool)
- ARCHER, J. Gun-street, Spitalfields, factor. (Arnot, West-street, Finsbury-circus)
- AIROWSMITH, S. Salford, Lancaster, inn-keeper. (Redhead, Manchester; and Milne and Parry Temple)
- AMBURY, H. H. Praed-street, Edgeware-road, wine-merchant. (Howard, Cook's-court, Carey-street)
- BADHAM, J. Clifton, Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (Hinton, Bristol; and Hicks and Brakenbridge, Bartlett's-buildings)
- BALL, P. Mervagissey, Cornwall, merchant. (Goode and Sons, St. Austell; and Goode, Gray's-inn)
- BALL, T. St. Stephen in Bramwell, Cornwall, dealer. (Burnley, Austell)
- BANKS, J. and W. Garrod, of Beccles, Suffolk, linen-draper. (Messrs. Bromley, Gray's-inn-square; and Copeman, Chedgrave, Norfolk)
- BIGGE, H. and J. Blandford Forum, mercers: (Til-leard, Old Jewry)
- BOND, C. Gravesend, victualler. (Saunders and Co., Upper Thames-street)
- BROWN, J. Exeter, coachmaker. (Brutton, Exeter; and Brutton, Old Broad-street)
- BURLEM, T. Abchurch-lane, wine merchant. (Far-ris, Surrey-street, Strand)
- CHAMBERS, L. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, spirit mer-
chant. (Seymour, Newcastle; and Bell and
Broadrick, Bow-churchyard)
- CLARKE, R. Agnes-place, Waterloo-road, coal mer-
chant. (Dickens, Queen-street)
- COOKE, G. Manchester, grocer. (J. Mackinson,
Manchester; and W. Mackinson, Middle Tem-
ple, London)
- COPPARD, J. sen. of Lower Mitcham, drug grinder.
(Gregson, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
- COUCHMAN, S. Throgmorton-street, printer. (Gres-
son and Fournereau, Angel-court, Throgmorton-
street)
- CRADDOCK, A. Albany-road, carpenter. (Brooking,
Lombard-street)
- CROSSLY, J. Holborn-bridge, cheesemonger. (Wal-
ker and Co., Baringhall-street)
- DANIEL, J. Bedminster, carpenter. (Taylor, Bristol;
and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
- DAVENPORT, H. Heywood, Lancaster, grocer. (Baker,
Rochdale; Halsall, Middleton; and Hurd and
Johnson, Temple)
- DIMADALE, G. Richmond, Yorkshire, grocer. (Mor-
ton and Williamson, Gray's-inn-square, London;
and Peacock, Bedale)
- DOUBURY, R. Bill-lane, mustard manufacturer.
(Birkett and Co., Cloak-lane)
- ERWOOD, W. and H. Crofts, Distaff-lane, paper-
-stainers. (Gray, Ivson-place, Kingsland-road)
- FALCLOTH, W. and W. Turk, Great Tower-street,
wine-merchant. (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane)
- FALCLOTH, T. Bath, tailor. (Jenkins and Abbot, New
Inn, London; and Hale, Bath)
- FRAMPTON, W. Wych-street, victualler. (Mahoney,
Chancery-lane)
- FRANCE, T. Crompton, Lancaster, cotton-spinner.
(Hampson, Manchester; and Ellis and Co., Chan-
cery-lane)
- FREEMAN, J. Reading, coach-proprietor. (Hamilton
and Twining, Herwick-street; and Smith, Reading)
- FULLER, J. Bedford-place, Commercial-road, slater.
(Baddelcy, Lemon-street)
- GAFFER, W. Margate, bookseller. (Sheppard and
Co., Cloak-lane)
- GIBLET, J. Frome, Selwood, clothier. (Miller, Frome;
and Hantley, New Bridge-street, Blackbriars)
- GLENHILL, J. Halifax, merchant. (Stead, Halifax;
and Walker, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
- GOOD, W. sen. and W. Good, jun. Hythe, South-
ampton, shipbuilders. (Bieke, Old Broad-street)
- GRAYBURN, W. Nottingham, draper. (Messrs. Tay-
lor, Featherstone-buildings, London; and Payne,
Nottingham)
- GRIMBLE, J. Norwich, tailor. (Sewell and Co., Nor-
wich; and Tilbury, Falcon-street)
- GRIMWOOD, R. Rochester, draper. (Gates and Hard-
wick, Cateaton-street)
- GRITTON, P. R. Doncaster, dealer. (Hawkes, Bir-
mingham; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
- GWYNNE, W. Benton, Sussex, dealer. (Sharp, Upper
North-place, Gray's-inn-lane)
- HART, A. Manchester, dealer. (Ainsworth and
Crossley, Manchester; and Milne and Parry,
Temple)
- HOUGHTON, J. and S. P. Skinner-street, leathersellers
(Nind and Coterill, Throgmorton-street)
- HOWELL, J. Piccadilly, linendraper. (Jones, Sise-
lane)
- HUDSON, T. Whitehaven, mercer. (Adamson and
Son, Whitehaven; and Clennell, Staple's-inn)
- HUFFAN, C. Garford-street, Limehouse, shipchandler.
(Steel and Nichol, Queen-street, Cheapside)
- HELMES, J. Lancaster, victualler. (Creswall, Man-
chester; and Ellis and Co., Chancery-lane)
- JACKSON, C. Barbican, hatter. (Templer, John-
street, America-square)
- JACKSON, H. W. and W. W. Beaumont, Great East-
cheap, cutlers. (Ashby and Goodman, Token-
house-yard)
- JAMES, H. J. Cannon-street, stationer. (Williams,
Bond-court, Walbrook)
- JENKINS, W. Christchurch, Southampton, plumber.
(Rowden, Christchurch; and Hick and Dean,
Gray's-inn)
- JOHNSON, W. Bedfordbury, draper. (Smith, Basing-
hall-street)
- KITE, J. and B. Best, Macclesfield-wharf, Shoreditch,
coal-merchants. (Young and Vallings, St. Mil-
dred's-court, Poultry)
- LAMB, G. Blackwall, merchant. (Birkett and Co.,
Cloak-lane)
- LAWSON, J. Nottingham, hosier. (Percy, Notting-
ham; and Long and Austin, Gray's-inn)
- LEE, J. Bocking, innkeeper. (Dark and Michael,
Redlion-square)
- LEVY, J. Goodman's-fields, feather merchant. (Rey-
nal and Ogle, Austinfriars)
- LEWIN, R. Mansell-street, coal merchant. (Spyer,
Bartholomew-lane)
- LINGFORD, T. Sloane-street, draper. (Gates and
Hardwick, Cateaton-street)
- LOMAS, G. Burslem, Stafford, pawnbroker. (Ward,
Burslem; and Wolston, Furnival's-inn)
- LUNN, E. and G. Halifax, Yorkshire, chemists.
(Jacques and Battye, New-inn, London; and Hol-
royde, Halifax)
- MASON, G. Northampton, carpenter. (Patten, Hat-
ton-garden)
- METZ, S. Southampton-street, Strand, bill-broker.
(Hurrick and Stafford, Buckingham-street)
- MORRIS, T. Oswestry, mercer. (Minshull and Sabine,
Oswestry; and John, Palsgrave-place, Temple-bar)
- O'HARE, J. Chestow, Monmouth, grocer. (Ballin,
Bristol; and Poole and Co., Gray's-inn-lane)
- PARKER, W. Hampstead-road, builder. (Paxton,
Bow-churchyard)
- PHENE, W. jun. Fleet-street, confectioner. (Wood,
Bartholomew's-hospital)
- PHILLIPS, J. Bedford-street, Covent-garden, money-
-scrivener. (Beckett, Golden-square)
- PICKMAN, J. Shoreditch, grocer. (Robinson, Wal-
brook)
- POCOCK, W. Layton, Essex, cabinetmaker. (Armory
and Coles, Throgmorton-street)
- POWELL, W. Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-lane-
road, plumber. (Dodd, Caroline-street, Bedford-
square)
- RADFORD, S. Chiswell-street, victualler. (Martineau
and Malten, Carey-street)
- RICE, C. Bennett circus, tailor. (Tanner, New
Basinghall-street)
- RICHARDS, J. Wolverhampton, miller. (Wood, Wol-
verhampton; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-
inn-fields)
- RICHARDS, S. Bristol, boot and shoemaker. (Hinton,
Bristol; and Hicks and Brakenbridge, Bartlett's-
buildings)
- RIMMER, J. and J. Liverpool, flour and provision-
-dealers. (Gregory, Liverpool; and John, Pals-
grave-place)
- ROBERTS, J. High Holborn, corn-dealer. (Ford,
Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
- ROLFES, W. G. Penchurch-street, broker. (Dennett
and Co., King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street)
- Seward,

Seward, J. G. Blandford Forum, Dorset, cooper. (Filch, Union-street, Southwark, London; and Crabb, Blandford)

Shaw, T. Southampton, wine-merchant. (Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard)

Sidford, G. sen. Bath, linendraper. (Makinson, Middle Temple, London; and Hellings, Bath)

Sims, C. Crown-court, Broad-street, merchant. (Nind and Cuterill, Throgmorton-street)

Smith, T. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, and J. Yates, New-mills, Derby, brass and iron-founders. (Kershaw, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Kersley)

Starkey, W. Lower-road, Deptford, butcher. (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane)

Stephens, W. Alphington and Heavitree, Devon, builder. (Kingdon and Cann, Colyton; and Fairbank, Staple's-inn)

Temple, W. R. Sowerby, York, wine-merchant. (Saunders, Stockton-upon-Tees; and Harris, Norfolk-street, Strand)

Thomas, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Bulmer, Liverpool; and Maugham and Fothergill, Great James-street, Bedford-row)

Thomas, J. Piccadilly, draper. (Beavan, Clifford-street, Bond street)

Thompson, G. F. Wood-street, Chapside, silk-manufacturer. (Bean, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn)

Townend, J. R. Minorics, hat-manufacturer. (Clabon, Mark-lane)

Wagstaff, T. Bristol, wharfinger. (Langley, Bristol and Rossers, Bartlett's-buildings)

Walker, J. Bishopsgate-street, hardware-man. (Mills, New North-street, Red Lion-square)

Weaver, T. Abingdon, Berks, linendraper. (Willis and Co., Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Wilson, Manchester)

Welch, J. Prince's-street, Lambeth, leathersciller. (Watts, Dean-street, Tooley-street)

Williams, J. Kentish-town, coachmaker. (Stevens and Co., Little St. Thomas Apostle)

Wills, W. SoPs-row, Hampstead-road, rectifier. (Mahoney, Chancery-lane)

Wilson, P. Gibson-street, Lambeth marsh, carpenter. (Patens, Hatton-garden)

Woods, G. E. Walton, Surrey, chemist. (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane)

Wragg, T. Islington, brewer. (Stevenson, Great Carter-lane)

Wynne, G. Stafford, shoe-manufacturer. (Keen, Stafford; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)

DIVIDENDS.

Abbott, A. Liverpool, Dec. 28

Armstrong, J. Bristol, Dec. 17

Atkinson, J. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, Dec. 18

Atkinson, T. Ludgate-hill, Jan. 4

Austin, R. J. Throgmorton-street, Jan. 8

Bailey, J. Liverpool, Dec. 15

Bainbridge, J. Queen-str., Cheap-side, Jan. 8

Banks, J. Leeds, Jan. 4

Bannister, B. Southend, Jan. 4

Barton, W. St. Saviour's church-yard, Jan. 11

Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Dec. 4, 11

Benson, J. Lancaster, Jan. 14

Bethel, T. Poole, Dec. 20

Bolton, W. and T. Banbury, Oxford, Jan. 5

Bowmar, J. Goltho, Lincoln, Jan. 20

Brammall, G. Sheffield, Dec. 20

Brown, C. Dundee, Jan. 4

Brown, S. and T. H. Scotts, St. Mary Hill, Dec. 18

Browne, G. B. John-street, Bedford-row, Dec. 4

Burmester, J. W. and C. L. Vidal, London-street, Dec. 18

Calcott, J. Shoreditch, Jan. 22

Campbell and Co., Old Jewry, Jan. 4

Campion, R. Horseleydown-lane, Feb. 5

Carey, J. Raquet-court, Dec. 18

Carver, J. Lancing, Sussex, Dec. 24

Carver, J. and W. Peat, Basinghall-street, Jan. 15

Chandler, J. Sandwich, Jan. 4

Clarke, R. H. St. Mary Hill, Jan. 8

Cleghorn, W. Ratcliff-highway, Dec. 18

Colbeck, T. and Co., York, Dec. 18

Coles, W. Mincing-lane, Dec. 18

Cookson, J. Leeds, Dec. 29

Cooke, J. Barnstaple, Jan. 17

Davis, T. Minorics, Dec. 18

Dicks, J. London-street, Tottenham-court-rond, Jan. 4

Edwards, T. Alton, Southampton, Dec. 22

Emery, J. Rosoman-street, Dec. 7

Eveligh, F. Launceston, Dec. 28

Falkner, F. Manchester, Jan. 7

Forsyth, S. Shoreditch, Dec. 18

Gale, Q. Newgate-market, Dec. 21

Garrod, S. St. Marylebone, Jan. 8

Gibson, J. and S. Foster, Wardrobe-place, Doctors'-commons, Dec. 21

Goulder, C. Dilham, Norfolk, Dec. 27

Gower, T. Weathersfield, Essex, Dec. 23

Grange, J. Piccadilly, Dec. 18

Greaves, J. Sheffield, Dec. 15

Griffiths, A. Swansea, Dec. 22

Harten, G. V. Leadenhall-street, Jan. 8

Hewitt, T. Carlisle, Dec. 22

Holland, H. L. Coventry, Dec. 28

Houlden, R. St. Margaret's-hall, Southwark, Jan. 18

Humphries, W. Nunney, Somerset, Dec. 28

Hunt, G. Leicester-square, Dec. 28

Jones, C. Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, Dec. 21

Jones, E. and J. Norris, Budge-row, Dec. 18

Lansley, W. Andover, Dec. 29

Large, J. Maiden Bradley, Wilts, Dec. 15

Lawton, J. Dobcross within Sadleworth, Dec. 20

Lewis, J. Bristol, Dec. 28

Lewis, T. C. and C. Bevan, High Holborn, Jan. 4

Lingard, J. Manchester, Jan. 8

Lloyd, W. sen. and W. Lloyd, jun. Lower Thames-street, Dec. 18

Lovegrove, R. Aborfield, Jan. 4

Lucas, H. Liverpool, Jan. 11

Lyne, J. and Co., Finsbury-square, Jan. 11

Mann, W. of Thompson, Norfolk, Dec. 18

Maxwell, J. Boston, Jan. 15

Mayor, C. Somerset-street, Portman-square, Dec. 28

Meacher, T. Newport Pagnell, Dec. 30

Mercer, G. Basinghall-st, Jan. 11

Mortimer, J. sen. Cleckheaton, York, Jan. 7

Murray, W. Pallmall-court, Jan. 15

Nantes, H. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, Dec. 14

Norris, T. Whitehart-yard, Drury-lane, Dec. 18

Noyes, J. Tooley-street, Dec. 18

Orme, J. sen. Nottingham, Jan. 25

Parke, J. Liverpool, Dec. 14

Payn, T. and J. D. Cateaton-str., Dec. 7

Peere, J. Liverpool, Dec. 30

Piercy, J. and R. Saunders, Birmingham, Jan. 7

Reed, T. High Holborn, Dec. 21

Richardson, W. Horncastle, Dec. 30

Riddale, F. Leeds, and W. Hamilton, Finsbury-place, Jan. 4

Robertson, J. Old Broad-street, Dec. 18

Salmón, S. Regent-street, Jan. 15

Sandison, W. Cork-street; Burlington-gardens, Dec. 14

Scarraw, T. jun. and J. Scarraw, Carlisle, Dec. 22

Sharpus, R. Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Dec. 23

Sheath, A. and Co. Boston, Lincoln, Dec. 23

Sherwin, J. and J. Drake, Gould-square, Jan. 15

Shoobridge, G. Cheap-side, Jan. 29

Simpson, R. Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, Jan. 4

Skidmore, J. Sheffield, Jan. 12

Slaney, M. A. Shiffnall, Dec. 23

Smallwood, T. Drayton in Hales, Dec. 24

Smith, T. B. and Co., Old Trinity-house, Jan. 8

Sneade, W. Whitchurch, Dec. 18

Squire, L. Earith, Huntingdon, Dec. 28

Sumner, T. Preston, Lancashire, Dec. 23

Thurtell, J. Bradwell, Dec. 18

Topham, J. Great Russell-street, Dec. 18

Wakeman, T. Fleetmarket, Jan. 4

Waterhouse, J. and J. Green, Ropemakers'-street, Dec. 18

Weaver, H. Bristol, Dec. 23

White-side, R. Whitehaven, Dec. 31

Willcocks, T. Bath, Dec. 15

Williams, L. Fenchurch-street, Jan. 11

Wilson, M. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 30

Wiltshire, J. Wootton Bassett, Wilts, Dec. 15

Windeatt, T. Bridgetown, Devon, Jan. 6

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance, to this moment, of the equinoctial gales, with deluges of rain, has baffled all weather-wisdom; and could old Francis Moore himself encounter resurrection, he would, under existing circumstances, scarcely venture to prognosticate. Grave countrymen say one unto the other—"whence can all this rain come from?" All that we can say, is, that there must necessarily be a balance of drought at some future period. Winter, and its seasonable frost, are anxiously expected, for drying and giving firmness to the soil and the crops thereon; but a sudden sharp frost would be attended with perilous consequences, to the wheats particularly, and to the common turnips, which would be soon rotted and destroyed. It is argued that, such deluges of rain having fallen, little snow can be expected during the ensuing winter. The public papers still groan under the recital of losses and damages from wind and floods; but, although we of the exposed parts of this fortunate emporium of abundance and happiness have suffered heavily and beyond precedent, our losses and distress bear no comparison with those endured on the continent, more especially at St. Petersburg, where, no doubt, some who have escaped with life, but the loss of all that can render life worth having, in the anguish of despair, have cursed the memory and the commercial cupidity of the *saint* and the *anointed*, who could build a city on a site of such extreme peril. The present month affords little to report beyond the contents of our last. We have been eye-witnesses of such an abundance of slugs, as we never before beheld in any season: for the prevention of this pest, the weather has throughout been unfavourable. The young wheats look well, excepting on lands saturated with moisture, where they appear yellow and sickly; large breadths, also, being devoured by the slug. In some few districts, perhaps, one third of the land intended for wheat will not be sown. Early wheat sowing is of great importance, the chances being so uncertain late in the autumn, or early in the winter. The discrepancies in country letters are curious: men judge as they feel. The farmers of distant and poor districts insist that the last crop was deficient both in quantity and quality; that the

young wheats look poorly, and that the general breadth of wheat sown this year will be considerably deficient. Their more fortunate brethren tell a directly opposite story; and the fortunate Scots farmers vouch the last crop of wheat to be beyond an average, and generally of prime quality. The barley and oat crop, even, are said to prove beyond expectations. Our guess was right—the Christmas supplies of wheat have been ample, and prices have given way. The same may be said of Smithfield market. A good shew upon the land, in the spring, must assuredly reduce prices, which, however remunerating and comfortable to the farmer, are still above the wages of the labourer, notwithstanding some advance. Cattle have been, and ought to be, taken to the home fold on all wet lands, where, receiving no benefit, they do much mischief. The weather has been unfavourable for storing potatoes and other roots, a beneficial practice. No general rot of sheep has yet taken place; the marshy parts of Kent have suffered most. Winter tares a most productive and advantageous crop on heavy lands, their culture extending in some parts, and totally neglected in others. The export trade of horses has been carried to an unprecedented extent; equally so, the stealing of them: and the losers, instead of setting their shoulders to the wheel, are kneeling to Jove for that remedy which can only come from themselves. Hops and long wool are on the advance. The Christmas Smithfield market and annual cattle shew were more numerously supplied than in any former year; and the latter, full to stuffing last year, seemed to be more than full in the present. This exhibition is patronized both by town and country, evincing the national taste for the *emboupoint*, the oleose and the luscious.

Smithfield.—Beef, 3s. 5d. to 4s. 8d.—Mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 5½d.

Corn Exchange.—Wheat, 43s. to 72s.—Barley, 30s. to 44s.—Oats, 19s. to 30s.—Bread, (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 65s. 0d. to 110s.—Clover do. 84s. to 126s.—Straw 36s. to 45s.

Coals in the Pool, 27s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.—*Middlesex, Dec. 20.*

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—Sweet, per cwt. 12*l.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*Bitter 3*l.* to 4*l.*ALUM per ton 15*l.*ASHES:—Quebec Pot per cwt. 36*s.*United States 42*s.*Quebec Pearl 41*s.*BARILLA:—Teneriffe per ton 18*l.*Carthagena 22*l.* to 23*l.*Alicant 23*l.*Sicily 19*l.*

BRIMSTONE:—

Rough per ton 6*l.* 12*s.*

COCOA:—

West-Indian per cwt 55*s.* to 80*s.*Trinidad 75*s.* to 100*s.*Grenada 75*s.* to 100*s.*

Caracas (none.)

COFFEE:—Jamaica Triage... 50*s.* to 54*s.*Jamaica, good 55*s.* to 60*s.*—, fine 62*s.* to 72*s.*—, very fine 82*s.* to 100*s.*Dominica 63*s.* to 90*s.*Berbice 65*s.* to 80*s.*

COTTON:—

West-India, common, per lb. 8*d.* to 9*d.*Grenada 9*d.* to 11*d.*Berbice 9*d.* to 10½*d.*Demerara 10*d.* to 12*d.*Sea Island 13*d.* to 20*d.*New Orleans 8*d.* to 17*d.*Georgia, Bowed 7½*d.* to 9*d.*Bahia 10½*d.* to 11½*d.*Maranham 10½*d.* to 11½*d.*Para 9½*d.* to 10½*d.*Mina 8*d.* to 10½*d.*Pernambucco 11½*d.* to 12½*d.*Surat 5½*d.* to 7*d.*Madras 5½*d.* to 7*d.*Bengal 5½*d.* to 6½*d.*Bourbon 8½*d.* to 12*d.*Smyrna 7½*d.* to 8½*d.*Egyptian 9*d.* to 10*d.*CURRANTS per cwt. 94*s.* to 100*s.*FIGS, Turkey 50*s.* to 53*s.*FLAX, Riga per ton 53*l.* to 54*l.*Druana 48*l.*Petersburgh 47*l.* to 49*l.*HEMP:—Riga 44*l.*Petersburgh 40*l.* to 41*l.*—, half clean 36*l.* to 37*l.*IRON—Petersburgh 23*l.* 10*s.* to 26*l.*British Bar 13*l.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*

INDIGO:—

Caracca Floras, per lb. 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*Sobra 10*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*East-India 10*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*OILS:—Palm per cwt. 28*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*Whale, Cape, in bond, per ton 25*l.*Galipoli 48*l.*Lucca per jar 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.*Florence per half-chest 27*s.* to 29*s.*PIMENTO (in Bond) per lb. 9½*d.* to 9½*d.*PEPPER, do. 5½*d.* to 6*d.*RICE:—East-India, per cwt. 17*s.* to 20*s.*Carolina 37*s.* to 38*s.* 6*d.*—, old 34*s.* to 35*s.*

SPIRITS (in Bond):—

Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. 2*s.* 10*d.* to 3*s.*—, Bourdeaux 2*s.* 2*d.*Geneva 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*Rum, Jamaica 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*—, Leeward Island 1*s.* 4*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.*SUGAR:—Jamaica .. per cwt. 54*s.* to 70*s.*Demerara, &c. 56*s.* to 70*s.*St. Kitts, Antigua, &c. 55*s.* to 63*s.*

Refined, on board for exportation:

Large Lumps, per cwt. 34*s.* to 40*s.*Good and middling 38*s.*Patent fine Loaves 48*s.* to 52*s.*TALLOW, Russia, per cwt. 36*s.* to 36*s.* 9*d.*TAR, Archangel, per barrel 16*s.*Stockholm 16*s.*TEA, (*E.-India Company's prices*):Bohea per lb. 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.*Congou 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.*Souchong 3*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*Campoi 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 10*s.*Twankay 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*Hyson 3*s.* 10*d.* to 5*s.* 10*d.*Gunpowder 5*s.* 8*d.* to 7*s.* 4*d.*

TOBACCO (in Bond):—

Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.*Fine colour 5*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*Light Brown 3*d.* to 4½*d.*Virginia 3½*d.* to 6*d.*

WINE (in Bond):—

Old Port per pipe 42*l.* to 46*l.*New do. 30*l.* to 36*l.*Lisbon 20*l.* to 32*l.*Madeira 20*l.* to 40*l.*Calcavello 20*l.* to 40*l.*Sherry per butt 20*l.* to 60*l.*Teneriffe per pipe 22*l.* to 28*l.*Claret per hogshead 20*l.* to 50*l.*

Spanish, Red,

per ton of 252 gallons, 12*l.* to 18*l.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON.—The arrivals have been very limited, and the demand has continued very good during the past month, and prices gradually improving: Sea Islands have advanced 2*d.* to 3*d.*; other American descriptions from 3*d.* to 4*d.*; and South American from 2*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.—At Liverpool the Sales at the advanced price, in one week, amount to 24,800 Bags.—At Manchester, the orders for South America are considerable for manufactured goods, and consequently speculation in the raw material of Cotton-Wool is extensive.

Sugar.—The market has commenced with considerable briskness, (in consequence of intelligence from St. Petersburg of the loss and damage done to Sugars by inundation) and the importers demand an advance of 2s. per cwt., which was complied with on the part of Refiners for strong working qualities. The public Sales have been very animated, and Sugars of all descriptions have gone off at a considerable advance. Several extensive contracts have been entered into for refined goods, in consequence of the aforesaid inundation in Russia.

Considerable Sales have been effected in Havannah, Brazil, and East-India Sugars, at a full advance of 2s. per cwt. since our last report.

Coffee.—Is very dull, and the sale of the article quite nominal at present. Berbice and Demerara have been bought in, for want of purchasers for exportation; but Jamaicas sold freely at our quotation, principally for home consumption.

Rum, Brandy, and Hollands.—The market for these articles continues without any variation since our last report, and rather more languid than could be expected at this season of the year. Brandies, however, keep up their price, owing to the failure of the last vintage in France.

Irish Provisions.—The prices, which have been advancing for some time back, are now on the decline. The imports of butter, for the week ending 15th instant, from Ireland, are 18,795 firkins; from Holland, 2,750 casks; and from Hamburgh, 2,884 casks.

Hemp, Flax, and Tallow.—The advance on Hemp, &c., in consequence of the damage it has sustained by the floods in Russia, is £2 to £3 per ton; and Tallow has advanced 1s. per cwt.

Commercial affairs have lately improved, and the following articles have advanced 10 to 25 per cent., viz. Indigo, Rice, Gum (Senegal and Barbary), Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, and other Spices, &c., as noted in the value affixed to each respective article in the columns of Prices. Speculators have shewn an eager inclination to invest extensively in such articles as are low in price, or where the Stocks have been reduced by regular deliveries for Shipping or Consumption, and the following we think deserving the attention of our speculative readers, as possessing some claims either to the one character or the other, namely, Safflower, Saffron, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Resin, Linseed Oil, Coffee, Cochineal, Tallow, Sugar, and Opium; other articles equally favourable may be recommended, but the above occur to us, at the moment, as likely to afford a remunerative profit.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 0.—Paris, 25 15.—Antwerp, 12 3.—Rotterdam, 12 3.—Bordeaux, 25 45.—Vienna, 10 2.—Madrid, 36—Cadiz, 35½—Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 48¼—Genoa, 44½—Naples, 39—Lisbon, 51—Oporto, 51¼—Dublin, 9½—Cork, 9½.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94¾; 3 per Cent. Consols, 95½; 4 per Cent. 1822, 107¾; New 3½—100¾ to 101; Bank Stock, 229½.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s.—Silver in bars, 5s. 9¼d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnsley CANAL, 345l.—Birmingham, 330l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester, 100l.—Frewash, 0l.—Forth and Clyde, 600l.—Grand Junction, 290l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 550l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1000l.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 900l.—Stafford and Worcester, 950.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 19l. 0s.—Guardian, 21l. 10s.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 74l.—City Gas Light Company, 165l.—Phoenix or South London, 14l. pr.—Leeds, 210l.—Liverpool, 250l.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

If paucity of materials for historical record be, as some have asserted, an argument of national happiness, the preceding has been for England a happy month, for scarcely an incident has occurred important enough to be chronicled; and but little is presented for political animadversion. In the Court of King's Bench, indeed, a decision was pronounced, in the case *DUNCAN v. THWAITES* and others, proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, which any previous knowledge we thought ourselves possessed of, concerning the Constitu-

tional Law of England, would not have led us to expect; and was supported by arguments, or axioms rather, which, till our ignorance was illuminated by the wisdom of the Bench, we should not have imagined to be calculated for the meridian of a country, one of whose proudest boasts and best securities we had always understood it to be, that every thing connected with the process and administration of justice should be as open to the eye of man as to that of heaven, and be submitted to the most unlimited publicity. It seems, however, that all our notions in this respect were

perfectly erroneous;—that the plea, that an alleged libel “consists of nothing more than a true and correct report of proceedings which took place publicly before the justices at Bow-street,” &c., is “a bad plea;” that “it is not lawful for the proprietors of a public journal to publish an account of proceedings taken before a magistrate in the way of inquiry and investigation;” that “the room in which such proceedings take place is either open or not open, as the magistrate should think fit to direct;” * and that the publication of police reports is “to be looked upon as a violation of the criminal jurisprudence of the country.” All this, of course, must be very sound law, very just, and very constitutional, in spite of our old-fashioned notions,—for the Bench has pronounced: and who shall call in question the wisdom, the constitutionality, or the upright independence of the English Bench? The defendants, however, it seems, are not as satisfied as we are with such authority, but mean to appeal to the House of Lords. The subject will therefore, of course, be open to farther discussion.

In the mean time, the approaching meeting of Parliament seems to be looked forward to with little apparent interest, though questions of the highest importance must necessarily, we should suppose, be handled during the sessions:—Negro Slavery; the noble struggles of Greece, and of the South American Republics; the commercial interests, as well as the honest sympathies of the country, with respect to these; the ambitious and evasive policy of Russia; the lamentable and menacing state of Ireland; the new Stock Exchange system, by which the capital of this country is becoming subservient to all the plans of all the governments, which, at no distant period, perhaps, may be in open hostility, and make war upon us with the proceeds of our own funds; the monopolist combinations or joint-stock companies, which seem to threaten the extinction of the intermediate classes, by taking all trades and occupations into the hands of a few great capitalists; and the speculative bubbles, so menacing to the property of deluded individuals, though so profitable to the first projectors, &c.

* It does not appear, however, that the magistrate, in the instance under discussion, had given any directions that the room in which the proceedings were going on should be considered as not open.

There has been some talk (though not distinctively) of new plans of economy with respect to the Funds; and a consequent repeal of several millions of taxes. Some rumours, also, of changes in the cabinet,—of the resignation of Lord Liverpool, and consequent downfall of Mr. Canning. But the latter report, however originated, has passed away.

IRELAND.

In Ireland, we have viewed with pleasure *some* of the proceedings of the Catholic Association: especially a very sensible address to the peasantry, reprobating all those tumultuary combinations of Whiteboys, Ribbonmen, &c., by which the deluded people have so frequently given pretences for arbitrary laws and regulations; subjected themselves to gibbets and transportations; increased, instead of diminishing their own calamities; and rendered abortive the attempts of their more enlightened friends and advocates, for the redress of the grievances under which their country groans.

Mr. O’Connell, however, on the evening of Monday the 20th December, on his return from the Committee of this Catholic Association, was arrested on the charge of having used seditious and inflammatory language. The charge, it seems, is founded on the solitary evidence of the report in *Saunders’s News Letter*; the accuracy of which is not only denied by Mr. O’Connell, and totally unsupported by the evidence of any other of the reporters present; but for the false representations in which Mr. O’Connell has commenced a prosecution against the Editor of that paper. Mr. O’C., however, is held to bail; and suspicions are suggested, that this is a mere manœuvre, to prevent him from coming to England, on his delegated mission, to advocate the claims of Catholic emancipation.

FRANCE.

In France, Charles X. has met the assembled Chambers; and made them a gracious speech; of which the principal features are, indemnity to the emigrants (a prelude, in all probability, to the resumption of the revenues of the clergy), and the continuance of the major part of the French Army of Occupation in

SPAIN:—

Which, with a fanatical and besotted despotism, unworthy of the name of a government,—as merciless as it is imbecile—destitute, at once, of financial resources, of civil organization and military strength, continues to feel all the horrors

horrors of anarchy, and to tremble in the breath of every rumour, with all the guilty fears of retaliative vengeance. Guerilla parties of constitutionalists are said, with probability, to maintain themselves in different parts; and a report, in spite of its improbability, seems to have been believed, of a powerful body of exiles having landed from the opposite coast of Africa, which has been assigned as the reason for the continuance of the French,—equally hated, it should seem, by the Liberal and the Royalist parties. Such is the permanent pacification of Europe, effected by the Holy Alliance.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA,

especially the latter, instead of politics, present us only the most frightful and heart-rending details of devastations by floods, unprecedented, it should seem, since the days of Noah, in the history of the world. On the 19th November, the city of Petersburg was inundated by the overflow of the Neva, to such an extent as must have suggested the apprehension of another universal deluge. The dépôts of merchandise, the public arsenals, &c. have been completely under water, and all their stores destroyed. Ships of great burthen have been stranded in the streets, houses swept down; and but for the general solidity of the buildings there, it seems probable that every trace of human habitation might have been swept away. Whole villages, in the neighbouring country, have been so swept; and it has even been estimated that 15,000 people have perished; while, from the almost total destruction of the means of subsistence, famine seems to stare in the face of the survivors.

Accounts almost as awful have been received from some parts of the north of Germany. In the city of Darmstad, in particular, the inundations rose so suddenly and so high, that the inhabitants had no refuge but on their house-tops, where they sat, in trembling expectation of being swept away by the augmenting deluge.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In those extensive portions of South America, heretofore Spanish, no event of any decisive or discriminative character has occurred. Ferdinand still keeps up the farce of appointing, promoting, and conferring honours upon nominal functionaries of his dominions there;

but his warfare, in the way of supplies, seems to go no further.

HAYTI.

The stability of this sable empire, or republic rather, is again to be menaced, if we may credit the following extract of a letter posted at Lloyd's:—

"*Portsmouth, Dec. 25.*—The Captain of a merchant-vessel, arrived in six weeks from Barbadoes, reports that the French had landed 8,000 troops at St. Domingo."

Population of Hayti.—The original native population of Hayti, previous to its subjugation by the Spaniards, was estimated, by the Bishop of Las Cases, at 3,000,000. This race has long been extinct; and the island was divided, in the 17th century, between the Spaniards and French. So late as 1798, the Spaniards were estimated at 110,000 free persons, and 15,000 slaves. The French, on the contrary, imported great numbers of slaves from Africa; so that, in 1726, the population of their part of the island was estimated at 100,000 negroes, and 30,000 whites. In 1775, it was estimated by M. Malouet at 300,000 negroes, and 25,000 whites. In 1779, the numeration, as stated by M. Necker, was 249,098 slaves, 7,055 free persons of colour, and 32,650 whites; in all, 288,803 persons. In 1789, the slaves were estimated, by M. Moreau de St. Mery, at 452,000; and by Mr. Bryan Edwards, at 480,000. In the same year, M. Prieur, in the National Assembly, calculated the population, in round numbers, at 500,000 blacks, and 40,000 whites: adding this 540,000, which is probably rather exaggerated, to that of the Spanish part, the utmost amount of the whole, at the commencement of the revolution, could not exceed 665,000. By an actual census, the island, which forms now one Republic is found to contain 935,335 inhabitants. Thus, we see a free black state, of nearly a million of souls, possessing an island which formerly contained three millions, and which is physically capable of containing six millions, established in the immediate vicinity of our most valuable West-India colony. Its population is increasing rapidly, without the aid of importation; but that will not, henceforth, be neglected. The President, Boyer, in a correspondence, in May last, with the New York Society for African Colonization, offers to receive and allot lands, in the course of the present year, to 6,000 blacks and men of colour, from the United States; to pay part of their passage; and to furnish them with agricultural implements. He is, at the same time, promoting public instruction. The armed force of Hayti is fully correspondent to its population.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON, &c. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

NOVEMBER 20.—The case of Henry Fauntleroy, banker, of Berner's Street, who had been found guilty of having forged a power of attorney, and having uttered the same, was argued at the grand jury room at Westminster before the twelve judges, in consequence of the existence of doubt, whether the power of attorney came within the meaning of the act, for the punishment of forgery. The hearing was adjourned till the following day, at the conclusion of which judgment was not publicly given; but it was soon understood that the judges unanimously held the conviction just.

—22.—A tremendous storm, which lasted several days, and which it seems invaded all Europe, committed dreadful ravages in all parts of the kingdom; all the provincial seaport papers teem with melancholy details of shipwrecks, and numerous devastations occasioned by encroachments of the sea. Houses have been swept away, and the inmates carried with them; sheep and cattle, horses, pigs, hay, and farming implements, have sustained a fearful wreck;—and the whole coast from Falmouth to Yarmouth in Norfolk, bears evidence of the extent of the mischief, both at sea and on land. Lyme, in Dorsetshire, has suffered a loss of 30,000*l.*; a man on the Southampton coach, was blown off and killed on the spot; coaches have been overturned, and others unable to proceed from the depth of accumulating water: in fine, desolation stalked abroad, and marked his course with indiscriminating and unrelenting fury. Amongst other places, besides those above-mentioned, the following have suffered in a very great degree: Exeter, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Topsham, Axminster, Yeovil, Waterham, Blandford, Christchurch, Southampton, Hastings, Yarmouth (Isle of Wight), Brighton, Shoreham, Margate, &c. &c. The metropolis felt the effects of the tempest in only a partial manner, and but little injury has been done beyond it to the north and east. Some inland places, however, felt its effects, and several lives have been lost.

In Ireland and Scotland the storms and tempests have also been most disastrous; but our limits prescribe us from entering into any detail of their effects.

—24.—Several of the principal inhabitants of St. Bride's, Fleet Street, met to adopt measures to prevent, if possible, the rebuilding of the houses lately destroyed by fire, which obstructed the view of that noble edifice St. Bride's Church, one of the finest of Sir C. Wren's works. A committee was appointed, who have our hearty wishes for their success.

—28.—The inauguration of the officers

of the London Chemical society, took place at the City of London Tavern, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. The chairman informed them the labours of the committee for the formation of the institution had terminated. Dr. Birkbeck then took the chair, and delivered an eloquent introductory lecture, explanatory of the objects of the society, and of the general principle of chemistry.

—30.—Henry Fauntleroy, late partner in the house of Marsh, Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham, underwent the dreadful sentence of the law; an unusual concourse of people attended to witness his execution.

December 2.—The parishes of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, of St. Gregory, by St. Paul, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Olaves Hart Street, have held meetings for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to amend the statute of 37th of Henry VIII., under which the claim of 2*s.* 9*d.* is made for tithes.

—3.—A meeting of the Christian Evidence Society took place at the Crown and Anchor, for the purpose of discussing religious topics.

—9.—A new mining company is established under the name of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, capital one million sterling.

—9.—A new Gas Company have issued their prospectus, under the title of the Imperial Foreign Gas Company, capital two millions sterling.

—10.—A meeting was held at Messrs. Stewarts, Abingdon Street, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the Island of Portland, at which a committee was appointed for conducting the subscriptions in London, and to co-operate with the committees of Portland and Weymouth.

Dissenters Marriages.—On the 5th of December at St. Stephen, Coleman-street, Mr. W. Wood, to Miss Sophia Hodges; this was the first instance of presenting a protest against the marriage ceremony of the church, since the rejection of the Marquis of Lansdown's Bill for the relief of Protestant Dissenters. The protest is grounded on the circumstance of the parties being Protestant Dissenters, commonly known by the name of Free-thinking Christians, who, though the marriage ceremony, as contained in the book of Common Prayer, is contrary to their belief, are compelled to submit to it as the only means of obtaining a legal marriage. It denies 1. The Scripture authority of the Church of England to impose rites and ceremonies on those who dissent from her community; 2. The spiritual authority of the minister by whom the marriage ceremony is performed, believing

—believing the Jewish priesthood to have been superseded by Christianity, and none other to have been instituted by Christ; 3. It denies the belief of the party in the doctrine of the Trinity, in the name of which the marriage ceremony is solemnized.

An abstract of the result of the commitments to the last Old Bailey sessions by the county and city magistrates.

	Conv.	Acq.
Marlborough Street Office ..	31	10
Bow Street	22	9
Hatton Garden	17	7
Worship Street	17	5
Whitechapel	11	6
Mary-la-bonne	11	5
Queen's Square	7	5
Thames Police	7	7
County Magistrates	6	4
	129	58
Lord Mayor and Aldermen ..	28	14

Of the above cases—

Mr. Justice Bayley tried	6
Mr. Baron Hullock	5
The Recorder	57
The Common Sergeant	64
Sergeant Arabin	45

MARRIED.

At St. Ann's Church, Westminster, S. M. Lacy, esq. eldest son of Lieut. Col. Lacy, of Salkeld Lodge, Cumberland, to Miss Emily Shade, of Soho-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. P. Hamond, esq. of Haling Park, Surrey, to Margaret, relict of R. Nicholson, esq. of Bishop's Wearmouth-green, county of Durham.

At St. James's, the Hon. G. R. Trevor, son of the Right Hon. Lord John Dynevor, and M. P., to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Charles Fitzroy.

At St. Clements church, W. Hunter, esq. of Clements Inn, to Catherine Mary, only daughter of T. Webbe, esq. of Cold-bath-square.

At Edgeware, the Rev. P. Felip, vicar of Ledrod, Cardiganshire, to Miss Reed, of Brockley Hill.

The Rev. T. Raven, B.A. to Susan, daughter of S. Horrocks, esq. M.P.

At Mary-la-bonne, R. M. Williams, esq. to Charlotte, daughter and coheirress of the late W. Horsfall, esq. of Norfolk-street, Fitzroy-square.

W. Wood, elder son of J. Wood, esq. of Peale Lodge, Surry, to Ann Ashton, youngest daughter of Dr. Key, of Lombard-street.

At Streatham, W. Wild, esq. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. Harrison, esq. of Ballham.

At St. Pancras New Church, J. Homfrey, esq. of Bedweltz House, Monmouthshire, to Margaret Charlotte, second daughter of the late L. Stable, esq. of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R.

Williams, esq. of His Majesty's 44th Regt. to Ann, only daughter of J. Benton, esq. of Houghton House, Northamptonshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. R. Daniell, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Louisa Catharine, fourth daughter of H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

At Mary-la-bonne Church, R. Jenkins, esq. to Susannah Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Frederick, Bart. of Barwood Park, Surrey.

At St. Pancras New Church, J. Gurr, esq. of Kilburn, to Isabella, daughter of the late Captain Maclean.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, C. Fitz Adderley, esq. R. N. to Miss S. Browne Staff, of Chelsea.—W. Reader, esq. to Parnell, widow of the late R. Hammond, esq. of Twickenham.

At Clapham Church, James, eldest son of W. Norris, esq. to Ann Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Rothwell.

DIED.

At Ashstead, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Ann Brodrick, wife of the Rev. W. J. Brodrick, and daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

Miss Dowding, of Mecklenburgh-square. Charlotte, the wife of J. Delafield, esq. of Camden Hill, Kensington.

At Lysson Grove, near Hackney, 62, T. Leapingwell, esq.

At Northampton-square, Mrs. B. Faulkener, relict of the Rev. W. S. Faulkener, of St. John's Clerkenwell.

At Esher, Surrey, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the late Major Abingdon, of Cobham.

At Copt Hall, Hendon, T. Nickoll, esq. formerly Lieut. Col. of the 20th Regt.

In Pall-Mall, aged 4, F. J. Fitzroy Somerset, youngest son of Lord Fitzroy Somerset.

At Westborne Green, Dr. Stephen Pellett, Senior Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, aged 78.

The Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford, aged 51.

At his house in the Regent's Park, the Right Hon. Lord Hawke.

At Highbury Terrace, 68, S. Holden, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. to the rectory of Foxley, Wilts.

The Rev. J. Fellowes, M.A. to the rectory of Brighton, Norfolk.

The Rev. E. Chaplin is appointed morning reader and evening preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

The Rev. T. H. Elwin, to the rectory of Bradfield, St. Clare, Suffolk.

The Rev. E. Cartwright, to hold the vicarage of Lyminster, with the rectory of Earley cum Alm Dington, Sussex.

The Rev. E. B. Elliott, M.A. to the vicarage of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.

The Rev. J. Brasse, B.D. to the vicarage of Stotfold, Bedfordshire.

The Rev. T. Newsome, to hold by dispensation

pensation the vicarage of Tottenham High Cross, with the rectory of Shenley, Herts.

The Rev. Dr. Butcher is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Marchioness of Hastings.

The Rev. Jos. Bardgate, M.A. to the vicarage of Broughton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. Gathorne, A.M. to the vicarage of Tarvin, Cheshire.

The Rev. E. Griffiths, A.B. to the rectory of Trentishoe, Devon.

The Rev. A. A. Colville, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

The Rev. D. S. Singer, to the parish church of Mouswald.

The Rev. J. D. Wingfield, M.A. to the living of Geashill, in the King's County, Ireland.

The Rev. W. Carwithien, M.A. to the rectory of Allhallows on the Wall, Exeter.

The Rev. G. Uppill, to the rectory of Hornblotton, Somerset.

The Rev. L. Clarke, to the vicarage of Downton, Wilts.

The Rev. D. Davis, to the vicarage of Llantarvilly, Carmarthenshire.

The Rev. O'Killington, to the vicarage of Snaith, Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. Birt, D.D. to the rectory of St. Alphage, with the vicarage of St. Mary, Northgate, Canterbury.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Tyne vend of Coals for 1823, was 712,560 Newcastle chaldrons.

A Mechanic's Institution has been formed at Alnwick, of which the Duke of Northumberland is patron, and Lord Grey president.

Married.] At Earsdon, Capt. J. Smith, of North Shields, to Miss Isabella Alder, of Seaton Sluice.—At Newcastle, H. Stodart, esq., R.A., to Jane, youngest daughter of the late M. Culley, esq., of Wark, Northumberland.—At Norton, M. Robinson, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of H. Stapylton, esq., of Norton.

Died.] At West Auckland, T. S. Sowerby, esq.—At Newcastle, 70, Mrs. Pow.—60, Wm. Kearle, esq.—At Warkworth, 34, Lieut. T. Werge, R.N.—At Durham, 40, Mrs. Ann Robinson.—At Belsay Castle, the lady of Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart.—At Durham, 83, C. Ebdon, esq.—Mr. J. Thompson, 22, of Farlam Hall, near Brampton.—At Beacon House, near Sedgely, 19, Mrs. E. Adamson.—At Killerby, near Darlington, Wm. Clark, esq.—At Morpeth, Delwal Shafts, esq., 56, second son of the late Sir C. Shafts.—At Sunderland, 20, Miss E. B. Hay, daughter of Capt. Hay.—At Throckley Fell, 102, Ann Jamieson, She resided at Bambrough 58 years, and was one of the greatest spinners of the north; and what is remarkable, she has for the last twelve months spun upwards of 40 yards of cloth for the use of her son, although she has been blind for above three years; and it was with great difficulty she could be kept from her wheel on the morning of her death.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. G. Gale, to Miss M. Blamire, of Kirkandrews-upon-Eden.

Died.] At Dalham Tower, Westmoreland, 77, D. Wilson, esq.—At Kendal, Mr. Brigg, editor of the Kendal Gazette.—A. Dean, 26, Rachael, daughter of the late J. Hetherington, esq.—At Farlam Hall, near Brampton, Cumberland, 22, Mrs. Joseph Thompson.

YORKSHIRE.

The ceremony of placing the first stone of the new edifice, to be called the Central Market, was performed with considerable eclat at Leeds, the 26th Nov. 1824.

The quantity of oil and whalebone brought to Hull this fishing season, is, from Greenland, 871 tuns of oil, and 35½ tons of whalebone, the produce of 81½ fish; from Davis Straits, 2,346 tuns of oil, and 109½ tons of whalebone.

Married.] At York, Mr. J. Lee, to Miss Ward.—At Selby, Lieut. H. Pitt, R.M., to Miss Mary Staniland.—At Knaresbrough, Mr. Wm. Umpleby, of Heslington, to Miss M. A. Greaves, of High Harrowgate.—At Whitby, Mr. R. Watson, to Eliza Grace, third daughter of John Holt, esq.—At Bradford, the Rev. H. Heap, Vicar of Bradford, to Hannah, eldest daughter of R. Fawcett, esq., of Westbrook House, Bradford.—The Rev. J. Smith, of Kaylingham, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Collinson, of Sculcoates.—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Staniforth, to Eliza, daughter of J. Vickers, esq.

Died.] At Leeds, 37, Sarah, wife of W. Aldam, esq.; Mary, relict of the late Mr. Richardson; Mr. Edmund Thompson; Mr. Watson.—At Riccale, 41, Mrs. Ayres.—Stephen Tempest, esq., of Broughton Hall, near Skipton.—At Leeds, 50, Mrs. Spence.—At North Allerton, Mrs. E. Watson.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. S. Billow, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Coates, of Mandale House, near Stockton.—At Saddleworth, T. Mills, esq., of Wood, to Miss Hannah

Hannah Buckley, of New Barn.—At Manchester, Mr. Oldham, of Stockport, to Miss S. Atkinson, of Swinton.—At Manchester, Mr. J. B. Sleddon, of Stockport, to Miss Fearn.—At Liverpool, the Rev. R. Morrison, D.D., of China, to Miss Eliza Armstrong.—At Walton Church, H. Clay, esq., of Burton, in Staffordshire, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Leigh, esq., of Sandhill.—At Rochdale, J. Rudman, esq., of Witworth, aged 73, to Miss Hinchcliffe, of Cragge, near Halifax, aged 39.—At Liverpool, P. M. Roget, M.D. F.R.S., to Mary, only daughter of J. Hobson, esq.

Died.] At Overton, T. Parkinson, esq.—At Manchester, 36, the Rev. J. Ashurst.—At Liverpool, Mary, wife of Mr. Amery, of Pool Hall, Cheshire.—At Liverpool, the Rev. J. Royle, of Bangor.—At Knowleslane, in the parish of Ashton-under-line, Sarah Booth, who, had she lived, until Christmas last, would have attained the age of 96 years. She had been twice married. By her first husband, to whom she was married 27 years, she had 14 children, the eldest of whom, now living, is 75 years old, and the youngest 56. She was grandmother to 42, great-grandmother to 110, and great-great-grandmother to 7.—James Walsh, esq., in the 57th year of his age, Inspector of Aliens at Gravesend, and Captain of the Flamer, Custom-house-cutter.

CHESHIRE.

A bridge is about to be erected across the Tame, near Stockport.

Married.] John Marsland, esq., eldest son of T. Marsland, esq., of Holly Vale House, to Harriet, eldest daughter of W. M. Higginbotham, esq., of Stockport.—At Chester, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss C. Williams.—Mr. Oakes, to Miss Bickley.—At Davenham, J. Broadhurst, esq., of Nantwich, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late R. Dutton, esq., of Stanthorn Hall.

Died.] At Frodsham, Sarah, relict of Thos. Urnson, esq., formerly of Swansea.—Isaac Ridgeway, esq., of Broom Edge.—Miss E. Taylor.—At Chester, Mr. S. Kendrick.—Mrs. Foulkes.—At Tatten Hall, 93, Mr. Samuel Dutton. He was the last male in a direct line, of the ancient family of the "Fiddler" Dutton, so much famed in the history of Chester. His father concealed that invaluable piece of music, a fiddle kept as a memorial of the family right under the hearth-stone, in the malt-kiln at Broxton Lower Hall, during the rebellion.—At Chester, R. Travis, esq.—At the Rectory House, Lawton, the Rev. L. Wettenhall.—At Chester, R. Williams, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

The intended Derbyshire railway will rise from inclined planes to the summit level of 1,000 feet above the Cromford Canal, and then descends 760 to the Peak Forest Canal. The country being very mountainous and irregular, embankments and tunnels will be necessary. The engineer (Mr. Jessop) is confident that the ex-

pense will not average more than £4,000 a mile. It is proposed to use locomotive engines on the inclined planes. The total expense is stated at £150,000, the probable revenue at £16,000. The carriage of coals, lime, stone, timber, and iron, is calculated at one penny per ton per mile, and goods at two-pence per mile.

Married.] At Duffield, Wm. Hodgkin, esq., of Belper, to Mrs. Laander, of Whitmore Hall.—At Sawley, J. Howitt, esq., to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. Lees, both of Long Eaton.—At Shirland, W. B. Blackwell, esq., to Susannah, youngest daughter of Mr. J. B. Bryan.

Died.] At Stretton Hall, 20, Mary, wife of W. C. B. Cave, esq.—At Chesterfield, 77, R. Milnes, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A society for the discussion of literary and scientific subjects has recently been established in the town of Nottingham. The Rev. R. W. Almond, M.A., is the president of this new institution, and a highly respectable committee have undertaken the management for the ensuing year.

Married.] At Nottingham, George Staunton Lynch, esq., of Duras, county of Galway, to Sarah Jane, third daughter of Francis Hardwick, esq., of this town.—Wm. Trentham, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. Berrey.—At Southwell, H. P. Hulme, esq., son of the Rev. G. Hulme, of Auley, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late S. Richmond, esq.

Died.] At Nottingham, 71, Mrs. Oldknow, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Joseph Oldknow.—At Shirebrook, near Mansfield, 80, Mrs. Heath.—At Marton, near Southwell, 103, Dorothy Fletcher.—At Mansfield, 83, Mr. R. Shipman.—At Nottingham, 72, Mr. W. Raynor.—Penelope, wife of the Rev. Quinton Wild, of Costock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The late high winds blew down one of the vanes from the broad tower of Lincoln Cathedral, as well as the ponderous ball on which it stood. The ball fell with great force on the roof of the church, making a large aperture in the lead, but was prevented from going through to the stone groined roof below by the strength of the rafters. The vane fell to the ground, near the cloisters. It is the north-east pinnacle which has thus suffered.

Married.] At Grantham, R. H. Thorpe, esq., of Manchester, to Harriet, fourth daughter of the late John Manners, esq.

Died.] Mrs. Bonney, widow of the Rev. H. Bonney, Prebendary of Lincoln.—At Coningsby, 71, Mr. Hill.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] At Leicester, J. Clarke, esq., of New Parks, to Sarah, only daughter of J. Cottman, esq., of Leicester.—At Nether Broughton, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Stone, esq., of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Miss Park, grand-daughter of R. Hall, esq.—At Loughborough, Mr. Swan, to Mrs.

Peck.—At Castle Donington, at the Friends' Meeting-house, J. Whitehead, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late G. Bot, and widow of C. Watson, of Nottingham.

Died.] At the Parsonage House, Saxby, 79, the Rev. J. Sharpe, rector of that parish.—At Leicester, T. Holl, esq.—Jane, the wife of Mr. J. Barret.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Harbourn, 38, J. Freeman, esq.—62, Samuel Phillips, esq., of Heybridge, near Uttoxeter.—At the Heamies, near Eccleshall, 29, Mr. T. Jenkinson, late of Shrewsbury.—At Uttoxeter, 65, W. Warner, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, J. Miles, esq., of Wolverhampton, to Ann, second daughter of Baron Thompson, of Chapel Ash.—Mr. J. Hawkins, to Miss Wood.—At Southam, H. T. Chamberlayne, esq., of Stoney Thorpe, to Mary, only child of E. Tomes, Esq.

Died.] Elizabeth Isabella, wife of the Rev. Egerton Aden Bagot, of Pope Hayes.—At Clopton House, 75, John Clopton, esq., the last male descendant of the ancient families of Clopton and Ingram, of Welford.—At Leamington, Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Geo. Pigot, Bart., of Patshull.—At Stratford-upon-Avon, Frances Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. T. Jones.—80, Thomas Beach, esq., of Spark Hill, near Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleton, Mr. J. Eddowes, of Almond Park, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Oakley.

Died.] Wm. Holt Davison, esq., of the Brand, near Market Drayton.—The Rev. R. Robertson, master of the free grammar school at Hales Owen.—Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rich. Wynn, esq., of Cricketh.—At Kilsall, near Shiffnall, 36, Elizabeth, wife of T. Bishton, esq.—At Shrewsbury, 100, Mr. J. Hutchkiss.—At Ludlow, 80, Anne, relict of J. Ekins, D.D. formerly Dean of Carlisle, &c. &c.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Extensive new Salt-Works are erecting at Droitwich, and the trade of that ancient borough appears to be greatly on the increase. A toll-free market is to be established, from which many advantages will accrue to the town and neighbourhood.

The new line of road between Evesham and Worcester is now completed: it passes for six miles along the bank of the *Avon*, through one of the most picturesque and delightful vallies in all the south of our island.

A beautiful new edifice, St. George's chapel, in Kidderminster (erected partly by the aid of parliament, but chiefly by the munificent subscriptions of the inhabitants), was lately opened for divine worship, when two very appropriate sermons were preached. The chapel was crowded to excess at

both services, and the collections at the doors amounted to £141. 9s. 4d. There are nearly 1,500 free sittings for the poor.

The Library at Stourport, though but yet in the third year from its commencement, has acquired a considerable number of volumes. The Cyclopædia of Rees, the historical romances of the author of Waverley, the entire works of Addison, Johnson, Pope, and Swift; Roman History of Gibbon, Plutarch's Lives, Cumberland's British Drama, and various publications in the departments of History, Travels, Biography, Natural History, Literary Journals, Reviews, &c. &c. adorn its shelves.

Married.] At Hallow, Mr. R. Walker, to Hester, daughter of John Walker, esq., of Fox-hill Hermitage, Gloucestershire.—At Droitwich, Mr. T. G. Curtler, to Anne Maria, daughter of Mr. Ricketts.

Died.] At Hanbury, 101, Mr. Jas. Yates.—At Ledgeberrow, near Evesham, 81, the Rev. J. Roberts.—At Worcester, Mrs. Fermer, relict of H. Fermer, esq., of Friterell, Oxfordshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The quantity of cyder produced in Herefordshire this season does not exceed one-third of that of last year. A proportionate advance in price has consequently taken place.

The city of Hereford has been inundated with the most tremendous flood remembered for many years; by the overflowing of the Wye. The cellars have all been filled; and St. Martin's Street laid entirely under water.

Died.] At Warham, 74, Mrs. Theresa Price.—The Rev. T. King, many years pastor of the Independent Congregation in Ross, 74.—At Leominster, B. Caldwell, esq.—At the Moor, near Kington, J. L. Harris, esq., acting magistrate for the county of Hereford.—At Pengehley, near Ross, T. F. Turville, esq., of Clifford's Inn, London.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The following new roads, facilitating the means of communication between Cheltenham and the towns in its vicinity, will speedily be commenced. A road leading to Cirencester, through Charlton Kings, by Windlass-hill, avoiding the Birdlip-hills. A new line of road to Tewkesbury, passing near Maul's-end, and avoiding Coombe-hill, so as to join the Haw-passage road. A road to Gloucester, commencing with the Colonnade, and with the new Painswick road up to Badgworth-lane, and thence crossing the country to the Golden Pheasant, and entering upon the present road for the remainder of the distance. An alteration in the London road, by avoiding the narrow part of Cudnell, &c.

There was a meeting on the 15th of December at Bristol, at which it was resolved to issue 16,000 shares, of £50 each, for the purpose of forming a railway from Bristol to Gloucester, and thence to Birmingham; and for the purpose of communicating by such

such means with Sheffield, and thence to London. The formation of a rail-road from Bath to Bristol, is also under consideration.

Married.] At Corse, near Gloucester, Mr. G. R. Hudson, of Bampton, Oxon, to Frances, third daughter of T. Hulls, esq., of Corse.—At Cirencester, Mr. E. Hoare, of Sheepscombe, near Painswick, to Miss Cooke, of Cirencester.—At Prestbury, Mr. Hays, of Tewkesbury, to Miss C. Tolley, of Twining.—At Bristol, J. Stevens, esq., of Coombe, near Carmarthen, to Adriana, eldest daughter of J. Edey, esq.—At Newent, the Rev. W. Beale, vicar of Dymock, to Isabella Bishop, relict of Mr. W. Bishop, of Worcester.—At Bristol, Capt. Burgh, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Frances, youngest daughter of Colonel Cox, Royal Artillery.—V. B. Webb, esq., to Miss Toye, of Bellevue, Clifton.—At Clifton, P. George, jun. esq., to Amy, youngest daughter of the late J. Whitchurch, esq., of West-town, Somerset.

Died.] At Bristol, the Rev. H. Bevan, vicar of Congresbury, and rector of Whithon, Radnorshire.—At Clifton, 38, Mary Anne, wife of J. Freeman, esq., of Harborne, Staffordshire.—Sarah Anne Rachel, eldest daughter of T. Commeline, esq., Chamberlain of Gloucester.—At Gloucester, 18, Anne, second daughter of T. St. John, esq.—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Eustace, relict of the late General Eustace.—At Gloucester, Mr. W. Luke.—At Cheltenham, Capt. P. Hunt, R.N.—Captain T. Stopford, R.N.—Mrs. Kingston, relict of Benj. Kingston, esq.—At the Hopwells, W. T. Nedham, esq.—At Caerleon, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. J. Evans, vicar of St. Woolf's, Newport.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The nearest road from Oxford to London, by near 3½ miles, has comparatively been little used, on account of the steep ascent of *Stokenchurch Hill*: this, and other minor impediments of the same kind, will shortly be removed from this road; the line of a new and easy ascent has been staked out, and tenders received for the immense removal of earth necessary to carry the Stokenchurch improvement into effect.

On the 31st Oct. the church of the Holy Trinity, Dorchester, was opened for divine service. This beautiful fabric was crowded in every part.

Married.] At Oxford, C. J. Hutton, esq., of Magdalen-hall, to Mary, daughter of C. Medley, esq., of Faringdon, Berks.—At Oxford, A. Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Edmund-hall, to Miss C. Winter.

Died.] At Caversham, Major-General Powlett.—At Charlewood-park, near Crawley, J. C. Woodbridge, eldest son of J. Woodbridge, esq.—At Oxford, 64, Mr. R. Smith.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Marlow, Sir T. F. Freeman, Bart., of Swanbourne, Bucks, to Miss Nugent, eldest daughter of Sir George

Nugent, Bart., C.C.B., of Westhorpe-house, Great Marlow.—W. Moore, esq., of Littlecot, to Miss M. Fay.—At Sunning-hill, Berks, H. Raper, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Georgiana, third daughter of the late J. Moore, esq., of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

Died.] At Bridge Villa, Maidenhead, Ann Dolly, wife of B. Brocas, esq., of Wakefield-house, Berks, and of Beaurepaire.—At Salthill, 32, Anne Sainthill, wife of Capt. R. Thew.—At his house in High-str., 67, Mr. G. Griesbach, late master of the Queen's band at Windsor Castle; Mr. Griesbach also belonged to the band of musicians attached to the court of Hanover. He was sent from Germany, at the age of 22, by his late Majesty's orders, to form a part of the band which the Queen wished to have near her person. His musical knowledge was then extensive; but his late Majesty kindly placed him under the tuition of the celebrated Cramer, to acquire proficiency as a violinist, on which instrument he became a distinguished performer. He was finally appointed master of the Queen's band; and retained this situation till its dissolution after the death of the Queen. As a professor on the piano-forte, he had the honour to count the Princess Charlotte among his pupils.—At High Wycombe, 81, John Hollis, esq., long known for his extensive charities, and liberal benefactions to the indigent of every community.—At Hedgerley-court, 69, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Morgan, of Jamaica.—At the Rev. J. Beard's, Cranfield Rectory, Bedfordshire, Caroline, youngest daughter of E. Hobson, esq., of Hope-hall, Lancashire.—At Purley, Berks, T. Canning, esq., of Lincoln's-inn.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] At Shefford, Bedfordshire, T. Sandys, esq., to Jane, relict of the late R. B. Long, esq., of the Manor-house, Dawlish, Devonshire.

Died.] At Totteridge-park, Captain E. Frost.—At Bishop's Stortford, W. Woodham, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.

Died.] 80, Mrs. Bonney, widow of the Rev. H. K. Bonney, rector of King's-cliff.—At Thenford, 77, Mrs. Ingram.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

Dec. 10.—The new buildings, called the "King's Court," in Trinity College, Cambridge, caught fire, occasioned by the stove being too much heated; but, by the timely arrival of the engines, it was soon extinguished. The damage, which was confined to the new buildings, is estimated at £500.

Married.] At Wyton, Hunts, J. Peacock, esq., to Rebecca, only daughter of Mr. J. Blott, of the Manor-house, Wyton.—At St. Ive's, Hunts, the Rev. Mr. Holland, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Jennings.—Mr. Prime, of Eversden, to Miss Pitchmarsh, of Wimpole, Cambridge-shire.—The Rev. Mr. G. Dennis, B.A., to Mrs. Townsend, relict of R. W. Townsend, esq., late of Tricketts-hall, Boxted, Suffolk.

—The Rev. C. Wesley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Skelton, esq., of Hammersmith.—Mr. H. Sweetapple, of Foxcot, near Andover, to Jane, only daughter of J. Moore, esq., of Littlecot, near Devizes.

Died.] At Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire, 75, the Rev. P. Heaton, rector of that parish.—At Cambridge, 21, J. L. Gregson, son of the late M. Gregson, esq., of Liverpool.

NORFOLK.

A company has just been formed, whose object is to effect a regular communication between London and Great Yarmouth, by means of steam vessels, of from 250 to 300 tons burden.

The members of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution are about to form a Museum of Natural History in Norwich.

Married.] At Lakenham, W. Bragge, esq., Captain of the 3d, or King's Own Dragoons, to Margaret, second daughter of J. G. Sparrow, esq., of Gosfield-place, Essex.—At Norwich, T. M. Keith, esq., to Marianne, eldest daughter of J. Blake, esq.—At Thorp, near Norwich, J. Ranking, esq., to Rosa, fifth daughter of Colonel Harvey, of Thorpe-lodge.

SUFFOLK.

A Mechanical Institute is about to be established at Ipswich.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Lexden church, G. H. Errington, esq., to Fanny, eldest daughter of J. Fletcher Mills, esq., of Lexden-park.

Died.] At Upminster, Dr. J. H. Wharvie.—At Pentloe rectory, 31, the Rev. H. T. Bull, rector of that place.—At Purleigh rectory, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. F. Walker.—At Stratford, Frances Isabella, wife of the Rev. J. T. Jones.—Frances, wife of J. Restall, esq., of Wanstead.—At Saffron Walden, 93, W. Archer, esq.

KENT.

Dec. 9.—A meeting took place at Faversham, on the intended River Stour Navigation; when it was agreed to raise the sum of £33,000, in shares of £25.

Latelý, some labourers in the employ of F. E. Morrice, esq., in the neighbourhood of Belshanger, dug up a large urn filled with ashes, and the remains of burnt bones; and on another spot, above a quarter of a mile distant, two smaller urns, of the same description, placed side by side, and not above eighteen inches below the surface of the ground. One of the smaller ones only was preserved entire; the larger, which was first discovered, having been unfortunately much broken by the men. The fragments, and a great part of its contents, were, however, afterwards collected. A very large quantity of ashes, and the remains of bones, had previously been dug up, nearly half a mile off, in another direction.

Dec. 2.—A French transport came into Dover harbour, having on board fifty French soldiers from Havre de Grace, destined for

Martinique; but, from the late gales, the ship was drove into this port. As it was found necessary to have her decks and upper works caulked, permission was solicited, and granted, for the troops to occupy a part of the vacant barracks on the heights; and it is an unprecedented occurrence, that the same number of French and English soldiers are now quartered together in a British garrison. The greatest unanimity prevails between them.

The Canterbury and Whitstable Rail-way, was determined on, at a meeting of subscribers, held on the 2d of November; who propose to raise £50,000, in £50 shares; and they calculate, that the tonnage on goods landed from the Thames at Whitstable, and passed along such rail-way, will yield them ample dividends: we wish they may not be herein disappointed, in common with other rail-way adventurers. Those whose object is, to carry coals from the pit, or limestone or free stone from the quarries, to their respective markets or shipping places, are alone, perhaps, secure.

Married.] At Charlton, the Rev. R. Lyneun, A.M., to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. T. Colsworth, of Blackheath.—The Rev. W. Barlow, vicar of St. Mary Breden, Canterbury, to Louisa, second daughter of the late R. J. Adeane, Babraham, Cambridgeshire.—At Woolwich, H. G. Baldero, esq., R.E., to Louisa, second daughter of the late A. Lambert, esq.—At Lee, T. Finlayson, esq., of Demerara, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of T. Fennell, esq.—At Ash, W. Burvill, esq., of St. Margaret, near Dover, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Solley, of Richborough, near Ash.—At Woolwich, R. Simpson, esq., to Sarah Anne, daughter of Major R. Clarke, R.M.—At Speldhurst, Mr. E. Roe, of Blandford, Dorset, to Marianne, only daughter of J. Prince, esq., of Tunbridge Wells.—At Upper Deal, J. Worsfield, of Dover, to Mary, daughter of H. Belsey, esq.—At Rochester, J. Hulme, esq., of Pery Hill Cliff, to Anne, daughter of the late Col. G. G. Donaldson, of the Guards.

Died.] At Canterbury, 53, the Rev. T. Bennett.—At Cale Hill, 84, H. Durell, esq.—At Langley Farm, 17, Eleanor, eldest daughter of J. Colville, esq.—West, esq., of Rochester.—At Ashford, 65, Mrs. Rhoda Ross, relict of the late A. Ross, esq., of Gibraltar.—At Milton, 57, J. Walsh, esq., Inspector of Aliens at Gravesend.—Mrs. Petley, wife of J. Petley, esq., of Cliffs End, near Ramsgate.—At Gillingham, Mrs. Dann, relict of the late R. Dann, esq.

SUSSEX.

The workmen employed in forming the tunnel under the road at Kemp-town, Brighton, discovered numerous teeth and bones, which have been ascertained to belong to the horse and elephant.

A county hospital and sea-bathing infirmary is about to be established at Brighton, which has the leading characters in Sussex

as its patrons and most liberal supporters. The Earl of Egremont presided at a meeting on the subject, and subscribed £2,000; Mr. Kemp, £1,000; the Earl of Chichester, £600; and other noblemen and gentlemen, contributed liberally to ensure the certainty of such an institution.

Married.] At Newtimber, H. Butterfield, esq., to Miss C. Wigney, of Newtimber-place.—At Winchelsea, F. G. Spilsbury, esq., of Ball Huye, near Leek, Staffordshire, to Eleanor, daughter of J. E. Wright, esq.—Mr. Philpot, of Brighton, to Miss Clowes, of Chichester.—At West Dean church, J. M. Boswell, esq., of St. David's, Jamaica, to Sarah, second daughter of R. Saxby, esq.

Died.] At Bexhill, 85, Mrs. Ann Moor- man, of Old-street, London.—At East Bourne, Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir W. May, Bart., of Darley, in Derbyshire.—At Hastings, Julia, wife of the Rev. T. S. Hodges.—At Petworth, G. Sharpe, esq.—At Bersted-lodge, near Bognor, 79, T. Smith, esq.—At Midhurst, 76, W. Barlow, esq.—Sir Harry Goring, Bart., of Highden.—At Brighton, Elizabeth, 34, relict of G. Dunnage, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

The corporation of Romsey, at the suggestion of their High Steward, Lord Palmerston, have purchased land and buildings of very considerable value, near the church, for the purpose of making a public walk, commanding an advantageous view of that magnificent specimen of Gothic architecture. His Lordship has munificently subscribed £100, in aid of the funds of the corporation, in addition to his larger donation towards the fitting up of the Town-hall; to which Sir Thomas Heathcote, and J. Fleming, esq., have also very handsomely contributed.

At about two o'clock on Monday, 6th December, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Portsmouth and its neighbourhood, as well as at Chichester and Hayling Island. It was very sensibly felt by many at the lower end of the Point at Portsmouth, by the Custom-house, but more particularly at Kingstone Cross. The convulsion was so great there, that one residence was in danger of being rased to the ground. The plates and dishes were all in a gingle; such articles as were suspended moved as a pendulum of a clock, and, indeed, every thing in the house was in great agitation.

Married.] At Clatford, Henry Luard, esq., of Blyborough-hall, Lincolnshire, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. Richards, esq., of Clatford.—C. C. O'Neil, Captain of the 44th regiment, to Georgiana Hood, eldest daughter of T. Motley, esq., of Portsmouth.—At Elinge, T. Griffiths, esq., of Bartly-house, near Lyndhurst, to Mrs. Conway, of Southampton.

Died.] At Forten-lodge, near Gosport, 56, T. B. Barrow, esq.—At West Cowes, Mrs. Davy, sen., relict of the late J. Davy, esq.—At Standbridge, near Romsey, Mr. B. Fifield.

WILTSHIRE.

The extensive cloth manufactory of Messrs. Cooper, Brothers and Co. at Staver-ton, near Bradford, Wilts, has been entirely destroyed by fire. The factory was the largest in that part of the county, and more than one thousand persons are now destitute of the means of obtaining a livelihood in consequence of its destruction.

The magnificent structure, Fonthill Abbey, felt severely the effects of the late tempests; glass to the amount of several hundred pounds was destroyed, and upwards of 300 feet of the battlements was thrown down.

The late storms have been very destructive on this coast, Weymouth and its vicinity have felt most severely its dreadful effects; several villages totally destroyed, and many lives lost. The damage sustained amount to an immense sum at Lyme, upwards of £20,000.

Died.] Frances, eldest daughter of James Sutton, esq., of Salisbury.—John Hodding, esq., of Salisbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The late Mrs. Seymour, of Bridgewater, bequeathed £100 to the Infirmary, and £100 to the poor of the Parish of Westonzoyland.

It is proposed to form a rail-road between Bath and Bristol, £30,000 are already subscribed to carry it into execution.

There is an apple-tree in the possession of Levy Star, esq., in the Parish of Cheddar, the fruit of which is, when cut, the one half sweet, the other acid.

The entrance to the lower part of Shepton Mallet is about to be greatly improved by the liberality of T. Jenkins, esq., who has given to the turnpike commissioners a portion of his pleasure grounds, which will enable them to throw a bridge over the river in the valleys, and thus avoid the hill.

The *Gazette* contains a notice of an intended application to Parliament for a Bill for preventing a recurrence of injury by floods in and about the city of Bath.

Married.] At Bath, J. Stephens, esq., of Coombe, near Carmarthen, to Adriana, eldest daughter of the late J. Eyde, esq.—At Wincanton, E. Prentis, esq., of Rochester, to Sarah, second daughter of R. Coome, esq.—At Ilminster, Wm. Speke, esq., to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of W. Hanning, esq., of Dillington House, Dorset.—At Bath, J. H. Ravenshaw, esq., of the Hon. E. I. C. Civil Service, to Rosa, daughter of J. Thullier, esq., of Cadiz, and of this city.—Rev. Wm. Carey, to Miss Ann Go-vett, of Strington.—At Bath, Major Hagge, to Maria, daughter of Lieut.-General Cameron.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Pare, relict of S. Pare, esq., of Barbadoes.—At Bath, 62, Wm. Perfect, esq., m.d.—At the Rectory House, Stowey, the Rev. E. Whitley, m.d. Rector of Stowey.—At Bath, Mrs. Lyddon, wife of J. S. Lyddon, esq., of Minehead.—At Week St. Laurence, S. Thomas, esq.—At Bath, Mrs. Benson, relict of the late J.

Benson,

Benson, n.d. Prebendary of Canterbury.—At Nowers, Sarah Fisher, wife of Wm. Ancram, esq.—At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Newport, of the 9th Hussars.—Capt. R. Duff, 98th Reg.—Mrs. Evans, widow of Col. K. Evans.—At Col. Shaw's, Widcombe Crescent, Flora Alicia, wife J. H. Deacon, esq., of Wimpole St.—At Bath, Mr. F. Blissett, comedian, many years one of the most popular actors of the Bath Theatre.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, the Rev. H. J. Richman, Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity in that town, and Mrs. Richman, his wife. Their deaths were occasioned by the falling of part of the roof of their house, during the dreadful tempest. A few minutes before six o'clock a tremendous crash was heard: the inmates immediately hastened to the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Richman, but could not open the door. A medical gentleman (Dr. Cooper) residing in the same street, was instantly called; and on his entering, with other persons, the bedroom, they observed a mass of stones and rubbish on the bed, on the removal of which the awful spectacle of two lifeless bodies presented itself: the venerable rector and his amiable wife had both been suffocated. No mark of violence appeared on either of them, with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of Mrs. Richman. Dr. Cooper was of opinion that their death was instantaneous. Mr. Richman was born at Christchurch, in Hampshire, and received his education at Winchester College: he afterwards resided for several years at Poole; and on the resignation of the Rev. J. Cutler, he was elected Master of the Free Grammar School in Dorchester, the duties of which important situation he discharged with great ability for a period of twenty-three years; during the greater part of which time he also officiated as curate to the Rev. N. Templeman, the rector of the Holy Trinity. On the death of Mr. Templeman, in the year 1813, Mr. Richman was presented by the feoffees to that valuable living. No clergyman was ever more zealous in the discharge of the duties of the pastoral office, and no one could possibly be more loved and esteemed by his parishioners: he died in the 71st year of his age; Mrs. R. was in her 74th year.—At Spetisbury, Charlotte Sophia, daughter of G. Smith, esq.—At Weymouth, 20, Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of L. Vassall, esq., of Brookehouse, near Cheppury, Sudbury.—At Weymouth, J. Crouch, esq., of Codford, St. Peter, Wilts.

DEVONSHIRE.

The new Victualling-office reservoir, to be constructed on the hill near the battery of Stonehouse Point, is to contain 12,000 tons of water, for the use of shipping at the port of Plymouth.

The late storms have been very destructive on this coast. At Star Cross, the damage is estimated at £4,000: at Sidmouth,

the damage sustained equals £20,000. At Plymouth, great damage has been sustained, and, but for the breakwater, the lower part of Plymouth must have been totally destroyed: the damages to vessels at this port exceeds £100,000; many vessels, with their crews, were totally lost.

A public meeting was lately held at Exeter, to consider the propriety of establishing a new market place, when, after considerable discussion, and some opposition by those who are interested in a continuance of the present notorious nuisance, it was decided that the market should be removed to some more convenient spot. At present it is held on each side of the High Street; and it is really astonishing that so oppressive and dangerous a station should so long have been retained for the purpose.

Married.] At Tavistock, Mr. G. Parrott, to Miss J. Hitchens, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Hitchens.—Mr. Durham to Miss Snell.—At Tavistock, Mr. R. P. Trist, to Miss Rowe.

Died.] At Exeter, 14, Chester Henry, eldest son of Dr. Macmollen, of Bridgewater.—At Plymouth, Mrs. Bowden, wife of Captain Bowden, r.n.—At Plymouth, J. Barton, esq.—Mary Ann, second daughter of J. H. Chichester, esq., of Stoke-house and Northover.—At Exeter, 70, Miss E. Osborne.—At Heavitree, near Exeter, 22, Elizabeth, wife of R. Rawlins, esq.—At Teignmouth, 88, Mrs. Langmead, relict of the late P. Langmead, esq., of Hoe-house, Plymouth.—31, Miss E. Strachan, of Devonport.—At Barnstaple, 52, Mrs. M. Troy, wife of Capt. W. Sheppard, r.n.—At Barnstaple, 68, W. Marshall, esq.—Mrs. Pike, relict of S. Pike, esq.; Staddon-hill, Appledore.—At Marlborough, 85, W. Smith, esq.—At Torquay, Medland, eldest daughter of J. Manley, esq., of Dublin.—Mrs. Ottery, the lady of Colonel Ottery.

CORNWALL.

At Penzance, the top of the light-house has been carried away by the late storm, and the pier seriously injured; a vessel from Stockholm was totally lost, and all on board perished: the whole line of this coast is covered with wrecks.

Married.] At Gwencap, J. Moore, esq., n.d., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Williams, esq., of Scorrier-house, Cornwall.—At Truro, Capt. Hawkins, r.n., to Mrs. Floyd, of Lemon-st.—At Penzance, Mr. C. Goldsmith, to Maria Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Tregurtha, r.n.—At St. Enodur, J. Bamfield, esq., aged 76, to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Manual, esq., aged 40.

Died.] At the house of A. Pierd, Lostwithiel, Miss Fortescue, daughter of Maj. Fortescue.—At Lostwithiel, Mr. W. Phelps.—At Bodmin, Mrs. Hough.—At St. Germoe, Capt. T. Carter.—At Coomb's-head, 100, parish of Stokeclimsland, Mr. W. Hart.—At Camelford, 63, J. Lawrence, esq.—At East Looe, J. Keast, esq.

WALES.

Several parts of Wales, especially in the neighbourhood of the Severn, have suffered much from the inundations at the early part of the month. For some days the mails were prevented from proceeding, and the couriers to whom the letter-bags were entrusted, were occasionally obliged to *swim* their horses over the flooded high roads.

The upper arch of the celebrated Devil's Bridge, near Hafod, Cardiganshire, is broken down, and impassable by heavy vehicles: a safe and temporary platform has been placed for travellers. The lower arch, and indeed the foundation of this picturesque and extraordinary structure (which is supposed to have been built seven centuries ago by the monks of Strata Florida Abbey), is still secure. The second arch, which overspans the other, was erected in 1753 at the expense of the county; and, in the year 1814, the patriotic Mr. Johnes of Hafod removed the lower parapets of crumbling stonework, and placed in their stead iron hand-rails and ornaments.

Married.] W. Wood, esq., of Dowlais iron-works, Glamorganshire, to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. J. Powell, Lecturer of Monmouth.—J. Lewis, esq., of Cardiff, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir J. Homfray, of Boulogne-sur-Mer.—At Llanwinin, J. Lewis, esq., of Corngafr, to Mary, eldest daughter of B. Griffiths, esq., of Penbenrhin, Caermarthenshire.—At Dale, Mr. V. T. Langworthy, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Upton.—At Morville church, Pembroke, J. Robinson, esq., to Letitia Ann Freeman, of Lambston, Pembroke.

Died.] At Nash, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, T. Markham, esq.—At Leeswood, Hull, county of Flint, 70, the Rev. W. H. Eyton.—73, T. Jones, esq., of Brintirion.—At Swansea, 37, J. Terry, esq.—At Lannihangel, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, J. Franklin, esq.—At Denbigh, J. Price, esq.—At Brynllithrig, near St. Asaph, Margaret, relict of the Rev. P. Whitley.—At Danyrali Uwyd, near Aberystwith, Mrs. Hughes, relict of the late J. Hughes, esq.—At Glasbury, Radnorshire, Mr. J. Morgan.—D. Davies, esq., of Lampeter.—At Swansea, Mrs. Collins, relict of the Rev. J. Collins, Rector of Oswich, Glamorganshire.

SCOTLAND.

The following is a statement of the number of black cattle and other animals slaughtered and exposed for sale in Annan market, from the 12th Nov. 1823 to the 12th Nov. 1824; cows and bullocks 358; calves, 236; sheep and lambs, 2,018; and swine, 925.

A prospectus has been issued at Edinburgh, of a projected company of Wool staplers on a very extensive scale. A capital £500,000 is to be raised, in shares of £25 each; and the object of the projectors is to buy up all the wool grown in Scotland, and submit it to the process of sta-

pling (sorting) before it is sent to England; whereby the Scotch will secure to themselves that profit on the stapling of their wool, which is at present derived by the English woolstaplers. The wool grown in Scotland is estimated in this prospectus at the annual value of two or three millions sterling, and of this three-fourths are sent to England in the raw state, and there stapled. The profits of stapling are calculated at thirty per cent. on the cost of the raw material, and they infer, therefore, that the Scotch allow others to make a profit of at least £300,000 a year on an article of their production, when they might keep all this profit to themselves.

A joint stock company, under the name of the Albyn Company, has been started in Edinburgh, with a capital of £200,000. Its object is to facilitate the investment of capital in fen duties, houses, and other species of heritable property. It is also proposed to establish a Joint Stock Dairy Company in Edinburgh.

Old Coins.—A number of ancient silver coins, in an earthen jar about the size of a quart, were found lately in the globe of the Minster of Inverness, about a foot from the surface. They consist of silver pennies of Henry III., Edward I. and II., coined at London, Lincoln, Canterbury, York, Cambridge, Bristol, Dublin, &c. There are some of the contemporary Scotch kings, Alexander III., Robert I., and David II. The coins are in good preservation, and the date of the latest being 1330, they were probably secreted by the Monks of the Franciscan Monastery, which stood there during the invasion of Edward III., who plundered Inverness in 1336.

Five new projects have lately started at Edinburgh, *viz.* a Porter Brewery Company, capital £150,000; a Pawnbroking Company, capital £75,000; a Distillery for the English Market, capital £200,000; a Glass-making Company, capital £100,000; a Whale Fishing Company, capital £250,000; and a company, originally projected in Glasgow, for making a Rail-way from Paisley and Glasgow to the City of Edinburgh.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, to Miss Julia Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, bart.

Died.] At Moffat, Mrs. Lockhead, formerly of Glasgow.—At Dumfries, Robert Whitley, esq.—At Cushet Hill, 66, Dumfriesshire, T. Davidson, Esq.—At Cupar, Fife, the Rev. Dr. Geo. Campbell.

IRELAND.

Discoveries of Coals are said to have been made, by the first inspections which the new Irish Mining Company has caused to be made, at their expense, in the several counties of Roscommon, Leitrim, and Mayo, (we wish some correspondent would favour us with the names and situations of the spots, and other particulars), and also discoveries of metallic ores, in the mountains of Cana-

mara: for the working of all which, the company are said to have entered into agreements with the land-owners.

The number of students that entered Trinity College, Dublin, on Monday last, was 131, a number unusually large to enter on one day.

A prospectus has been issued for a provincial banking company, capital two millions, in shares of £100 each.

By the late census it appears that there are, in the city of Dublin, 19,471 females more than males; in Limerick, 2,811; in Waterford, 2,661; in Belfast, 2,537; in Galway town, 1,083; and in Ireland, altogether, there are 117,975 women more than there are men. The only counties in Ireland in which the males outnumber the females, are Kildare, King's County, Meath, Kerry, Galway, and Roscommon.

Died.] At Corrofin, county of Clare,

Margaret, wife of Lieut. McDonnell, late of the 85th Regiment.—At Dublin, Mary, wife of Thomas Tuke, esq., M.D.—At his house near Clare, 38, the very Rev. Dr. Doyles, Pastor of Kilbridge and Horseleap, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Meath.—The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher.—At Carrick-on-Soar, Mary Banks, in the 107th year of her age. She was the wife of a linen-weaver, and always employed herself in that branch of manufacture. She enjoyed her faculties to the last, and was seen at market for herself a few days prior to her decease. She was the mother of many children,—one of whom, a son, had made her a promise, at his father's decease, not to marry during her lifetime, which promise he faithfully discharged. He is now in the 75th year of his age, and avows his intention to marry after his mother's interment.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to apologise to our valuable correspondent, *Mr. Hampson*, for apparent neglect of his paper on Meteorological Phenomena: it was set up for insertion in our last, but was removed, with several other communications, for want of room; a circumstance which escaped the observation of the Editor, till part of the present number, containing another article on the same subject, was printed off. The requisite attention to variety obliges us, therefore, however reluctantly, to adjourn once more the insertion till the ensuing month.

The reply of *T. L. Williams* to *Mr. Nelson*, which escaped our observation last month, we purposed to have inserted this: but we found, on perusal, that a mistaken apprehension of personal hostility had betrayed the writer into a warmth of language which could not be admitted in our columns. *Mr. W.* may be assured that, in the article he complains of, there was no intention, on the part of the gentleman he is so angry with, either to injure his reputation, or wound his feelings.

A correspondent, who complains that we did him "*severe justice*" on a former occasion, will find that we have paid due attention to his more recent and more finished production; and will, we hope, excuse the liberty we have taken with a single word.

A correspondent, who signs his name (which we will be too tender of him to repeat), has obliged us with a page and a half of *foolscap*, full of hypercriticism on one of the little poems of one of our correspondents; and illustrates his own candour by altering the punctuation so as to confound the sense. What impropriety can there be in saying of a nun, that "the brows that shadowed her dark soft eyes were Love's mourning-pall?" or that "Love was kept, purified of sin, in her placid heart, by Faith?" The critic thinks he could pull the other poem of the same correspondent to pieces in the same way. When he sends us any thing half as good, we will insert his criticisms.

Mr. J. J. Leathwick wishes it to be made known, that he was not the Edmonton correspondent whose poem was rejected from our last. The present Editor never even saw any of *Mr. Leathwick's* poetry, and therefore could not reject it.

"Hints for the Improvement of Mud Carts" should have been sent to the scavengers.

In the signature to the letter of inquiry relative to Short, the portrait-painter, in our last, for *TAXEM* read *TATEM*.

The observations of *A. B. C. of Totness*, on a passage in *Mr. Scoresby's Voyage* to the Arctic Regions, came too late for the present number, but shall appear in our next.

We readily comply with the request of *Mr. Lewis Gompertz*, in stating that the article inserted, with his signature, in our last, contains *extracts only* of a longer communication with which he favoured us. In giving connexion to what we deemed it necessary to abridge, some changes in the language may have been inevitable: we are not conscious of any alteration of the sentiment.

We lament exceedingly that the two very valuable communications from our statistical correspondent,—one on the Post-office Revenues, and the other on the Population of Ireland,—came so late as to render it utterly impossible for us to give insertion to either of them this month. We must entreat of our correspondents in general to be early in their communications, as it is impossible for us to do justice either to them or to our readers, if our arrangements are not, in a great measure, made before the middle of the month.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE FIFTY-EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 405.]

JANUARY 31, 1825.

[Price 2s.

REVIEW OF NEW WORKS.

MEMOIRS of the AFFAIRS of EUROPE
from the PEACE of UTRECHT. Thin 4to.
MURRAY.

THOUGH no name appears in the title page of this attractive volume, it is unequivocally attributed, by general rumour, to the pen of Lord John Russell, and, as far as we can learn, there is as little desire as there can be occasion, for disavowal on the part of the noble author. We could have wished, indeed, that his superscription had been unequivocally affixed:—that so distinguished a member of the house of Russell had thus given an unreserved sanction to the manly and generous sentiments it so freely breathes:—for although an argument be not the more logical, an opinion the more valid, or a fact more true, because advanced by a man of rank and family; yet it is received with less jealousy, and passes more current from the stamp and impress of such authority. It is liable to less cavil in the market. The cry of jacobinism, radicalism, levelling and anarchy! or the like is not as easily raised against a liberal sentiment, or a just censure of tyranny and corruption, when uttered by the patriot of conspicuous exalted station, as when it issues from the dark corners of obscurity, or from the lips of the *demagogue* (as he must of course be called) who has nothing but the justice of his cause or the validity of his logic to entitle him to credence or attention. These considerations will, we trust, excuse us both in the estimation of his lordship and the public, if we admit for once, the voice of general rumour as evidence in our critical court, and treat the work before us as the production of Lord John Russell.

Before we enter more particularly into the analysis of its contents or the estimation of its merits, we must, however, observe that, in one respect, the perusal somewhat disappointed us. From the misnomer in the title page "*Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht*" we expected to have found

something like a sketch of, or essay towards a history of European affairs, from the date of that famous treaty to the present time. But the period embraced in this memoir extends in reality no further than to six or eight years beyond the death of Louis XIV.: though the evident object, in an historical point of view, is to shew the influence which the reign and policy of the *Grand Monarch* has had upon the subsequent events which have affected the destinies of the civilized world.

Relative to these, indeed, many pertinent reflections are introduced; and many observations suggested well worthy of the serious attention of those who, in estimating the occurrences and expedients of the present, are not quite indifferent to remoter consequences and the destinies of the future. Still, however, the work itself, considered with reference to its facts and epoch, is a memoir of the court and politics of the latter days of Louis the Fourteenth; and as a book of reference to the more methodical historian it is nothing more.

Considered in this point of view, it is, however, equally interesting and instructive. It is a supplement at once and an antidote to Voltaire's celebrated, and seductively amusing "*Age of Louis XIV.*" It exposes both sides of the tapestry, and shews the base materials out of which the gaudy glare of the surface has been produced: or, perhaps, we might have said in more appropriate metaphor, it detects by its essay the base materials of fraud and misery which constitute the base of that tinsel glare of frippery and vanity, which courtiers at least, if not nations also, are apt to dignify with the pompous epithets of national glory. It does more: it is a lesson to despots themselves (if they are capable of being taught), as well as to nations. It shews them, that to enslave their subjects they must become enslaved themselves. The labour of the galleys would scarcely be more insupportable to a generous and energetic mind, than the drudgery of

mechanical etiquette, and the laborious duplicity which supported the dignity of this worshipped king: while the joyless arrogance of that mean and sordid reptile called a courtier, might be chastised and edified by the evidence of that debasing and heart-gnawing dependence which is the inevitable concomitant of his proud servility.

With reference to our own country, the publication is judiciously timed. It is a voice of warning to a court, but too evidently tending, in its tastes and propensities, to the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of military despotism; and even to the resumption of the very liveries of courtly servitude and dependence; *—to a generation but too evidently disposed to confound the splendour of expanding streets and towering edifices (things in themselves which, if estimated only at their proper worth, we neither condemn nor despise) and the refinements of an ostentatious luxury (which at best can be enjoyed but by a few) with the genuine progress of civilization—which if real and legitimate must tend to the moral and intellectual exaltation, and to the improved condition of the whole community.

But let us not tread in the digressive path of our contemporaries, and ramble into a disquisition, while we profess an analysis.

Prefixed to this volume, with a laudable respect to reference and authorities, is an account of some of the books quoted: of which we shall particularize only, and that in the way of extract, (*Œuvres de Louis XIV.*:—

"The best edition of this work is in six volumes, 8vo. It consists of several parts. One part, but the least important, was placed in the King's library at Paris by the *Maréchal Duc de Noailles*, to whom it had been given by *Louis XIV.* himself. Another portion was given by *Louis XVI.* to General *Grimoard*, the editor of a part of the work. Another was given by the *Abbé Sallier*, Librarian of the King's library, to the editor of the *Œuvres Mêlées* of *Pelisson*. With respect to the *Memoirs*, it seems to be agreed, that they are in the handwriting of *Pelisson*, who was employed by the King in 1672, as his historiographer.

* See the orders issued and the preparations making for the assumption of Civil uniforms: by which the office to which every clerk and functionary belongs, is to be recorded in the cut and colour of the coat and cape he wears, and the buttons with which it is to be adorned. Why not give him a shoulder knot also at once.

"In page 15 of the copy deposited by the Duke of Noailles, is the following note, 'Le roi a mieux mis cet endroit: je n'ai pu bien retenir les termes précis, et puis avoir oublié d'autres choses ailleurs.' It would appear from this note, that *Pelisson* wrote from the King's dictation, and put this note in the copy delivered to the King for his perusal and approbation. Another note leads to the same conclusion."

At the end of the *Memoirs* for the year 1661, *Pelisson*, we are told, has a very long note, a passage of which is quoted:—

"From the beginning it would seem that all was the King's; and from the end, that the reflections at least were chiefly *Pelisson's*. It will perhaps be safe to conclude, that the King dictated from notes (of which many are still remaining) the history of the year; that *Pelisson* wrote from what he had heard, adding many of the reflections, and nearly all the form. Another point to be considered is, at what time these *Memoirs* were composed. Now, at the end of the first manuscript, p. 100, of the printed edition, he says, many of his ancestors have waited till the end of their lives before they gave exhortations of this kind to their children, but that he writes: 'lorsque la vigueur de mon âge, la liberté de mon esprit, et l'état florissant de mes affaires ne vous permettroient point d'y soupçonner de déguisement ou de les attribuer à la vue du péril.' Speaking of the employment of his time in 1666, he says, "quand après cela, j'avois quelques momens de reste, je les employois aux *Mémoires* que vous lisez maintenant." Here then we have the beginning of the *Memoirs*; but their completion in their present form seems to have taken place long afterwards; for in the year 1661, speaking of the belief of his taking a prime minister, he says, "Le temps a fait voir ce qu'il en falloit croire, et c'est ici la dixième année que je marche." These dates enable us to add to our estimate of the value of the *Memoirs*. We see that they were not drawn up in haste, and given away without revision. They were the early employment of the King in his leisure moments in the year 1666. *Pelisson* says, in a letter to *Louis XIV.* in 1671, 'that the King had drawn him from a state of misfortune and disgrace nine months before.' It was soon after this; probably, he was entrusted with the *Memoirs*. They thus come to us, adorned indeed by the reflections of a stranger, but approved and weighed by *Louis XIV.* with the most scrupulous care. It is probable that he left to his grandson and successor more perfect copies, one of which *Louis* puts into the hands of General *Grimoard*. There are some corrections in the hand of *Louis* in the last copy, which shew that he adopted them. In speaking of the plan of giving the crown of Poland, the MS. says, that what touched him the most was, that

it was an opportunity which seldom occurs of making a present of a crown; and Louis adds, 'et de l'assurer à la France.' In the next page are two other corrections in his own hand-writing. Upon the whole then we may conclude, that although these Memoirs are, as M. Flissan observes, neither in the hand-writing nor in the style of Louis, they are nevertheless composed from notes of his dictation, and contain sentiments which he either suggested, or was willing to adopt as his own."

Thus the pretensions of *le Grand Monarque* to a place in the catalogue of royal authors, seems to be as well established as those of the present generation of his *illustrious* descendants.

The introduction to the work itself breathes no equivocal portion of the spirit of the philosophical historian. It commences by calling attention "to the difference of the mode in which the characters of ancient and [of] modern nations have been formed."

"Ancient cities falling at once into political society, and requiring forms of government to hold them together, were obliged to appoint some one person, or some body of persons, to frame regulations for the conduct of general affairs, and the maintenance of order. These early legislators finding themselves thus called upon to prescribe the institutions of an infant state, extended their directions to every thing which might influence the well being of the commonwealth: manners, dress, food, amusements, became an object of public care for punishment or reward. The members of these communities thus became attached to the peculiar customs of their city; and when attacked by a foreign enemy they defended themselves with the more vigour and perseverance, as conquest implied the loss not only of liberty, but of all the habits of their lives, endeared to them by long prescription and legislative sanction. Of the same nature are the institutions of those countries where religion and government walking hand in hand have laid down rules for every part of life; for eating, drinking, washing, sleeping; such as the Mahometan nations, the Hindus, and the Chinese.

The people of modern Europe have been cast in a different mould. Consisting originally of the wild inhabitants of woods, the bond of society held them but loosely together, and they ranged over the forest as unfettered in their actions as the streams that ran from their mountains, here breaking into a torrent, and there swelling to an inundation. They are described by one of the greatest historians of antiquity as fond of idleness, but hating peace: eager for war wheresoever it was to be found, and engaging willingly in the quarrels of their neighbours: following as leaders those who displayed

the most valour, and choosing as kings those who could boast the most illustrious descent: meeting frequently to consult on the interests of their tribe: leaving the decision of minor concerns to their chiefs, and reserving the discussion of the greater for the deliberation of all: paying peculiar honour to their women, for whom they willingly risked their lives: regarding with superstitious reverence the admonitions of their priests; and worshipping their gods in groves beneath no other canopy but that of heaven, and with no other temples than those which nature had formed. It was one of the consequences of the slight texture of the frame by which the German people were held together, that few attributes belonged to the supreme power."

Hence, also, the author considers as derived the fewness and simplicity of our ancient laws, the confinement of punishments almost exclusively to "treason (or rather treachery) and cowardice," and the right of personal justice and revenge; whence "the law of honour and the age of chivalry."

"Much of this strange mixture of ferocious cruelty with refined gallantry, is undoubtedly to be attributed to the intercourse of the Christians with the Moors and the Arabs: in the wars of Spain and the Crusades were learnt those refinements with which an eastern imagination had adorned the exercise of brute force and animal courage. But, be its origin what it might, the spirit of chivalry produced a system of manners totally distinct from the government, and forming as it were a separate code which the laws of the state had not created and could not suppress. The member of an ancient state could hear himself grossly abused by his fellow-citizen, without any obligation to retaliate, otherwise than by words: the noble or knight of Germany or France was compelled either to draw his sword against his accuser, or to lose his character in society. No form of law, no species of tribunal could dispense with the necessity of revenge: and from the Bay of Naples to the Mountains of Inverness, he who has been wronged by word or deed, thought himself bound to seek satisfaction in the blood of his adversary. In Italy and in Scotland, the death of the aggressor procured by any means was considered a lawful atonement; and so far was this principle extended, that not many years have elapsed since a judge was slain at Edinburgh by the party against whom he had pronounced a legal decision. In other parts of Europe the practice of single combat was usual, honourable, nay almost indispensable; and there can be no better proof

* Surely his Lordship should have added, "the wisest and ablest of those who," &c.: for "illustrious birth" was not alone a title to election.

proof of the supremacy of opinion over law, than the fact that Louis the XIVth, who affixed the most severe penalties to the offence of fighting a duel, would allow no man in his own regiment to refuse a challenge."

On the subject of the feudal governments which progressively resulted from this primitive state of things, his lordship thus expresses himself, p. 13. :—

"The nobility of Europe formed in every country but England," [*his Lordship refers we presume to Saxon England, before the Norman Conquest: for certainly to the Norman nobility the exception will not apply—they, as much as any other, formed*] "a class totally distinct from the rest of the community; possessed of the fortresses and the lands of country, the king was their subject and the people were their slaves; cherishing the notion of their own superiority in power, in valour, and in honour, they treated with the proudest contempt the laws and the judges who pretended to controul their actions."

After noticing the very different station assigned to women by the institutions of ancient and modern Europe, the author proceeds to observe that "another particular in which modern states differ most essentially from ancient commonwealths is the abolition of slavery; and the principal share in this abolition is most assuredly very justly attributed to the influence of Christianity:—to the opinion that it was wrong for a Christian to keep a Christian in slavery."

"Alfred, King of England, orders in the 11th section of his laws, that if any person buy a Christian servant he shall serve six years, but in the seventh he shall be manumitted. Sir Thomas Smith informs us, that the clergy never ceased preaching against the sin of retaining Christians in slavery. In 1067, Pope Alexander the III. declared in the name of a council, "that all Christians ought to be exempt from servitude." Political events hastened the emancipation of the slaves; the cities made all their inhabitants free in order to increase their strength against the barons; and the barons gave freedom to their vassals that they might not be tempted to take refuge in the towns."

It is a singular fact in the history of opinions, that—

"The practice of carrying off negroes from the coast of Africa was commenced by the Portuguese at the very period when the slavery of Christians was nearly abolished in Europe."

The observations which ensue on "one political consequence which has followed," this nevertheless rejoiced in abolition of slavery, bears the strong mark of a discriminating and reflecting mind.

In modern Europe, to be free is no distinction; it does not prevent men from being sordid, dependent, totally ignorant, and little better than the cattle of the field: a new distinction therefore has been desired, and vanity seeks to be noble. A strange result which was not easily to be foreseen has followed. The distinction of freedom induced men to defend liberty; the distinction of nobility has induced them to defend a monopoly of power and privilege, and to favour a system of political slavery nearly as degrading to human nature as the personal slavery of ancient republics."

We congratulate ourselves upon such sentiments flowing from such a source. The nobility of no country can entirely become either despised for its servile vices, or abhorred for its monopolizing arrogance, while distinguished individuals of its class give currency to such manly principles. The rapid sketch which follows is as just as it is comprehensive and compressive:—

"The elements of all feudal states were the same; a king, partly hereditary, and partly elected; a nobility, sometimes obedient and sometimes independent; a general assembly of clergy, nobles, and people, at one time conceding to their sovereign power incompatible with freedom, and at another depriving him of the authority necessary to preserve internal peace. The kings of France were surpassed in real power by many of their vassals: The kings of Leon and Castile were regularly elected by the Cortes, and the nobility of Arragon formally claimed the privilege of deposing their sovereign. In those times rapine and disorder prevailed; justice could not be obtained but at the point of the sword; license was every where, and liberty no where. The invasions of royal prerogative were opposed by the excesses of popular tumult: commerce and industry were overwhelmed by feudal rights, and every order of the state acquired the supreme direction of the helm of government in turn, only to shew itself unworthy to retain it."

Upon his Lordship's idea of the wisdom of "constructing a stable government for the nations of Europe by an equitable division of the supreme power between the king, the nobles, and the people," scepticism perhaps may be induced to make some pause as to the degree of its practicability, and sound reason perhaps will be compelled to the conclusion,

conclusion, that whatever degree of practicability it may be capable of, must be dependant upon the elements and principles of which, and by which the order of nobility is composed. If the king can ennoble at his discretion, the the drudges of office, the flatterers of his person, the upholders of his prerogative, the ministers of his luxury and his pleasures—what is to prevent him from having always a subservient majority of noblesse, and practically concentrating in himself two parts, at least, of this theoretically three-fold division of the supreme power. If territorial possession be the primitive basis of hereditary nobility, and the titular patent of power once obtained, by whatever means, be inalienably entailed beyond the taint of imbecility, profligacy, and abuse, what wisdom or what integrity is to be expected from its councils, or what moderation in the exercise of that influence which rank and territorial property never fail to secure to their inheritor! what limits to the subserviency, by which the needy and bankrupted of such a class may be induced to eke out the wasted means of supporting their ostentatious pretensions? The despotism of the throne and the despotism of the aristocracy may have their fluctuations in the struggle of such elements, but what in either case is likely to become of the theoretical share of the people in this three-fold division of the supreme power? Besides—who are the people in whom this pretended third of the supreme power is to be vested? Does his lordship include under this term, the entire whole of the adult population? or, if not, (draw the line of distinction where we will), under what denomination are to be classed the remnant of two-legged beings, who are neither to be ranked among people, lords, nor kings?—must we consider them as mere political machines, as biped automations, or class them with our beasts of burthen? Are we to understand, on the other hand, by the people, only those who may come into occasional association with the nobility, or who stand within the sphere of their immediate or incidental influence? If so—what are the people but the thralls and vassals of the noblesse? and what is to become of the rights and interests of those who are excluded from the enumeration? This interrogation may sound a little harsh and grating; but the solution of the enigma they propose, is indispensably necessary ere the proposition be-

fore us can be understood; and we must beg to be excused from assenting to any proposition till at least we can understand its terms.

We will concede, however, to his Lordship, that under the apparent auspices of a system, or species of government explained by something like the phraseology of his Lordship's theory, this country has hitherto happily maintained, or rather, from time to time, has managed to work out for itself a degree of liberty which surrounding nations (less jealous, or less fortunate, in the defence of their ancient immunities), might well behold with envy. But whether this is to be accounted for from the happier adjustment, or more "equitable division of the supreme power between the king, the nobles, and the people," at the time when the former general assault of royal usurpation, alluded to by his Lordship, was made upon the rights of the people is another question.

His Lordship has, indeed, with a few brief strokes of his pen, correctly and ably described the characteristics of the sovereigns of that day, and by whom such mighty changes were suddenly wrought in the relative conditions and dependences of kings and people.

"In considering the causes of the supremacy obtained by monarchs, much also is to be attributed to the personal qualities of the sovereigns who reigned towards the close of the fifteenth century. The kings of that day were more enlightened than the nobles of the country, and had much more knowledge of public affairs than the inhabitants of cities. Louis the XIth of France, Henry the VIIth of England, and Ferdinand of Arragon, most skillfully took advantage of the period when the nations of Europe were too much civilized to bear any longer the anarchy of former ages, but not sufficiently so to for a regular government for themselves."—"Lewis was the most remarkable for cruelty, Henry for avarice, and Ferdinand for perfidy. Each succeeded in his object, but Lewis most fully and completely. The people of France had been already subdued in the preceding reigns, and it only remained for him to oppress the nobles. The barons were more divided from the people in France than in Spain, and in Spain more than in England. The states-general of France were soon blotted out of her government; a mine was laid in Spain for the destruction of the Cortes; but neither the subtle artifice of Henry the VIIIth, nor the jovial disposition of Henry VIIth, could induce the people of England to part for ever with their Parliaments."

All this is specious enough. But most assuredly

assuredly the facts of history will not bear out the supposition that it was either the power, or the patriot virtue of the nobility, or the sensitive consciousness of an identity of interests between them and the people that prevented Henry VIII. from doing without a parliament. The power of the nobility had been brought into abeyance by the confiscations, decapitations, and slaughters of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, and their humiliation had been completed by the cold-blooded fiscal policy of Henry VII. Henry VIII. smiled the degenerate remnant of a once imperious baronage into sycophant-like servility, or frowned them into extinction, as his jollity or the caprice of the moment dictated; or shortened them by the head with as little ceremony as he did his wives; and with as much indifference, apparently as he dissipated the treasures which the avarice of his father had accumulated, or his own rapacity could seize; and it was not, in fact, to the virtues of the nobility, but to the vices of the king, that the people of England were indebted for the preservation of what was preserved of their liberties. Had not his profligate prodigality kept pace with his insatiable tyranny—had he husbanded with forethought and economy what with unsparing rapacity he seized, he need never have even asked the people of England to part with their parliaments. He might have ruled of his own will without them; and the experiment of governing the nation by a privy council, and a star-chamber, need not have been deferred till the people themselves had become sufficiently assured in their intelligence and their power to set at defiance both king and lords united, when they attempted so unconstitutional an innovation. Had he appropriated to the permanent purposes of his government the domains and treasures, of which he plundered the monks and monasteries, (and who, whatever might have been their real vices, and how much soever we may rejoice in their suppression, were certainly neither more hypocritical, more profligate, nor more oppressively intolerant than himself), what, we should be glad to know, would have stood in the way of his despotic will? But what monks and abbots reserved for their own voluptuousness, or dispensed to the blind, the halt, the indigent—perhaps to the idle, of their respective neighbourhoods, he wasted at once upon his more insatiate and osten-

tatious gratifications, or dispensed among the courtly favourites of the hour! And though his dissolute prodigality assured our redemption from the gripe of despotism, by rendering the crown still dependent for its revenues on the votes of parliament, and his thoughtless profusion laid the foundations also for the power and opulence of the patriot house of Russell; yet, let us not, in our gratitude to that Providence, which has thus brought good out of evil, sacrifice our reason to a baseless theory, and from a present exception, making out a rule for the past, ascribe events to causes which had not even a shadow of influence in their production.

In the enquiry, how it happened that “the period of the revival of letters, to which we are accustomed to look back as the commencement of every liberal art and civilized institution, should be in fact the æra of the downfall of freedom, and of the establishment of arbitrary power?”—and “how it happened that, at such a time” the people of the continent of Europe resigned their ancient liberties and prescriptive constitutions with such degrading tameness?

We give to his Lordship’s solution a more unhesitating acquiescence. Uninfluenced here by those natural prejudices, that irresistible *esprit du corps*, which links us to rank and class, he looks upon facts with a clear and philosophic eye, and beholds at once the cause in that “*love* (if it be not too weak a word) of property,” which came in upon the nations with the spring-tide flow of commerce and civilization; and which taught (a lesson by the cupidity of the grasping, the ostentatious, and the voluptuous, how quickly conned) that the accumulation of pelf is more estimable than the security of rights, and even concentrates all rights in the one sordid idea of such accumulation:—

“So as the government left their subjects undisturbed in the enjoyment of property and ease, therefore, the community was ready to leave the government to act as it pleased in matters of political concern. Hence an indifference prevailed on the continent from the beginning of the sixteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century on questions of mere liberty”

What a warning this to the present generation! What a picture of the growing state of feeling in this prosperous and most flourishing nation! Happily, indeed, the diffusion of education and the industry of the press are spreading intelligence, with uncontrolling rapidity

pidity, beyond the circle of those classes to which the allurements of parade and luxury, and the hopes of accumulation can be extended; but in the *better* classes of the community, as they are courteously called, (i.e. the *better conditioned*) is not properly, almost universally, in phrase or inference, substituted in the place of rights? or are not rights themselves almost exclusively talked of in reference to the protection and the encouragement of accumulating property. Splendid mansions and rolling carriages, multiplying out of number, obscure from our eyes the beggary and wretchedness of thousands of neglected labourers; and even our sympathies are invited to change their reference from the sufferings of our fellow beings to pounds shillings and pence. If conflagrations reduce a village, or a factory to ashes, or inundations deluge a track of country, the detail that is dwelt upon, is not the number of wretched labourers, or manufacturers, with their dependent families, that are reduced to want and wretchedness, but the amount in hundreds and thousands of pecuniary loss that is to fall upon a few "proprietors." What state of mind more favourable could a court or a government require, which should wish to establish the pomp of military dominion and the influence of unawed corruption in the place of chartered liberties, and inherent or traditional rights?

With a brief expression of general approbation, we must hurry through the successive sections on the *Relations of Governments to each other*; the *Balance of Power*; the *Law of Nations*; and the *Reformation*;^{*} and must satisfy ourselves from the pages they occupy with the quotation of a single paragraph.

"The whole system of the balance of power may be considered as having been subverted by the partition of Poland. The success of that enterprize put an end at once to the moral feeling and physical divisions on which the ancient law of Europe was founded. Catherine of Russia despised a code which had been established and recognized while her empire was still wholly barbarous; her neighbour of Prussia, weak in territory, unprincipled in conduct,

readily joined her; and Maria Theresa, or the disgrace of her name, for the misfortune of Europe, and to her own unavailing regret, sanctioned the destruction of the law of nations, which, it has been truly said, had often before been violated, but was now totally overthrown."

In the ensuing section on Internal Government, his Lordship enters freely into the statement and examination of "the extent of the authority of kings, and the inviolability of the law under which they claimed it.

"They assumed an absolute right of disposing of the lives and properties of their subjects by a commission from the Divine Creator of all things, authorizing them and their descendants to reign for ever. This doctrine was compounded partly of the slavish maxims of the Roman Imperial law; partly of the Jewish dispensation; and partly of the precepts found in the books of revealed religion. The theory of the Roman law was, that the Emperor held by various titles all the authority which the Roman people once divided amongst the various offices of Consul, Pontifex, Tribune of the people, Military Tribune, &c. The Jewish dispensation teaches us that kings were selected by heaven itself to reign over the Jews. The epistles of St. Paul enjoin his disciples to obey, and order them, to preserve inviolate that allegiance which, in the fervour of enthusiasm, created by a new revelation, they were probably inclined to renounce.* Fortified with these authorities, and supported by the lawyers and clergy of their dominions, the kings of Europe did not hesitate to claim a power which Augustus or Charlemagne would have deemed exorbitant. In England, indeed, this degrading dogma did not long prevail. Lord Shaftesbury, speaking of it in one of his speeches, calls it the Laudean doctrine, but

* We must not, however, neglect to quote the well-grounded datum, that "The Reformation, and the French Revolution, may be regarded as the great stations from which future historians will date the events of modern history." The world has not yet done, nor ever will have done, with the occasions for remembering and understanding both.

* The passage of St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God," has been the source of the slavish doctrines held by Christian divines in modern times. Yet upon the slightest examination the interpretation affixed to it during several centuries of ignorance or bigotry will appear erroneous. The enemies of Christ wished to impute to him that his intentions aimed at the destruction of the governments of the earth in order to substitute his own power, and even some of his own followers imagined that by the new dispensation they were not absolved from all civil duties, and were to form part of a society constituted on a new basis. To do away this error, Christ said, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's;" and with the same view, St. Paul informed his followers that they were absolved from the duties of allegiance, and that civil government was an institution approved by God. In short, the Christian religion left the question of government exactly where it found it, and by no means introduced new political maxims. Neither Christ nor his apostles anywhere recommend any particular form of government as divine, teach that a monarchy is more sacred than a republic, or abolish the rights inherent in mankind of constituting their government in the form and manner they think best adapted for their happiness and security.

but in fact, it was anterior to Laud, and had been introduced into this country by James the First. It was received, with still more favour by the clergy, than by the lawyers, or soldiers of the Cavalier party, for we nowhere find it so strongly professed as in the speech of the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and the infamous decree of the University of Oxford, afterwards ordered to be burnt by the common hangman."

We hope it will not be thought an unpardonable digression, if we observe by the way, that this too prevalent propensity of the clergy to servile politics and their apparent pliancy to the purposes of arbitrary encroachment and courtly corruption, is, we verily believe, the principal cause of that zeal with which many, not otherwise vicious or inconsiderate individuals, co-operate in the diffusion of deistical doctrines and principles of unbelief. Independently of the evidences of its divine original, in the conclusiveness of which the description of persons alluded to may perhaps not coincide, the Christian religion is at any rate so superior in moral beauty to all other religions or superstitions of which we have either present evidence or treasured record: so much more accordant to the present habitudes of civilization, and so much more in unison with every benignant and every social feeling: while, at the same time, the whole evidence of record and observation on the general constitution and propensions of the human mind so demonstrably evince that a clinging to the idea of something supernatural, an unperishing and unperishable something upon which the imagination can repose, is almost inseparable (in the mass of mankind at least) from the very power of thought; that he who can believe that the mass of the population of any country can any more live without a religion of some sort or other, than they can live without bread, has little reason to laugh at the credulity of those who can believe in any creed, how replete soever with dogmas the most incongruous to experience. With the evidence for these convictions before his eyes, what friend of reason or of man, (however inveterate his own unbelief), would wish to disturb the faith of the Christian multitude?—to set them free awhile from the restraints of the Christian law, only that after struggling awhile in the anchorless sea, and comfortless gloom of scepticism, (for such to them it could only be), they might fall the more easily into all the absur-

dities of some new system of superstition, that might be preached to them. There is but one answer to this that we have ever heard; and the clergy, (if they wish to silence the zeal of unbelievers), would do well to consider it. It is—that religion is made a stalking horse for political purposes: that the sermons of the clergy, their pamphlets and their two-penny tracts are the servile doctrines of adulation to the powers that be; and that they render the pretended sanctity of their function subservient to the oppressor, instead of protective to the oppressed. Whilst such are the purposes to which the profession of religion is perverted, the friend of man, confounding the use with the abuse, may be the enemy of religion; reform the abuse of such perversion, and every friend of man will be the friend of Christianity also. But to return to the memoir—

"This theory, as despotic and as destructive of freedom as the theocratic dogma of the Turkish sultans, is nowhere to be found so positively and expressly laid down as in the writings of Lewis the XIVth. He founded his supreme power not on the laws of his kingdom, or the consent of the nation, but on the doctrine that kings were appointed and maintained in their thrones by God himself. In speaking to his son of the reverence due to religion, he says: 'To tell you the truth, my son, we are wanting not only in justice, but in prudence, when we are wanting in veneration for him of whom we are only the lieutenants. Our submission for him, is the rule and the example of that which is due to us. The armies, the councils, all human industry, would be weak means of maintaining us upon the throne, if every one believed that he had the same right as we, and did not revere a superior power, of which ours is a part. The public homage which we render to this invisible power might justly be styled the first and most important part of our policy, if it were not that it ought to have a motive more noble and more disinterested.'"

We believe it is perfectly unnecessary in our pages to follow the arguments by which the noble confutes the doctrines of the royal author; brands them as giving sanction to the atrocities of "blood and vice," to "robbery and murder;" and as no less injurious to Divine Providence than degrading to human nature; while, at the same time, he exposes their inapplicable absurdity, by tracing the successive usurpations and dispensations

* If he was not, indeed, a bastard of Cardinal Mazarine's, and the man in the iron mask, the real heir to the throne.

dispensations with this divine right, which made way for the present; (at that rate *unhallowed* and *illegitimate*), dynasty of the Bourbons, of which this same *grand monarque* was the sometime representative.—[See note, p. 584.]

“When the Merovingian kings had become so contemptible as to fall entirely under the authority of the mayor of the palace, Pepin sent to the Pope to propose to him, as a case of conscience, whether it were fit, in the present situation of Europe, that a man incapable of reigning, should hold in France the rank of king, whilst the royal power was exercised by another, who made a right use of it. The Pope answered, that it was better to give the title of king to him who exercised the authority. In consequence of this decision, Childeric and his son were imprisoned in a monastery, and Pepin assumed the crown. Little more than a hundred years after this, we find the chief of the second race confessing that he held his crown by the authority of the bishops. In a manifesto against the Archbishop of Sens and others, who had revolted, he said, ‘I ought not to have been deposed before I had been judged by the bishops, who gave me the royal unction; they are the thrones of God, and I have always submitted myself, as I am still ready to do, to their correction.’ At length another revolution deposed the dynasty of Charlemagne: Hugh Capet seized the throne, and made prisoner Charles of Lorraine, the legitimate heir.

“These events undoubtedly throw some doubts upon the infallibility of the monarchical dogma. Lewis indeed alleges that Hugh Capet took possession of the crown with the approbation of Providence; but it is not clear why an enterprize sanctioned by divine authority in the 10th century, should never again be repeated without exciting the divine displeasure.”

The author, after discussing through several pages the reasons and causes why the very circumstance of a prince, being educated for arbitrary power, should render him the more unfit or incapable to exercise it with wisdom and benignity, proceeds to the “still more important branch of the inquiry—

“Whether, in spite of these defeinets the rulers, the people under them enjoyed the benefits which are reasonably to be expected from a mild and just government?”

“The objects of men in suffering the restraints of civil government are chiefly the following:—First; to obtain protection against the violence of the members of their own society. Secondly; to obtain means of protection against the violence of other societies or states. These are the primary ends of all government. But as all power leads directly to abuse, there come to be other ends equally necessary to be obtained,

in order to protect the community from the very government which they themselves maintain and support for the purposes of defence and security. The two principal of these are; the one, that no other restraints be imposed than those which are necessary to provide for the safety of the citizen and the state; and the other, that no other distinctions be made between different classes of the people than such as have in them more of benefit to the society at large, than of injury to those who are deprived of them. In these two conditions consist liberty and equality; I mean civil liberty, and equality in the eye of the law.

“Now these conditions were not observed in the absolute monarchies of Europe. Generally speaking, they had the following glaring defects:—First. Justice was not fairly done between man and man; but either partially exercised, or basely sold; to the great injury of the people at large.—Second. The money that was raised to provide for the expenses of justice, and of defending the state against foreign enemies, was squandered among the vilest of the nation, bestowed on sycophants, knaves and harlots; wasted in dress, riot and debauchery.—Third. Persons were placed in the most important situations, charged with the conduct of armies, or the management of negotiations, without any qualification but interest and subserviency.—Fourth. Powers, which the experience of other governments had shewn not to be necessary, were exercised by princes and their ministers; for instance—the power of imprisoning and otherwise destroying the subject at will; a power grievous in its application, and peculiarly liable to abuse.—Fifth. Restraints were placed upon the freedom and industry of the people by the most oppressive and unwise regulations; by dividing them into different little states independent of each other; by grinding and destructive taxes; by absurd laws on commerce and manufactures: by controlling the liberty of speech and writing; and by religious persecutions.—Sixth. Unjust, cruel, and invidious distinctions were made between different classes, by giving to one class a monopoly of the benefits, and an exemption from the burthens of the state. At the same time these distinctions, dearly purchased as they were, were of no advantage to the community, for they were only to be obtained by means of political corruption or worse vices.

“Such being the faults of these governments, no sooner had the people become enlightened in any one of the nations which lived under them, than they asked for a reform. It was evident indeed to all sagacious minds long before the event happened, that it was impossible to allow the people to become instructed, without very great alterations in the administration of the state. There were but two ways open for preventing a collision between the people

and their sovereign. The first was that adopted by the government of Spain, viz. to close all the avenues to knowledge, to bury the people in utter darkness, to prevent their discovering the nature of the prison in which they were confined. The second method was to reform in time; to grant what justice, honesty, and knowledge required, and refuse the rest."

We need hardly say that these reflections lead immediately to some observations on the French Revolution. In these there are some remarks just upon the whole, though perhaps not quite untainted with some tinge of the prejudices of rank on the composition of revolutionary parties. Nothing certainly can be more true than "that there are two very different classes of men who are anxious promoters of reform in states; the one composed out of the best, the other out of the worst of a nation."

It is in the filling up of the outlines of this sketch that we suspect a little discolouring.

"The former class consists of men of ardent philanthropy, of studious habits, of pure and simple manners, who in all the faults of a government see only the vice of institutions, and adopt with eager and dangerous facility the belief, that if laws were wise, mankind would be virtuous. Irreconcilable enemies to crime, they are always prepared to throw every reproach upon the rulers of the world, and to indulge the flattering dream, that if the seat of power were in the people at large, bad passions would never be allowed to have sway."

We do not believe that "a dream so flattering" ever entered the imagination of such philanthropists. It would be a dreamy sort of philosophy, indeed, which supposed that the multitude were incapable of bad passions. But Despots and Oligarchs have their bad passions too. They have, also, selfish interests to goad, and are liable to be goaded by those bad passions: frequently directly opposite to the interests of the multitude. They have their sophistical artifices also, to inflame and play off the bad passions of one part of that multitude against another part, till the interests of both may be made their prey. It is possible therefore, for a man "of ardent philanthropy, of studious habits, and simple manners" to believe, without being quite a dreamer, that the interests of all may be quite as safely entrusted to the passions of all — who, if they go wrong, must be themselves the sufferers — as to the uncontrolled pas-

sions of a despot, or a handful of Oligarchs; who have often an interest of their own in doing the wrong, whose pernicious consequences are to fall upon others, while the profit only remains to them. It is possible for a philosopher to believe, without the phantasm of a dream, to prompt him, that, the good of the whole being the only legitimate end of government, even the very selfishness of the respective individuals who compose that whole, when balanced and counter-balanced, and summed up into an aggregate of results, may amount to the general benefit desired; while the selfishness of a select, or self constituted few, (whether it be the blood of hereditary nobility, or the blood of official clerkship, that feeds their passions and flows through their veins,) can only be likely by a similar process of arithmetical calculation, to give, as the amount, the aggregate interest of that few, which might happen, and frequently does happen, to be in direct opposition to the interest of the excluded multitude; who are, nevertheless, to be governed by the decision. If it had pleased the Almighty to create a hierarchy of angels, all purity, prescience, and benevolence, to fill the functions and wear the trappings of nobility, the case might, indeed, have been different; and madness, not philosophy, could alone have dreamed of calling in the suffrages of the people. But, the enlightened author of this memoir need not be reminded, that even of our English Oligarchy, all are not Russels; or that even the Russels themselves, endeared as the name has been to the remembrances of more than a century, are yet but mortal; and are susceptible to the passions, to the prejudices, and the partialities of mortality. But let us proceed to the counterpart of the picture.

"The second class consists of men of a far different description. All who in a low rank bear a malignant envy to their superiors; all who by a loose and profligate life have lost their credit and their character; all who from a passion for excitement are in want of dreadful events and cruel revolutions to give them emotions, swell the ranks of this numerous body. Men like these hate the superiority of virtue still more than that of birth and property, and are more dissatisfied with the prospect of a people remaining tranquil under reformed laws, and wise rulers, than with the sway of ancient abuses, and vicious tyrants. They come like furies upon the scenes of revolution,

tion, breathing discord and distrust into the bosoms of the people, who, awakened from their former slumbers, are at these times, too apt to see a tyrant in whoever aspires to conduct them."

He must have shut his eyes, indeed, to the evidences of experience, who does not admit, that men of every one of the descriptions here enumerated do, in reality, even in this country, swell the heterogeneous ranks of the numerous body of reformers. But is there not in fact, some strange admixture of fallacy and prejudice veiled even beneath the very truism of this description? His Lordship, be it remembered, has divided the reformers into but two classes; and he has described them both. Unhappy, indeed, is this country, and worse than desperate are the prospects of all reform, if there be in reality no other. But let us proceed to the analysis.

That "men of low rank" there undoubtedly are, who "bear a malignant envy to their superiors," cannot be rationally denied: for men of all ranks are liable to envy; and sometimes, it may even be found in the assemblies of Oligarchs, and in the Courts of Kings. But does not his Lordship mean to insinuate—nay, did not his own prejudices secretly whisper to him while, he wrote this sentence, that all men of inferior rank who profess themselves reformers, do so from such malignant envy? If so, we must venture to dissent from so sweeping a censure; and to call in question the impartiality of his Lordship's judgment, and his knowledge of human nature. There are minds of unsullied purity in humble, as well, as in exalted stations: morals, as well as intellects, that soar above the sordid destiny of birth and occupation; that plume themselves in higher attributes amid the wrecks and frowns of fortune: that belong, in fact, to Nature's own nobility, though their lot is among plebeians. Shall such men be forbidden to be reformers, lest their aspirations in behalf of truth and justice, and the rights and duties of universal benevolence, should doom them to be classed and confounded with those, who, from the lowness of their rank alone, bear a malignant envy to those above them?

Nay, may not the charge of malignant envy be sometimes hurled back upon the superiors themselves?—Not upon the noble author of this highly creditable, and, generally speaking, truly liberal and patriotic memoir.

Nothing can be further from our thoughts than a personality. But we would wish the eyes of his Lordship to be open to the failings as well as the virtues of his own class; and to the virtues as well as the vices of those beneath him. Is there never any such thing as a malignant—a proscriptive, a persecuting envy on the part of the superior classes, when they behold the bursts of intellect, or of any thing like popular talent especially, in those whom fortune has placed at an humble distance below them?—when any portion of that popular attention which they have fondly supposed belongs, as an exclusive property, to their exalted birth and high education, is claimed and extorted by some mere child of incident and nature—who has neither the patent of birth, nor the certificate of education to recommend him?—and who, nevertheless, has too much independence to waste the torch enkindled at heaven's own fires in the smoke and incense of subserviency and adulation?

That men there are, also, such as the text describes, "who hate the superiority of virtue still more than that of birth and property," is equally a lamentable truth. They are to be found in all ranks, in all parties, and under all denominations. There is, perhaps, no other species of superiority, when it happens to manifest itself, which has so many and such bitter haters. Such men, not only when they come on the scenes of revolution, but when they burst into any popular assembly, or mingle in any discussion designed for the public good, come indeed "like furies, and breathe nothing but discord and distrust." But all who breathe distrust of popular or party leaders, are not necessarily of this description. Unlimited confidence is not the necessary virtue of an honest patriot: nor are even exalted rank and more exalted name, indisputable pledges of unassailable integrity. Experience of the past does not justify the conclusion—either that every profession is necessarily sincere, at the time when it is made; or that the sincerity with which it was professed, is an indubitable guarantee for the fulness of after performance. The good that was intended when the power was only in prospect, is sometimes rendered powerless by the very possession of power; and the most disinterested patriot may, sometimes doubt whether he should encourage or alarm the confidence of a trusting public.

Yet he who is doubted, will persuade himself that he is injured; and, in the irritability of that persuasion, will seek for, and will apply the harshest and the worst of motives his suspicions can suggest, to the opponent who has questioned his. We would recommend to the noble author a revision of these paragraphs, with a stroke or two of more distinct discrimination, before he proceeds to a second edition. It were pity, that in any part of so valuable a work, and breathing as it does so many noble sentiments, he should either misunderstand himself, or be misunderstood.

With the consideration of the French Revolution, he mingles that of Spain; and makes them part of a general argument. The justice of the following reflections will scarcely be called in question.

"I have said that the government of Spain pushed the theory of despotism to its furthest consequences, and prohibited knowledge with an intuitive instinct that knowledge was its worst enemy. But the remedy which excluded the disease killed the patient. All virtue, all activity, all industry, languished for want of excitement. The blast of the Inquisition, like the fire of Vesuvius, seized a people at their occupation, and fixed them for ever motionless, and lifeless to the place at which it found them. The Spaniards were stopped in their progress to civilization, and the beginning of the nineteenth century found them as little advanced in the arts of life as they had been at the end of the sixteenth. In this general constraint (alluding to the tyranny of the Inquisition) every thing languished; the earth was untilled, manufactures neglected; there were no canals, few roads passable for carriages, no political knowledge, no attempt at improvement. But worse than this, every thing like virtue was undermined in all but the very lowest orders, by the corruption of a government despotic and feeble. Hence there was no strength in the armies, no vigour in the councils, no honesty among the aristocracy, no energy in the public mind of Spain.

"Thus it was proved, that if in France a despotic government was overthrown by the progress of knowledge, in Spain a despotic government destroyed itself by the exclusion of knowledge. A people that is instructed destroys its despotism; a despotism that prevents instruction ruins the people which obeys it. Thus in modern Europe either a nation shakes off arbitrary monarchy, or arbitrary monarchy wastes and consumes the independent existence of a nation."

As arising out of the pretences suggested by the French Revolution, and

connected with the subject of other revolutions attempted (and perhaps impending), the author next proceeds to examine *the New Law of Nations*; of which the text is thus stated from the manifesto issued by the Emperor of Germany and the King of Prussia, August 4, 1792.

"The supreme authority in France being perpetual and indivisible, the king could neither be deprived, nor voluntarily divest himself of any of the prerogatives of royalty; because he is obliged to transmit them with his own crown to his successors."

"He could be dethroned only by an abdication." "The essential condition of the validity of such an act would be a full and entire liberty, which did not exist; and which it is perfectly notorious his most Christian Majesty never enjoyed."

"The manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick was in strict conformity with the theory of his masters; and death was threatened to all who adhered to the government of their own country, in preference to a monarch seated on the throne by a foreign enemy. Every one knows the fate of the Duke of Brunswick's army; the doctrine of the allies, which, if successful, would have subverted all law and liberty, was swept away along with it."

If the paragraphs that immediately follow be acceptable to the political historian, the first in order will be scarcely less so to the critic in polite literature, for the ingenious and eloquent parallel it draws between Rousseau and Edmund Burke, a parallel so provokingly just as one would almost think sufficient to make "the philosopher" (as he has been called) of Beaconsfield start from his shroud in one of his metaphorical exacerbations of indignant fury.

"Unhappily, England joined, though doubtingly and tardily, in this crusade. She was influenced to do so by a great orator and great writer, who was not extremely unlike the apostle of the French revolution. For there are some points of resemblance between Rousseau and Burke. Both were men whose imagination outstripped their judgment; both had the faculty of dressing their thoughts in the most harmonious style ever employed in their respective languages. If Burke is more rich in imagery, Rousseau is more fraught with feeling; if Burke surprises and carries away by his splendid diction, Rousseau seems more natural, and has been more successful in contriving that art, which does so much, should appear to do nothing. Both Rousseau and Burke exalted the idols of their own fancy; Rousseau painted with brilliant colours an age of savage simplicity which in his sober hours he knew never had existed; Burke took for his

his favourite illusion the happiness of an age of chivalry, whose best features live only in romance. The one called upon the world in its manhood to regret that period of its infancy when arts were unknown, and the hides of wild beasts were the only covering for the body; the other endeavoured to restore and to preserve the remains of the dark and dismal times of the middle ages, when Europe was barbarous and miserable. Yet both these authors could call to their assistance the soundest maxims of reason; the most profound doctrines of philosophy: Rousseau availed himself of sentiments which nature inspires, and good sense approves; Burke combined with his most extravagant speculations, the most solemn decisions of law, and the practical lessons which a long contest for liberty had taught to an enlightened nation. Thus each had a people for his proselytes, I fear I must add, his victims. France, seduced by the visions of the Swiss philosopher, sunk into the most abominable vices in attempting to realize an unattainable pitch of virtue: England, rousing at the trumpet of the Irish orator, made war upon a neighbouring country, because their people had become too frantic and too wicked to be amicably treated with. Thus, at the close of the eighteenth century, when the oracles of Delphi were laughed at, the leaves of the Sybil considered fabulous, and our rude ancestors despised for following the call of Peter the Hermit; death and havoc made their harvest in every quarter of the world, because the two most enlightened nations of Europe abandoned themselves to the guidance of two splendid enthusiasts, of whom the one was evidently insane, and the other totally wanting in sound discretion.

I must now pass over an eventful period. The war between the revolution and the old monarchies, after lasting a few years, suddenly changed its shape, and became a contest between one man at the head of France, and the rest of Europe, led by England. For twenty years, Napoleon Bonaparte made the destiny of the civilized world. His life will stand in history, like an isthmus between two great ages; and not less memorable than either of them. The great genius of this extraordinary man was sufficient, in his time, to occupy the political mind of Europe; to assist or oppose his projects was the occupation of the bravest hearts, the wisest heads, of all the states of Europe. Now that he has been withdrawn, every state is busy with its own peculiar constitution, and every individual is at work on his own peculiar project, or his own special aggrandizement.

The pacification of Vienna was not likely long to arrest the tide of reform which was setting in rapidly upon Europe. Founded upon the narrowest basis of the interests of each particular sovereign, it seemed rather a compact of a few feudal lords transferring their slaves, than the

long promised deliverance of Europe, effected by mighty sovereigns. The monarchs, and their ministers, seemed to imagine that they had got rid of the people, and popular revolutions for ever, and had nothing more to do than to divide the spoil. They distributed among themselves territories and towns, and the souls of men, as if it were so much gold and silver which they had captured as lawful plunder.

The revolutions of Spain and Naples, however, roused the Allied Monarchs from their stupor, and obliged them to disclose their real intentions towards the people of Europe. These are to be gathered from their declarations with regard to Spain and Naples; the latter, especially, being a weak power, they did not hesitate to disclose at once all their sentiments towards her.

The following then may be stated as the principal articles of the new law of nations.

1. The monarchical principle rejects every institution which is not determined upon, and accomplished by the monarch himself of his own free will.—

2. The Allied Powers exercise an undoubted right when they consider of measures of precaution against states in which the overthrow of the government effected by rebellion, even considered as an example, must give occasion to a hostile attitude.—

3. The powers have a right of declaring a spirit of discontent and bitterness, dispositions hostile to their government, and a passionate desire of political innovation, existing 'amidst all classes of people,' in a foreign nation, to be the work of 'a sect working in the dark,' the changes which result from it, 'a revolt,' and institutions sanctioned by a national parliament to be 'no less in contradiction to the character than to the wants of that foreign nation.—

4. The powers have a right 'to put an end by a common effort to the result of such changes.'

"While the sovereigns put forth this new system of international law, they at the same time declared they were friendly to the introduction, in a legal manner, of institutions conformable to the progress of civilization and the wants of the age." The whole of their doctrine, however, with respect to the legal manner of introducing new institutions, is contained in the last circular dispatch, dated from Laybach, and expressed in a manner which, if not clear, is yet intelligible.

For the curious specimens of royal logic contained in this notorious document, we refer our readers to the memoir itself, p. 56, &c. A single paragraph, as comprising in fact, the essence of the whole, shall suffice for our purpose.

"Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of states, ought only to emanate from the free will and the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power."

"Before I proceed," says our author, "to examine the new code, it may be well to mention, that the Diet of Frankfort, consisting of ministers from all Germany, the peculiar land of the law of nations, made a voluntary declaration respecting this last paper, 'that they were of one mind in revering in all its parts the beautiful monument of their equity and love of order, which these sovereigns have erected for the permanent consolation of all well-intentioned men.'" Surely it is time to examine closely the scope of a practical doctrine promulgated by sovereigns who command a million of armed men, and approved of by the representatives of the jurists of Europe.

"In the first place then, it is the evident tendency of this new law of nations, to prevent the improvement of mankind precisely where that improvement is most required. We have seen that kings, if entrusted with an unlimited prerogative, are liable to a more than a common share of human error and weakness. But on a par with their ignorance and debasement will be their resistance to rational innovation, and thus as a direct corollary from the new code, it follows that a king will retain his absolute power in proportion to his unfitness to exercise it, and that he is to have at his disposal the lives and properties of millions of human beings, simply because he is incapable of conducting a good government, and totally deprived of the knowledge, benevolence, and vigour necessary to reform a bad one."

"What is called the monarchichal principle therefore is, an expedient for closing all bright prospects of improvement to the human race, a provision for perpetual despotism, a law for eternal ignorance, a decree on the part of the sovereigns of Europe to prevent all hope of redemption from the rule of tyranny, bigotry, and vice. It can be compared to nothing but the vision of the genius of the Stormy Cape supposed to have appeared to the adventurous *Vasco di Gama*, and forbidden, with dreadful menaces, all further progress in the discovery of new seas, and the unclosing of new prospects to mankind."

Having examined with equal freedom "the pure and generous principles" of the magnanimous Alexander's state paper of remonstrance to the Spaniards and the undisguised assumption of Prince Metternich's Austrian manifesto, or letter to Baron Berstett, in which he complains of some German Princes

having given constitutions to their people, and advises not only a steadfast adherence to what is established, but the recovery of what has been lost, our author thus proceeds:—

"While the means proposed by the sovereigns are thus inefficient for the purpose of promoting improvement, they are mighty and almost irresistible for the purpose of preventing it. If a people worn out by suffering, at length rise against their rulers, and demand a constitution in the only way it can be demanded with effect, *à la-licet*, in arms, the allied monarchs have a million of troops ready to restore despotic authority. The troops of the three great combined powers are always prepared to march to the assistance of any despotic monarch who may have lost his power by cruelty, or bigotry, or vice.

"Let us now pass to the consequences that flow from the adoption of principles so absurd and tyrannical. They are, as might have been expected, in contradiction to the maxims of common sense, dangerous to the repose of Europe, hostile to the rights of nations, and lead directly to a general confusion of all interests, laws, principles, and securities. A nation is to be incapable of deciding for itself upon its own grievances and wants. A sovereign at a thousand miles distance is to pronounce an infallible judgment upon them. A congress is to be held in Moravia or Carinthia or Lombardy, to discuss what are the best remedies for the abuses of power at Naples or Madrid. Three absolute sovereigns are to decide infallibly on the various forms and regulations of free government. The cabinets of Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Berlin, are to be entitled to judge, without appeal, of the real sentiments of the people at Genoa and Cadiz. Armies of Croats and Cossacks are to be marched from the most savage parts of the globe, to reform civilized nations, and put down in all extremities of Europe the example of revolution effected by military force. Excommunication, forfeiture, servitude, and proscription, are the penalties to be pronounced against legislative assemblies which do not conform in their political institutions to the standard of Muscovy, Brandenburg, and Bohemia.

"It is impossible to say how far such a doctrine as this may be carried. The present sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are not immortal. It is quite uncertain whether their successors may not have still more extravagant notions of the omnipotence of legitimate monarchy, and the duty of passive obedience; but with the example of their progenitors before them, they can entertain no doubt of the justice of forcing their opinions on other nations at the point of the bayonet. Nations, on the other hand, desirous of becoming, or remaining free, will find that they have no chance of success unless they can

can excite the subjects of despotic monarchs to ask at the same time for liberal institutions. Their only hope of remaining in peace at home will be to excite insurrection abroad. Thus the whole family of Europe will be engaged in a dreadful species of hostilities, marked with all the calamities of civil war. Blood will flow, not only in the field, but on the scaffold, and the victorious party will join the insolence of a foreign enemy, to the rancour of a domestic faction. Such is the melancholy prospect which the mistaken policy of the allies opens to Europe. They are about to renew the scenes of horror with which the bigotry of Philip the II. and Charles the IXth afflicted mankind during the progress of the Reformation.*

From the free quotations we have thus made; and especially from the last paragraph, it is apparent, and an attentive reference to the work itself will render it still more conspicuous, that the noble author contemplates a long and sanguinary struggle, and the ultimate breaking up of all the established governments and systems of government in Europe, as among the probable consequences of the arbitrary principles and measures of the federation of despots, commonly called the Holy Alliance; and under this impression, naturally enough proceeds to the consideration of the various schemes of revolution and government, that may eventually be meditated or attempted.

With the habits of mind and association, necessarily resulting from the rank and station of the imputed author, and avowedly considering property as the basis upon which the governments of the respective states of Europe rest, it is natural that he should contemplate with sufficient horror the idea of a democratic revolution. This abhorrence does not, however, betray him into any intemperance of invective or denunciation. He treats the subject quite as coolly as from the prejudices of rank could be expected; and, although we are of opinion that the picture, in some of its features, is a little overcharged, and very much suspect that no small part of the injustice and cruelty to which it is represented that one description of persons would be thereby exposed, is at this very time inflicted upon other classes by the corruptions and partialities of existing systems,* yet are

we by no means disposed to enter into controversy upon these points. We have no greater taste for democratic revolution than his Lordship; and perfectly agree with him, that the results of past experiments offer but little encouragement to the idea of their repetition.

But proceeds his Lordship:—

“On the other hand what do the agents of the old arbitrary monarchies propose to themselves by their obstinate resistance to the spirit, the sense, and knowledge of the age? Do they believe they can stop the progress of man towards civilization? That they can debar the people of Europe from representative governments and a free press, any more than they can conceal from them a knowledge of gas-lights, stage-coaches, and cheap cottons? Do they suppose that any inquisition which the humanity of this age will bear can prevent the ardent youth of the present generation from reading Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau? But even this would be insufficient; they must prohibit Plato, Demosthenes, Thucydides, Cicero, and Livy. They must make brave men, cowards; learned men, ignorant; active men, indolent; honest men, knaves; before they can hope to succeed in the task of giving to baseness, ignorance, imbecility, and depravity, the government, of the rest of mankind. They must annihilate England, cut off all intercourse with America, and obliterate history itself before they can finally and completely succeed. But this is impossible. Men are not now to be debarred from reading and thinking; and wherever there is a man who reads, and thinks, there they will have an enemy. Wherever there is a society, or a club, called by whatever name, and for whatever purpose brought together, there they will find a band of adversaries. Warned by their common danger, the friends of knowledge, of humanity, and of freedom, will unite together, and recognise each other by the signs of their common feeling for the dignity of human nature. At the approach of a danger which menaces to swallow up all we have, and all we hope for in this world, the prudent will become enterprising; the tranquil will be agitated; the moderate impetuous; the loyal, rebels. Sooner than allow the dark ages to return, thousands, and tens of thousands are ready to sacrifice their lives with joy. They will ask for no peace but accompanied with freedom. They will watch by night and fight by day. They will organize resistance in their

* The charge for example of “begging millions,” perhaps might easily be brought nearer home, and with less appearance of exaggeration against the oligarchy system, which grinds down the unrepresented classes

of the community, than even against a democratic revolution. They were not the millions who were beggared by the French revolution, how hard soever may have been the lot of many hundreds.

their convivial meetings, and make conspiracy their profession and their pleasure. The sympathies of good men will fill their magazines with arms, and the renown of having saved their country from slavery, will be the only honours and titles to which they will aspire. What shall withstand men to whom freedom shall make victory doubly dear, and the love of glory shall render death indifferent?

"But even if the contest should end as the wars of the Reformation ended, by the triumph of one party in some countries and of the other in others, what will the sovereigns who shall have preserved their arbitrary power have gained? The countries where reform triumphs will have the advantage which England and Holland in the seventeenth century had over Spain and Italy. Success in excluding what are called revolutionary doctrines will be accompanied by the loss of national strength and national importance. The nations which are not sufficiently enlightened to admit freedom into their government, or too corrupt to check the abuses which despotism has engendered, must be contented to sit on a lower form among the powers of Europe. It was by succeeding in all their objects, by repressing innovation, by extirpating opposition, that the government of Spain effected the ruin of their country, and reduced that mighty empire to poverty and insignificance. In the same way the ministers of the despotic states of Europe, in preserving absolute power to their masters, are preparing the cup of bitterness to the nations they misgovern."

The quotations we have made from this introduction to the Memoirs before us, will sufficiently evince both the ability with which it is written, and the spirit of liberality that breathes through it. Many axioms and sentences of comprehensive pith and point might also be selected from it worthy of being treasured in remembrance. Thus to the objection, that certain countries which have been long oppressed by tyranny have become unfit for liberty, it is answered that—

"It would indeed be a hopeless case for mankind if despotism were thus allowed to take advantage of its own wrong, and to bring the evidence of its crimes as the title-deeds of its right."

And again:—

"When I am asked if such a nation is fit to be free, I ask in return, Is any man fit to be a despot?"

Upon the subject of the violences and outrages of rebellion and revolution, we have the following candid and judicious observation.

"Undoubtedly upon the heads of those who provoke a people to rebellion must fall the crimes of that rebellion; he who

gives an example of cruelty and injustice must not complain if it rebounds upon him self."

And the following reflection upon the same subject is as just as it is liberal.

"Let it be observed, moreover, that the excesses of a people in revolution are marked down, and magnified: they spread indefinite alarm at the time, and are recorded to future ages. The crimes of despotism, on the other hand, are the greater part of them performed in darkness; the same hand which takes the life of the patriot, arrests the pen of the historian. The surface of despotism is smooth; the world knows not how many victims are languishing in its prisons, or how many of its subjects are swept away by its unjust decrees. Thousands of human beings may have sacrificed their lives to the fears of a tyrant, and no one have known it; let a revolution take place, and a convicted conspirator suffer without the forms of law, the whole world resounds with complaint and indignation."

We have confined ourselves to the introductory part of the work, as most important; though that which follows may be most amusing.

GREECE, in 1823 and 1824.

WHEN, in our Magazine for Dec. [Vol. 58, No. 403, p. 456,] we noticed the letters of Col. Stanhope, and paid them the tribute of applause to which they were entitled, we promised such further extracts for our Supplement, as might tend to illustrate the affairs and prospects of Greece. We proceed with pleasure to the fulfilment of that engagement; for we agree completely with Colonel Stanhope, that "the name of Greece is calculated to awaken in every bosom, feelings of the most pleasurable and improving (we should add, also, of the most animating) kind;" and we sympathize no less in the exultation that

"Roused from the apathy of their long-borne suffering, they at once burst asunder the massy chains with which their tyrants had loaded them, and, strong in the majesty of regenerated freedom, Greece once more lifted up her head;" that "her infidel oppressors fled before her newly-awakened and irresistible energies, and in the course of a single campaign, the surface of Greece was almost entirely freed from the locusts who had so long devastated her plains."

A passage in the VIIIth, and another in the IXth letter, may be admitted as illustrative in some degree of the cautious and calculating policy both of the Russian and British nation (as *nations*) with respect to this Christian struggle of freedom against Turkish tyranny and oppression: happily, however, in the latter,

(though there are calculating selfists enough there also) there are *individuals* who can act independently, upon more generous principles. First, for the impression the conduct of our own government has made upon the mind of Europe.

"A notion seems to prevail on the continent that England has a selfish policy in view towards Greece. I have endeavoured to impress a contrary conviction, founded on our interest. So long as Greece could be kept down by the Porte, the British government sanctioned her oppression. But the moment she freed herself, and the question was whether she was to become a substantive state or to be added to Russia, no doubt could remain on the mind of any statesman: for it never could be the interest of England to increase that vast empire by adding to her wealth, and raising her into an important naval power."

The other passage (p. 29) will shew that in Russia also, however jesuitically cautious may be the conduct of the autocrat and his cabinet, there are hearts that can be interested in the Grecian cause.

"You may rely on the following fact. Since the year 1817 there has been a society established at Moscow, the object of which has been to revolutionize Greece. The president's name is Nicolo Paximali. One of its members, named Anastasio Jorgoglio, contributed 25,000 rubles. There was, however, another party of Greeks who were opposed to the society, and who wished to check its progress. This faction persuaded Jorgoglio that he had acted foolishly in giving the money, as it would not be advantageously expended; and the young man, being defective in judgment, acceded to their counsels, and called on the Committee to restore it. The president told him that it was despatched, and that it was not in his power to do so. Jorgoglio, resolved to reclaim it, applied to the government of Moscow to interpose their authority. Paximali explained that it was a voluntary gift, devoted to the service of his country. The government of Moscow declared that they could not decide the question, and referred it to St. Petersburg. The answer ultimately received was, that if the intentions of the Committee were not hostile to the Russian government, they were at full liberty to promote the interests of their country."

With respect to the Greeks themselves, the above extract will shew, that even in exile, they are not without their intrigues and factions. The following extract from the tenth letter will shew what they were at home:

"Lord Byron, Colonel Napier, all, in fact, concur in representing the executive

body as devoid of public virtue, and actuated by avarice or low ambition. The legislative body have always acted with great discretion. The armies and navies are ill spoken of by all Europeans: they, however, possess this redeeming quality, they are invariably successful. The primates have many of them exercised power under the Turks, and are, generally, vicious and devoid of honour. The clergy are illiterate, and not distinguished for their morality. But what is most important is the character of the people. They are said to possess many of the vices of Asiatic nations; but they are sensible, shrewd, discriminating, anxious to acquire knowledge, and attached to the legislative body. M. Paraidi, Mavrocordato's secretary, called on me yesterday. He told me that Colocotroni had filled Napoli di Romania with his friends; that the legislative assembly had, in consequence quitted it, and had settled at Argos. The executive body adhered to Colocotroni. I told the secretary, that while the government remained in this state of anarchy, they could expect no loan."

The ensuing letter records (p. 34, date 28 Nov.) a naval victory of the Greeks.

"The following account of a naval victory may be relied on. The Greek fleet, consisting of nine vessels, commanded by Miaulis, attacked eleven Turkish ships, near the Island of Skiatho. They fought for six hours. The result was glorious to the Greeks, who took one corvette of twenty-four guns, three brigs, and one transport. Two of the remaining ships they burnt, four they drove on shore, and one only escaped."

A little further on, Colonel S. shews that the Greeks can fight by land also, as well as by sea.

"The first defence of Missolonghi, with only 300 men, was wonderful, and its successful result most important. This fortress has now some works, and its second defence, therefore, is less extraordinary. The Turks attacked it with 24,000 men. They lost by wounds and sickness 3000. The defence of Anatolico, which is in the neighbourhood, was also admirable. Previous to the siege of this place, it had always been supplied with water from a distance. During the siege, however, a shell fell in the centre of the place, and out gushed a spring of water, from which the inhabitants have ever since been supplied. Whether this is a miracle or a falsehood, priests and historians must decide."

We will bring together some other instances of what may perhaps be called the fierceness of Grecian valour; the more especially as the sceptical or insidious part of the daily press is rather fond of depreciating (perhaps in its mere ignorance) in this respect, the Grecian character

"A Turkish brig was pursued by a number of Greek ships on the 10th, and, after a gallant running fight, driven on a rock near Ithaca. The Greeks rifled the sinking ship, and pursued forty-eight Turks who sought a refuge on the shore. Some were killed; some escaped. The brig had 250,000 piastres on board, for the payment of the soldiers at Patras. Letters addressed to Usuff Pacha, the commandant, and others, stated that the troops had had no pay for eighteen months, and that the Porte, during that period, had not given them wherewithal to pay the barbers for shaving them. Usuff Pacha's bills, for the payment of provisions, had been rejected at Constantinople. The commandant of Coron applied to the Porte for cannoners and ammunition. The reply was, that they had not cannoners even to supply the fleet; but that they would send a supply of ammunition."

"On the 10th December, a Greek vessel, with twenty men, attacked a Turkish vessel with seventy men on board. The latter was proceeding from Patras to Prevesa, with persons who had fled on account of the disorders which prevail at Patras. The fight was so obstinate that the Turkish vessel went down: seven men were taken up, and saved, and some reached the shore, but most of them were killed."

What a picture does the former of these narratives exhibit of the helpless and exhausted state of the Turkish Empire. Should (which is not unlikely) the Pacha of Egypt, seize the tempting occasion for revolt, how near to its dissolution must be that gorgeous and detestable despotism. The vulture, however, is ready to prey upon the carcase.

In p. 57, we have further illustrations of this state of things.

"The troops of the Pacha of Scutari, that retired from Missolonghi, have been refused provisions by the Albanians, and have lost many men in fighting to obtain them. Sildar Poda has revolted against Omer Pacha, declaring that he will acknowledge none but Ismael Bey, the grandson of Ali Pacha, as governor of Albania. Aga Mouhourdar, another influential chief, has also declared for Ismael Bey. Omer Pacha has quitted Prevesa to attack these two chiefs, and that place and Arta are left defenceless. In a word, the Albanians are engaged in a civil war favourable to Greece; and the Pacha of Scutari will not be tempted to make another journey to Missolonghi."

The XIIth letter introduces us to Prince Mavrocordato, whom Colonel S. found "surrounded with military chiefs, primates, and others;" and develops Colonel Stanhope's views of the desideratum for the final success of Grecian liberation.

"I then spoke of a constitutional force, and said that we had derived the great features of our military system from the Greeks and Romans; and I regretted that while they preserved the heroic spirit of their ancestors, they neglected to cultivate that system of close co-operation which distinguished their phalanxes, and gave them such a decided superiority over their foreign enemies. I then adverted to the establishment of a free press, of posts, of hospitals, of schools, &c. I endeavoured to represent the fatal effects of the disunion which prevails in the government, and which injures public credit, commerce, and all amicable connexions, and is calculated to excite the ambition and to promote the success of their enemies. I strongly urged the necessity of attacking Patras, the Castles, and Lepanto, the conquest of which would secure the Morea, deprive the enemy of the Gulph, and probably put the Turkish fleet in their possession. The means, which I proposed for their adoption were these, namely, 1,000 irregulars, a corps of five German artillery-men, six twelve or eighteen pounders, two bombs, and Parry, with his infernal fires."

Nor does Colonel S. neglect the opportunity here or elsewhere of evincing how completely he regards Mr. Bentham, not only as "the very chiefest of the apostles" of liberty, but as the writer whose pen, if the issues of it can but be freely diffused through the medium of translation among the people of Greece, is to be as potent for their emancipation as arms and loans and "Parry's infernal fires." We find him accordingly in Letter XV, &c. &c. full of activity in establishing the press, arranging and urging to publication the Greek Chronicle, which was to be commenced on the first day of the year 1824, and rendered the organ both in Greek and Italian of the Bentham principles of constitutional liberty. In the same letter, however, in which he states that "Messolonghi is quiet, and Mavrocordato, the primates and the people, are well disposed to further good measures," he likewise adds

"In the Morea I am informed that little or nothing can be done; but of this I am by no means convinced. "Nous verrons." The administration of the police is in the hands of the Primates and the Capitani, or rather justice exists not at all. Feudalism prevails in all its wildness."

Colonel S.'s solicitude about the press, as the following extract will shew, mingles with every thing. And who shall censure this? Who does not perceive that when the two great interests of political freedom and national independence, are concentrated in one focal point

point of action, the engine of most popular excitement and information, is, in fact, the most potent engine of the war?

"The Events change every moment. The Turkish fleet is retiring into port. — Since I last addressed you, I have had another hot fight in defence of the press. Dr. Meyer called on me to say that Bentham's remarks could not appear in the prospectus. I told him that they must, or I would retire from my connection with him and his press. They have appeared. You will judge of the importance of the impression which this passage must make on men about to legislate on the measure, and on the measure, and on a people about to stare and wonder at something new.

"The legislative body is settled at Cranidi, opposite to Spetzia. There they may deliberate safely. Ulysses has taken Karisto, in Negropont. No place of strength now remains there in the hands of the Turks but the capital."

"What follows is already familiar to the public; but what pen can dip into the record of this epoch of the struggle of Grecian liberty, and leave unregarded an incident connected with the name of Byron.

"Lord Byron's two servants have just arrived here, and have brought me a letter from his Lordship. He and Count Gamba set off in two vessels from Cefalonia. They went to Zanté, and thence proceeded for Missolonghi, with their bills of lading made out for Calamata. Just as they were coming into port, out came the Turkish fleet, Gamba was taken by a frigate, and conveyed to Patras. The Zante Government will demand his restoration, and that of our press, &c. Lord Byron had a narrow escape. He got into Scrofus, a little island, a few hours' sail. Thither I have sent two armed boats, and a company of Salots, so that he may come by sea or land, as he pleases. He will be here to-morrow. If he had not come, we had need have prayed for fair weather: for both fleet and army are hungry and inactive."

The XXI Letter, 3d Jan. 1824, gives an account of the meeting of the primates and Capitani of Western Greece in the yard of the seraglio at Missolonghi, and the conciliatory speech of Prince Mavrocordato, which congratulates "the patriot warriors who had driven the enemy with great loss from their soil, and thereby saved Missolonghi and Peloponesus from pestilence, death and ruin; and exhorts them to like patriotic union among themselves." It states also the orderly proceedings and admirable conduct of the assembly; but, a little farther on, (p. 68, as frequently in former

letters) gives a very different picture of another branch of the State.

"The executive, after much fencing, have at last had a fray with the legislative body. The story is as follows: The legislative body expelled Count Metaxa from the executive, for absenting himself from his duties without permission, and leaving only two members, who could not form a quorum, to pass laws, &c. They then named a successor. The minister of finance was, in like manner, displaced, for having, without any authority, established a salt-monopoly: four representatives were also dismissed for not attending their duties when called on, at Napoli, to do so. The executive, irritated at these acts of justice, sent Niketas and young Colocotroni, with two hundred men, to Argos, to explain matters. On their arrival they proceeded to the house of assembly. The members had just terminated their sitting. Two of them, in going out, met this armed body, and conducted them into the senate, which was soon filled with soldiers. They were questioned as to their conduct in removing Metaxa and the finance minister from their offices. They, in reply, contended against the neglect of sacred duties, monopolies, and arbitrary power. Niketas then said, he would make the law with his sword, and have a military government. It was at length agreed, that the assembly should meet to consider the message in the afternoon. Meanwhile the soldiers siezed the archives of the legislative body. The moment the members heard of this outrage, they ordered the Capitani, at the head of the police, to recover the archives. This order was obeyed with admirable courage and address.

The executive body is hateful to the people: they wished not to see a monopoly of power; but a monopoly of salt came still more home to their feelings. They rose in favour of their representatives. The tyrants retired. The legislative body then removed to Cranidi. There they issued a proclamation, protesting against this lawless act, and threatening to prosecute the violators of the constitution. The people of Hydra, the great naval state, have addressed both bodies in a becoming strain on this subject, and the assembly here will follow the example. Two days before the receipt of this intelligence, Colocotroni addressed several of the Capitani at Missolonghi, and called upon them to meet him at Gastouni, to form an efficient military government. The letter was read aloud at the general assembly. The people murmured; and not a voice was raised in favour of the proposition."

The ensuing letter informs us, that "After Zukaropulo had recovered the archives, by direction of the legislative body, the troops sought London. Fortunately for him, he was out, but they pillaged his house. The members of the legislative

body then assembled at the vice-president's house, and resolved to defend themselves there. The troops retired; and, on the following day, the famous Colocotroni made his appearance. He cursed the senators, and called them all Turks. Two days after this, on the 12th of December, the executive met some of the members of the legislative body near Napoli. The former declared themselves innocent of the affair at Argos. The postscript adds, "Lord Byron has this moment arrived. He was received with military honours and popular applause. His Lordship had a narrow escape, having passed close to a Turkish frigate. He thinks they must have taken his vessel for a *brûlot*. The sailors say his Lordship conducted himself with admirable coolness."

We will pursue this subject of the struggle between the Legislative and Colocotronian Executive.

"The congress here have done much good. They have agreed to limit their force to 2,500 men in Western Greece, which consists of twelve cantons. They have also resolved to nominate a military council of three, who are to remain with the government, and are to be the channel of communication between it and the army. All the revenues, instead of being seized by the Capitani for the payment of their troops, are to be placed in the coffers of the government. This will enable them to pay and control the army, and put the constitution in force. Eastern Greece has resolved to follow the measures adopted by the Congress at Missolonghi, and Ulysses will support them. Thus our prospect brightens: Eastern and Western Greece are united in the work of improvement, and the people in the Morea are disgusted with the salt-monopoly and the disunion which prevails amongst the chiefs, and in their government. The expedition to Lepanto will certainly take place. Lord Byron, who is soldier-mad, will accompany it with his 500."

"After the attack made upon the legislative body at Argos, and the attempt made to rob them of their archives, two proclamations have been issued by the executive. The first of these contained a defence of their conduct, but expressed no regret for what had happened; and the second called on the representatives of the nation to send deputies to confer with them, and to settle their differences. The legislative body, finding, however, that, under the mask of conciliation, the disorders went on increasing, resolved on changing the members of the executive *in toto*. Colocotroni had, some time back, sent in his resignation; but this he was wont to do when in a sullen mood; Metaxa had been dismissed for absenting himself from his duties; and the other three members were, I trust, tried and judged singly, and ac-

cording to the language of the constitution. The newly chosen executive consists of Giorgio Conduriotti, the president; of Panioti Botesi, an admiral; of Jean Coletti, a clever but intriguing politician; and of Nicolo Londros, of Petras; the fifth member is not yet named. The islands approve these measures; and all here seem to entertain the same feeling."

When the new executive body were sworn in, every thing went on quietly; and the ex-members we are told, "when they received the account of their fall, felt like fish within the influence of a blazing light—amazed—stupidified—lost." There were factions it seems of many kinds, domestic and foreign—in Greece and for Greece; and many mouths were open for a crown. Mavrocordato it is more than suggested, could have relished one, but that a more moderate and more popular course, was better accommodated to the comparative mediocrity of his powers. "The Moreots," Dr. Tindall (just arrived from Athens) says, "are crying out for a king, but he must be a foreigner. Bernadotte is mentioned. Why not the Duke of Sussex?" Others, it seems, were for our Prince of Saxe-Cobourg. The Chevalier Mustoxidi (p. 16, 17,) thinks that Austria, England and Russia, might "place the son of the late King of Sweden on the throne of Greece." Colonel S. however thinks that "the Mogul, circumcised, and then baptised, might be quite as acceptable to the commonwealth." The republican star, it seems, is likely there to maintain the ascendant; and certainly there seems nothing in the proceedings of Colonel S. likely to bedim its influence; when the Russian Diplomatist accused him of a design to Anglicise the Greeks, "we would rather Americanise them!" was his frank reply. He has his fears, however (p. 100,) that "the sovereigns, in their great and infinite goodness, will send a ruler of their cast;" and that "if the Emperor of the North should send a rugged Russian bear, there are those that would embrace it."

But there is a subject in which the honour of this country (at least its generosity) is implicated, which we must not pass over in silence. We turn back therefore, to p. 72 for Colonel S.'s account of it.

"Sir T. Maitland has issued a proclamation, complaining of the conduct of some Greek ships. This document is couched in unbecoming language, and in a spirit of partiality and injustice. I will relate to you the circumstances of the two cases."

"The

"The Greek fleet, in going from Hydra to Missolonghi, fell in with a Turkish brig near Scrofus. They chased her. She behaved gallantly, and at length ran on a rock near Ithaca. The Greeks sent a boat to seize and ride their prize. The Turks made for the shore, and from the shore fired and killed Nicholas Bulugo and wounded Pano Triandophilo, both Spetziots. The Greeks upon this followed the Turks on shore, and killed and wounded some of them. The Greek commandants did all in their power to prevent their sailors from going on shore, and exerted themselves to hasten their return. The crime, therefore, of Turks and Greeks was nearly the same;—both violated the laws of neutrality and of quarantine. But Sir T. M. launches all his thunders against the Greeks, and talks of their having been commanded by "*un certo nominato Principe Mavrocordato*," but who did not command the fleet.

"The other case was that of a trader from Missolonghi, who took it into his head to attack a Turkish boat near Sta. Maura. Some of his men he put on shore, and so got his antagonists between two fires, and took four of them. On the return of the San Nicholas to Missolonghi, the government heard of the lawless conduct of this captain, and immediately prosecuting him as a pirate. Here again the law of nations and the quarantine laws were broken by a pirate. And for these acts Sir T. Maitland fulminates against the Greek nation. When will this man cease to persecute a people gloriously struggling for their lives and liberties?"

In his XXVII Letter, Colonel Stanhope gives the following account of the existing state of Greece.

Greece is divided into cantons and sub-cantons. They are under the immediate governments of prefects and sub-prefects. Each community elects a president, who is under the primate of the district, and both are directed by the sub-prefect. In every canton and sub-canton there is a court of justice. The prefect communicates with the minister of the home department. In each canton there is a secretary-general, a finance-minister, a war-minister, a naval-minister and captain of the port where required, and a minister of police.

The sub-cantons have analogous establishments. Each community elects three persons, who represent the government, and act under the sub-prefect. There is a justice of the peace in each canton. In each sub-canton there is a court consisting of three judges of commercial, political, and criminal affairs. These courts are provisional. In each canton there is a tribunal of five, called *Tribunal des Armes*. The justice of the peace decides all matters not exceeding one hundred piastres, those under fifty piastres are not appealable. He also judges all petty cases of assault, and

all questions concerning irrigation. He cannot sentence to more than three months imprisonment, and has the power of changing bodily punishment into a fine, which must not exceed 150 piastres. From these judgments there is no appeal. Each justice of the peace has a secretary and a registrar. No prosecution can take place without a written statement. All sentences must be given in public and in writing. If the parties are not satisfied with the sentence, they must immediately write down their intention to appeal on the brief. The first tribunals decide political, commercial, and criminal affairs, and, also, cases of appeal from the justices of the peace. In these courts all pleas and answers must be in writing; their sentences are not definitive, but are liable to revision by the Tribunals of Appeal. The Tribunals of Appeal judge all cases of appeal from the first tribunals. The sentences of these courts, on commercial and political affairs, not exceeding 4,000 piastres, are final; but, when they exceed that sum, an appeal lies to the General Tribunals of Greece. In criminal cases the sentences of the Tribunals of Appeal are not appealable, except sentence of decapitation be awarded, in which case, reference may be made to the General Tribunal. Each community has a notary, who must be approved by the government. All money contracts must be made in his presence, and both parties must come before him for that purpose. He must, also, attend those who wish to make their wills, and notify the physical and moral state of the testators."

In the same letter, follows an account of a military riot.

"Some Suliots insisted upon taking up their quarters in the house of burghur Resistance was made, and several persons were wounded. The fray over, a townsmans went to Prince Mavrocordato to demand redress. Presently after, a corps of Suliots went to him, for the same purpose I met them on my road home from Dr. Meyer's. The burghur on his way was questioned by Dr. Meyer. He was narrating the events of the fray, when a Suliote passed, and shot him dead. The Prince assembled the military chiefs, and insisted on their delivering up the malefactors to justice. They shuffled, argued, and finally consented. Wonder not at this fray, wonder, rather, that 5,000 undisciplined, ill-paid, armed soldiers, from different quarters, should have been heroically a month, should have consented to a reduction of their force, and should, under these circumstances, have departed without having been guilty of any outrage."

Lord Byron took 500 of these Suliots into his own pay, and became their chief. But they were found very untractable

tractable auxiliaries, as difficult to be got rid of as to keep in order; 500 it seems, receive rations for 1,200, which is a Turkish custom, very apt to mislead people with respect to the strength of their armies.

"We pass over the petulancies and inconsistencies of Lord Byron on the subject of the liberty of the press, and his sparrings with Colonel Stanhope on that subject. Enough has been made of them in the daily prints. The XXX Letter offers sketches more worthy of remembrance.

"The Capitani being the most powerful and influential men in Greece, I will give you a short account of one of them, named Stonari. This chief lives at a village called Kutchino, near the river Aspropotamos, in Thrace. A portion of his property lies in the plain, and the rest in the mountains. He possesses about one hundred and twenty villages, and each of these contains, upon an average, about seventy families. The people of the mountains are chiefly occupied with their herds. Stonari himself has about 7 or 8,000 head of cattle, and his family altogether own about 5,00,000. They consist of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, and goats, and chiefly of the two latter. The flocks remain seven months in the mountains, and the rest of the year in the plains. The Capitano lets out his cattle to herdsmen, who are bound to give him two pounds of butter, two pounds of cheese, two pounds of wool, and one piastre. Each family has from fifty to one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and they generally clear a small tract of ground and cultivate it. They do not belong to Stonari, but are held by the cultivators, who pay one-third of their rent to the Turks, one-third to the Capitano, and one-third for the maintenance of the soldiers.

"The peasantry live ill. They have eighty-nine fast-days in the year, in addition to the regular fasts, which are every Friday, and Saturday. On other days they eat cheese, butter, and bread; and on Sundays and festivals meat. The women are treated like slaves, and perform all the hard labour. The Capitani and Primates pay little more respect to their wives than to their vassals. When a stranger appears, the women kiss his hand, and bring him water. They do not appear at table with their lords.

"The inferior Capitani, under Stonari, each receives the dues of three or four families, and each commands a certain number of men.

"The regular soldiers under Stonari amount to 400. He could muster 3,000 more from among the peasantry. They are paid only during three months in the year: the first class receive twenty piastres per month; the second, fifteen; and the third, twelve. They live well, and eat

twice a day bread and meat. They receive their rations from the owners of the houses where they dwell. They are furnished with ammunition, and hides to make shoes of from the Capitano; but they find their own arms and clothes. They are subjected to no military discipline or punishment, and can quit their chief at pleasure. When on a march, the officers of the villages through which they pass, must furnish them with quarters, and the owners of the houses where they lodge, must provide them with food and whatever they demand; if they do not, they are sure to be ill-treated. The troops cannot, however, remain above three or four days in the same village. There is a Primate in each village. These Primates are under the control of the Capitani, who are the princes of the country. Each village is generally provided with two or three priests, who receive from 100 to 600 piastres yearly. The people are very religious, and fear their pastors. There are several monasteries in Stonari's district, but no nunneries. In the Morea there are two nunneries. The Priests are not generally rich. Justice there is none. The Priests, the Primates, or the Capitani, decide arbitrarily in all cases. The wives of the soldiers remain in the villages during their husband's absence, to look after their families and flocks."

As the protracted abode of Colonel Stanhope at Missolonghi is drawing to a close, it is fit we should state, in his own words, the object of his mission.

"The first great object of the Greek Committee in England is to give that civil and military knowledge to Greek, of which she has been deprived under the satanic government of the Turks."

And for all this, though other means were far from being neglected, Colonel S. seems to have had particular reliance on the influence of a free press; for the establishment of which he seems to have laboured with indefatigable enthusiasm, and relative to which, in p. 114, we find him thus exulting:

"The press now flourishes. When the good work commenced, all parties talked of its being inapplicable to a rude state of society, and other common places equally unfounded in reason and experience. Now all are interested about it, and may write for it: nay, such is the rage for it, that the English insist upon my leaving one of the presses, in order that they may publish a Frank newspaper here, for the islands, for England, and for America. Count Gamba is named as the editor: the articles will be in English, French, Italian, and German: the contributors, young men engaged in the cause. Lord Byron will contribute largely in both money and matter. The editor of the German Chronicle, with his usual liberality, has offered, for

SOL. a-year, to furnish 100 numbers weekly. He says he will publish it though it should be stuffed full of libels against himself."

On the 21st Feb. 1824, Colonel S. departed from Missolonghi on his way to Athens; and the notices of his tour, brief as they are, would be far perhaps, from the least *amusing* part of his correspondence; but that other matters are more in cue to our purpose.

On the 6th March he thus writes from Athens to Lord Byron.

"Yesterday, a public meeting took place, for the purpose of choosing three persons to serve as magistrates for Athens. The persons were named: their respective merits were canvassed, and they were then balloted for, and chosen by universal suffrage. This day, another meeting took place for the purpose of choosing three judges; I attended the assembly held in the square, opposite the port. Odysseus, with others, was seated on the hustings. Opposite stands an old tree, surrounded with a broad seat, from which the magistrates addressed the people, explained the objects for which they were assembled, and desired them to name their judges. A free debate then took place, it lasted long, became more and more animated, and, at last, much difference of opinion existing, a ballot was demanded, and the judges were chosen.

"I have been constantly with Odysseus. He has a very strong mind, a good heart, and is brave as his sword; he is a doing man; he governs with a strong arm, and is the only man in Greece that can preserve order. He puts, however, complete confidence in the people. He is for a strong government, for constitutional rights, and for vigorous efforts against the enemy. He professes himself of no faction, neither of Ipsilanti's, nor of Colocotroni's, nor of Mavrocordato's; neither of the Primates, nor of the Capitani, nor of the foreign king faction. He speaks of them all in the most undisguised manner. He likes good foreigners, is friendly to a small body of foreign troops, and courts instruction. He has established two schools here, and has allowed me to set the press at work. He complains that the press of Missolonghi does not insert articles that do not suit the politics of the editor. He wishes every intelligent Greek in Europe to proceed to Greece; and wrote to Coray and others, a year back, to come to this country, to aid in the formation of their government, their laws, &c. These letters were not forwarded, owing to the dissensions which then reigned, but he will now despatch them, at my request. He thinks Bamba is a most efficient person, and has agreed to address him, and to solicit his presence in Greece. In short, considering his education, his pursuits, and the policy by which

he has been surrounded, he is a most extraordinary man.

"Odysseus is most anxious to unite the interests of Eastern and Western Greece, for which purpose he is desirous of immediately forming a congress at Salona."

Of this hero of modern Athens, he thus speaks again in his letter of the 11th to Mr. Bowring—

"The Chief Odysseus has been a mountain robber, has never bowed in bondage to the Turks, has served under Ali Pacha, has been chosen Governor of Eastern Greece, has refused to give up Athens to a weak government, and has lately sympathised with the people, and taken the liberal course in politics. He is a brave soldier, has great power, and promotes public liberty. Just such a man Greece requires."

The following passage will explain in some degree the state of parties with whose discords Greece has had to struggle, and may perhaps still have, as well as with Turkish tyranny.

"Greece is split into factions, which are enrolled into two great parties: The one consists of Mavrocordato, the islands, a large portion of the legislative body, of the Primates, and of the people! The other consists of Ipsilanti, Petrombey, Colocotroni, and the principal part of the soldiery, &c. Odysseus professes neutrality, but leans to the latter party. Mavrocordato is a good man, but cannot go straight. He is, secretly, for a mild monarchy. A thing as easy to be obtained in Greece as a mild tigerarchy. His followers mean differently, but mean well. Ipsilanti is, in mind and body, a slug, but still has shown more public virtue than any other man in Greece. His party are for military predominance and democracy. In short, the revolution has clubbed the Greeks. Still, I have no doubt that order will be restored, and that strength and liberty will be the result."

On this subject Colonel S. is still more explicit in his letter from Salona to Mr. Bentham (4th May).

"The state of Greece is not easily conveyed to the mind of a foreigner. The society is formed, 1st, of the Primates, who lean to oligarchy, or Turkish principles of government; 2dly, of the captains, who profess democratical notions, but who are, in reality, for power and plunder; and lastly, of the people, who are irreproachable in character, and of course desire to have a proper weight in the constitution. The people of the Peloponnesus are much under the influence of the civil and military oligarchies. Those of Eastern and Western Greece are chiefly under the captains. Of these Odysseus is the most influential. His father never bowed to the Turkish yoke; he was a freeman and a robber. Odysseus

himself was brought up by the famous tyrant Ali Pacha. He is shrewd and ambitious, and has played the tyrant; but is now persuaded that the road to fame and wealth is by pursuing good government. He, therefore, follows this course, and supports the people and the republic. Negris, who once signed his sentence of death, is now his minister. Of the islands, Hydra and Spezia are under the influence of some rich oligarchs, supported by the rabble, and Ipsara is purely democratic.

"The parties may be said to be three, 1st. There is *Mavrocordato*, the oligarchs of the islands, and some of those of the Peloponnesus, and the legislative body. These are for order and a mild despotism, either under a foreign king, or otherwise. This faction stood high, but must now change its principles or lose its power. 2dly, There is *Colocotroni*, and some of the captains, and some of the oligarchs of the Morea, who are for power and plunder. This party is going down hill at a gallop. And, 3dly, there is *Ipsilanti*, *Odysseus*, *Negris*, and the mass who are now beginning to embrace republican notions, finding that they cannot otherwise maintain their power."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Cannibalism.—On the 14th of June, Alexander Pierce, a convict, was tried at Hobart Town, for the murder of a fellow-prisoner, named Thomas Cox, in the month of November, 1823. He was found guilty, and hanged on the Monday after, previously to which he made the following horrible confession to a Catholic minister:

"I was born in the county of Fermanagh, in the north of Ireland. In the twenty-sixth year of my age, I was convicted of stealing six pairs of shoes, and received sentence to be transported for seven years. I arrived in Van Dieman's Land, on-board the ship *Castle Forbes*, from Sydney; was assigned as servant to John Bellenger, with whom I remained about nine months; was then, from misconduct, returned to the government superintendent. A few months after, I was assigned to a man named Cane, a constable, and staid with him only sixteen weeks, when an occasion obliged him to take me before the magistrates, who ordered that I should receive fifty lashes in the usual way, and again be returned to crown labour. Afterwards, I was placed to serve a Mr. Scattergood, of New Norfolk, from whom I absconded into the woods, and joined Loughton, Saunders, Latten, and Atkinson, who were then at large; staid with them three months, and surrendered myself, by a proclamation issued by the Lieut. governor, and was pardoned. Shortly afterwards I forged several orders, upon which I obtained

property. On hearing the fraud was discovered, I was again induced to return into the woods. But, after three or four months, I was taken by a party of the 48th regiment, brought to Hobart Town, tried for the forgeries, found guilty, and sent to the Penal Settlement at Macquarie Harbour for the remainder of my sentence. I was not there more than a month before I made my escape with seven others, namely—Dalton, Traverse, Badman, Matthews, Greenhill, Brown, and Cornelius. We kept altogether for ten days, during which time we had no food but our kangaroo skin jackets, which we ate, being nearly exhausted with hunger and fatigue. On the eleventh night we began to consult what was best to be done for our preservation, and made up our minds to a dreadful result.

"In the morning we missed three of our companions—Dalton, Cornelius, and Brown, we concluded had left us with the intention of going back, if possible. We then drew cuts which of us five should die: it fell to Badman's lot. I went with one of the others to collect dry wood to make a fire, during which time Traverse had succeeded in killing Badman, and had begun to cut him up. We dressed part of the flesh immediately, and continued to use it as long as it lasted. We then drew cuts again, and it fell to the fate of Matthews. Traverse and Greenhill killed him with an axe, cut the flesh from his bones, carried it on, and lived upon it as long as it lasted. By the time it was all eat, Traverse, through fatigue, fell lame in his knee, so much so, that he could not proceed. Greenhill proposed that I should kill him, which I agreed to. We then made the best of our way, carrying the flesh of Traverse between us, in the hope of reaching the eastern settlements while it lasted. We did not, however, succeed, and I perceived Greenhill always carried the axe, and thought he watched an opportunity to kill me. I was always on my guard, and succeeded, when he fell asleep, to get the axe, with which I immediately despatched him, made a meal, and carried all the remaining flesh with me to feed upon."

[To cut short this tale of horrors, we will briefly add, that in spite of all these crimes, he was soon after in want of food, and subsisted many days on grass and nettle tops. At length he was taken, and returned to the Penal Settlement, but he escaped again with Thomas Cox; they quarrelled, and he killed Cox with an axe, ate part of him that night, and cut the greatest part of his flesh up to carry with him, but soon after his heart failed him, and he surrendered himself, carrying a piece of his confederate's flesh to the commandant, to shew that he was dead, and afterwards conducted a party to the place where he left his remains.]

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last Twelve Months.

At CARLISLE.

MONTH.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.		Winds.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Ins.	Days.	West. S.W. S.E.	East. N.E. N.W.	
January	52	25	40.50	30.67	28.62	29.98	1.63	10	21	7	
February	50	28	40.00	30.50	28.90	29.80	.77	11	15	14	
March	55	25	39.80	30.30	28.61	29.79	2.50	18	16	15	
April	68	25	45.60	30.58	29.10	29.88	.85	11	14	16	
May	72	30	53.00	30.66	29.61	30.02	1.23	5	3	28	
June	78	41	56.00	30.47	29.40	30.00	2.23	9	6	21	
July	75	48	59.70	30.53	29.43	29.99	2.55	13	21	10	
August	70	41	57.80	30.48	29.42	29.92	2.95	13	18	13	
September	75	29	55.60	30.32	29.20	29.86	3.85	17	21	9	
October	63	26	48.00	30.21	29.00	29.61	3.01	22	14	17	
November	58	25	42.50	30.13	28.33	29.49	5.53	25	21	9	
December	52	15	40.00	30.33	28.66	29.62	5.63	20	28	3	
Annual Mean			48.21	Annual Mean		29.83	32.73	174	201	165	

General Remarks on the Weather, &c., observed at Carlisle during the Year 1824.

January.—The weather, during this month, was, on the whole, remarkably mild for the season; some short intervals of moderate frost occurred, but no snow fell here during the month, which is a very uncommon circumstance in this climate.

February.—Was a continuation of the same unseasonably mild weather experienced last month; the thermometer, excepting on the 5th, when it was 28°, was never so low as the freezing point. The weather was generally fair; the quantity of rain little more than three quarters of an inch; in the latter part of the month, some light showers of hail and sleet.

March.—Was perfectly the reverse of the two preceding months: it was extremely cold, with frequent heavy falls of hail, snow, and sleet; the snow which fell here sometimes covered the ground for two or three days; the 2.50 inches in the column of rain is chiefly melted hail and snow; some intervals of severe frost occurred; on the morning of the 4th, the thermometer was 24°, and on the morning of the 31st 25°, and the average 39.8 is lower than either of the two preceding months. An immense quantity of snow appeared on the mountains, during the month.

April.—The weather continued most unseasonably cold, with strong parch-

ing winds and showers of snow, hail, and sleet, till the 19th, when the surrounding mountains were often perfectly white; we had some very intense frost, in the nights; on the 11th the thermometer was 25°, and frequently three or four degrees below freezing; the last twelve days were mild and pleasant, with light refreshing showers.

May.—The temperature of this month was remarkably variable—the first ten days were generally mild and pleasant; it afterwards continued very cold and ungenial till the 23d, and, on the mornings of the 21st and 22d, the thermometer was two degrees below freezing, and strong ice was observed; the remainder of the month was very mild and pleasant—the weather was, on the whole, very droughty.

June continued very droughty and unfavourable for the crops; the first eight days were extremely warm and brilliant; on the 8th the thermometer was as high as 78°: it afterwards was most unseasonably cold, and generally very gloomy, with strong parching easterly winds; on the 25th we had a very heavy rain, and also on the 29th, with thunder and vivid lightning. The average temperature 56° very low for the season.

July.—The weather, in these northern counties, during this month, was exceedingly favourable for the crops, the mild refreshing rains which fell in the former half of the month, and the very warm

and brilliant sunshine afterwards, gave us a prospect of an abundant harvest. The hay crop was very productive, and nearly secured at the end of the month.

August.—The first three weeks of this month were in general showery; on the 18th, thunder was heard at a distance, accompanied with heavy rain; the last ten days of the month were fair and extremely fine for the harvest, which commenced here about the middle of the month.

September.—The former part of this month was exceedingly sultry, with heavy showers; on the 2d, the thermometer, at noon, was 75°, and the average 68°; in the night we had much thunder and lightning. In the latter part of the month we had some very fine weather, which, in this county, nearly finished a very abundant harvest. On the mornings of the 27th and 28th we were visited with severe frost, when the thermometer was 3° below freezing, and snow was seen on the mountains.

October.—During this month we experienced violent changes of temperature. The first nine days were humid and most oppressively sultry; on the 10th, it became extremely cold, with showers of hail, and frost in the nights. On the morning of the 16th the thermometer was as low as 26°, and on the morning of the 18th we had a heavy fall of snow, which amounted to five or six inches in depth, when all the surrounding mountains were perfectly white. On the 19th the temperature changed again to unseasonable mildness, which, excepting some trifling variations, continued to the end of the month; during this latter period we had some very heavy falls of rain.

November.—This month was extremely wet and stormy; the winds, which were generally westerly, frequently blew most violent hurricanes. The sudden changes of temperature, and also the rapid falling and rising of the mercury in the barometer, were very remarkable; the changes of temperature, at times, amounted to upwards of thirty degrees in twenty-four hours, and the falling or rising of the mercury in the barometer upwards of one-tenth of an inch in an hour. We had only five fair days; some showers of snow, hail, and sleet occurred, with frosty nights, and snow was often observed on the tops of the surrounding mountains.

December commenced with a heavy fall of snow about seven inches in depth; it was succeeded by a few days

of intense frost; on the morning of the 5th the thermometer was 15°; on the following morning it was 40°, when we had a heavy fall of mild rain, which soon dissolved the snow, and caused the rivers here to overflow their banks to a considerable extent. The weather afterwards, excepting some trifling intervals of moderate frost, was, during the whole of the month, very mild, moist, and gloomy, and, at times, extremely wet and stormy; on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 25th, and 26th, we had most violent hurricanes from the south-west, with torrents of rain and sleet, which swelled the rivers here beyond their banks to a greater extent than has been witnessed here for many years. The last two days of the month were extremely stormy, when the wind from the south-west blew in dreadful gusts.

In the Monthly Magazine for February 1821, was given a general meteorological summary for the last twenty years, and the general average up to this period is nearly the same, excepting the quantity of rain; the average of the last four years has increased two inches.

WM. PITT.

Carlisle, January 2, 1825.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AT MANCHESTER.

The quantity of rain that has fallen in this neighbourhood during the last four months is great, we believe, almost beyond precedent, amounting, according to the observations of Mr. John Dalton, to no less than 24·660 inches up to the 26th of December. The following are the particulars:—

In September	5·440 inches.
In October	6·890
In November	5·510
In December (to the 26th inclusive)	6·820

Total, ... 24·660

Mr. Dalton's observations not having been completed to a later date than the 26th, we have procured from another gentleman a statement of the rain that has fallen since that day, and find that it amounts to 1·015 inches, making a total in four months of more than 25½ inches—a prodigious quantity, when it is considered that the average fall of rain for a year in this town is about 34 inches, and in London only about 22 inches; of course, also, this rain has produced frequent floods in all the rivers of the neighbourhood; but they have been more remarkable for their frequency than their height.

**ABSTRACT of a METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER for the Year 1824,
At HIGH WYCOMBE.**

MONTH.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c.	Winds.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Ins. Dcls.		West, S. W. S. E.	East, N. E. N. W.
January .	52.25	21.00	35.59	30.33	28.57	29.79	1.175	12	19	12
February .	51.25	23.50	37.24	30.25	28.63	29.65	3.456	19	13	16
March . .	55.00	23.50	37.78	30.07	28.85	29.61	3.168	15	18	13
April . . .	62.50	26.00	42.48	30.23	28.92	29.66	2.693	17	15	15
May	70.25	27.25	49.00	30.38	29.29	29.72	3.187	10	9	22
June	73.50	35.50	52.99	30.09	28.96	29.62	3.638	15	11	19
July	78.00	39.00	58.12	30.21	29.31	29.71	1.631	10	23	8
August . .	77.00	39.00	57.31	30.12	29.33	29.67	2.875	15	17	14
September	80.00	27.75	54.26	29.99	29.11	29.62	3.487	17	21	9
October . .	63.75	24.50	46.99	29.89	28.63	29.37	3.852	17	26	5
November	55.50	24.50	43.24	29.89	28.27	29.37	4.287	20	27	3
December	53.50	24.00	39.30	30.17	28.77	29.56	3.850	19	23	8
Annual Mean . . .			46.11	Annual Mean		29.61	37,299	186	222	144

General Observations on the Weather made at High Wycombe during the Year 1824.

January.—The year commenced with a heavy gale of wind at south-west, which produced a change, and the thermometer stood below the freezing point for several nights following; little rain fell until the latter part of the month, which was variable; but its general character fine and mild. Snow fell twice, but not to lay upon the ground.

February.—The first twelve days were generally fine; the latter part of the month dull and heavy, and the quantity of rain greater than usual. Snow fell but twice, and only once to lay upon the ground, but it disappeared in a few hours.

March.—Was remarkably wet, rain having fallen on fifteen different days; on the 29^d the rain, mixed with some little snow, measured nearly an inch; and the whole month might be deemed cold for the season; the thermometer only once standing at temperate, at 3 P. M., and generally much below that height at that hour.

April.—There was a considerable fall of rain on the 1st, more than one-fourth of the whole quantity in the month, which was rather above the average. Snow, to the depth of three-fourths of an inch, fell, on the night of the 10th; a greater quantity than had fallen during the winter—the mean temperature low.

May.—So much rain has not fallen in the month of May since 1818—on the 15th nearly two inches fell, and there was a severe frost on the following night; the range of the thermometer was 43°; the extremes being 70.25 and 27.25.

June.—The temperature of this month never reached summer heat, and the quantity of rain was much greater than I have observed during the last eight years; being more than double the average of this month for the seven years preceding; the month might, therefore, be deemed wet and cold.

July.—Was distinguished by one of the heaviest storms of thunder and lightning, on the 14th, that has been experienced for some years; the storm, which was preceded by a thick heavy lurid sky and extreme darkness, commenced about 10 A. M., and continued with little intermission until late in the night; the electric fluid passed down the chimney of a house building close to this town, but did no damage; no hail fell here, although there was much within a few miles; the remainder of the month was generally fine but not hot.

August.—The mean temperature was not above that of the two last years, and although the quantity of rain was more than usual, and so wet an August has not been observed since 1817, yet as the rain mostly fell in the night, and the days were fine, the harvest pro-

ceeded advantageously. Lightning was seen once on the 20th.

September.—On the 2d, the thermometer reached its greatest height during the year, 80°, but fell, on the night of the 28th, four degrees and a half below the freezing point; this was an extreme of cold seldom experienced so early in the year; the quantity of rain was also very great, yet the mean temperature was higher than that of the same month in the two preceding years.

October.—Rain fell frequently during the month, on the 10th, something more than an inch: indeed the weather throughout may be denominated wet and dull, the fine days being very few.

November.—There were many fine days in the month, and some heavy gales of wind, particularly on the 23d, at south; the quantity of rain three times as much as in the month of November last year, but the mean temperature and mean height of the barometer were much the same.

December.—Snow fell once, in the month, on the night of the 3d, but in a very trifling quantity, and was succeeded by rain, during a large portion of the following day; the quantity of rain, for the whole month, greater than in December last year, which was a wet month, some few days extremely fine and mild; the mean temperature and mean height of the barometer above that of the same month last year.

The statement is made to conform to the plan observed by Mr. Pitt, of Carlisle, and may prove beneficial by shewing the different temperatures, &c., at such distant stations.

JAMES G. TATEM.

High Wycombe, Jan. 6, 1825.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR HOXTON.

Sir: I again send you an account of the weather for the past year, as a sequel to my last, p. 33, vol. 57, viz.

January, 1824.—Began warm, the first week thermom. at 48°, with some rain; the remainder of the month dry and frosty with little exception; there were three or four thick foggy days; the mornings and evenings throughout hazy, but the sun frequently very clear at noon.

February.—Was pretty uniform for the first fortnight, neither wet nor dry, but damp from night mists; one morning a little snow, the first this year, but barely enough to cover the ground; the last fortnight, excepting two or three

days, was wet and cold; a little more snow fell, but the rain having prior possession, it could not lay.

The first week in *March* was a mixture of wet and dry, from sharp wind-frost, and rain and a trifling snow; second week, boisterously windy (many shipwrecks), and cold with a little snow; on the 13th was a shower of snow with hail, succeeded by a clap of thunder at three o'clock p.m.; the 17th, and two or three following days, were beautiful, warm, and growing, from which time the cold increased; and on the 22d was a great fall of snow for two hours, which, as before, could not lay; bleak winds with frequent flying showers of rain, hail, and snow, nearly made up the rest of the month, which ended dry and frosty.

The first fortnight in *April*, brought cold and searching N. E. winds; in general dry, frequently fine and clear at noon, excepting the 11th being a snowy morning, a great deal fell but soon dissolved. Spring began with this month, but summer-weather with the Easter week, being exceedingly fine and temperate; the latter part was warm and showery; left off fires.

May.—Opened wet, cool, and very changeable, took to our fires again; it continued lowery and ungenial, together with blighting winds from N. E. to W.: fruit much injured; then succeeded three days of continued heavy rain, which so penetrated every house, and inundated various parts in and around the metropolis, as to leave many houses under water, with other evils attending such floodings; a little fair weather was the conclusion.

June.—Began fair, the Whitsun holidays beautifully fine, clear and warm; was then followed by a cool nipping air; with frequent rains, wind very often in E. and N. E., bringing a deal of blight, in fact, altogether it was a more cold, wet, and unpleasant June, than for many years.

July.—For about the first three weeks, was directly the reverse weather, being delightfully fine, and became (excepting a day or two) sultry and close, with scarcely a motion of air; which therefore, produced, on Wednesday the 14th, as great a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, from nine o'clock p.m., till past one o'clock the next morning as is perhaps remembered; the lightning began in the S., veered round to the E., and so alternately, keeping up continued and vast sheet-flashes, blinding you for a mo-

a moment; at times it was very vivid. It ceased for about half an hour, only to begin with renewed vigour; the clouds then opened over the metropolis, and poured down their torrents, and the thunder rolling awfully accompanied by equally alarming flashes of lightning; the injury sustained around the suburbs and in the neighbouring counties, between the two points of action, is very great; from this the weather became temperate and agreeable, till the second week in

August—Which was unsettled, between wet, cold, and warmth, at last the long wished for change arrived, it became very warm and dry, with a clear sky and delightful serenity, thus continuing through to the first part of

September—In which were some very hot days, the remainder of the month was rather changeable and cool, but rather fine altogether; very heavy dews then came on, refreshing and prolonging till late the summer verdure.

October—For first fortnight very dewy; then some rain; and a few days sharp frost, to the end was mild and temperate, though changeable; dusk at half-past five o'clock.

November—For the first week was

very fine with a healthy coolness; Lord Mayor's Day the same, but a wet evening; the next fortnight remarkably warm, with a great deal of rain, and heavy dews and fogs, morning and evening; a few fine days followed; again wet and very boisterous (taken in all I never knew a milder November, the air being soft).

December—Was a continuation of the same rough weather at first, excepting now and then a sharpish frost, and sometimes a fine day; but to the end of the third week, the rain that had fallen was considerable indeed; stormy and boisterous winds westerly, &c., great inundations on the coast of Cornwall, with ruin to numbers; subscriptions raised for them; the western coast of Europe suffered equally with us; at last; the year closed with an inclination to clear up.

The principal feature therefore of the year, has been the quantity of rain, and that so alternately, doing great injury, causing rather a scarcity of fruit, and that indifferent; the intervention of warm weather for the harvest was fortunate. Your's, &c. N.

Jan. 24, 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The rage for speculation seems rather to increase than to diminish, and will perhaps go on in an accelerated ratio, until it receive some severe check by one or two grand schemes failing. Many of the new undertakings are decidedly useful and reasonable; none, however, have started up in such sudden abundance as projects for making rail-roads; their use, even upon a small scale, had till lately been confined to a few mining and manufacturing districts; the discovery, however, of the moveable steam-engine, having rendered their application easy for much more extensive purposes, their utility began to be shown by men of science, and the public so quickly perceived it, that seven or eight rail-ways, in different parts of the island, were immediately planned, and associations are now forming to furnish the funds required. The facility which this new application of science will give to internal commerce is prodigious; not only will goods be conveyed, from one part of the country to another, at a rate four or five times as rapid as they could be transported by canals, but the speed of travellers, great as it now is in mail-coaches, may be more than doubled. An idea has been

given of a steam-coach to carry passengers twenty miles an hour on a rail-way. A gallery seven feet high and eight wide, formed into ten separate galleries, of ten feet long each, connected together by joints, to allow the train to bend where the road turns; for as to the coach, there are contrivances for a common communication and for a general sitting place or promenade, two of the rooms being set apart for cooking, stores, and various accommodations; the other eight would lodge 100 passengers; whose weight, with that of their luggage, might be twelve tons, the coach itself twelve more, and that of the locomotive machine eight, making in the whole 32 tons.

Among all the new projects and inventions with which this age teems, there is not one which seems to present such a boundless prospect of improvement as the general introduction of rail-ways for commercial communication. Such a new power of loco-motion cannot be introduced without effecting a vast change in the state of society. With so great a facility and celerity of communication, the provincial towns of an extensive empire would become so many suburbs of the metropolis; or rather the

the effect would be similar to that of collecting the whole inhabitants of a country into one city. Commodities, inventions, discoveries, opinions, feelings, would circulate with a rapidity hitherto unknown; and, above all, the personal intercourse of man with man would be prodigiously increased.

Struck with the contrast, which our city church-yards present, to the burial ground of Père la Chaise, near Paris, a scheme has been projected by some individuals for a receptacle of the dead, on a large scale in the vicinity of London. They propose to give it the name of the Necropolis, or city of the dead, and mean that it should be laid out in a style, which, for solemnity, taste and magnificence, may surpass any thing yet undertaken. It is a mistake to suppose that church-yards are the only proper places for Christian burial. On the contrary, the origin of their use in England is not of earlier date than the year 750.

The concentrated rough pyroligneous acid is recommended as the best mode of giving the smoky taste to hams, beef, &c. After the meat has been properly salted it should be hung up to drain for twenty-four hours, then with a brush, such as is used for oiling harness, dipped in the acid, rub the meat well all over, and hang it up in an airy dry place; one application is sufficient, but a second or third will produce a more powerful Westphalia flavour. The flavour thus obtained is more delicate, the meat less liable to become rancid; and the sacrifice of a few minutes produces all the effect of the common methods of smoking.

New Naval Uniform.—A long order has lately been issued, for effecting a change in the uniform of the Navy; a branch of our service, which, in every point of view, both within and without, required, we conceive, as little alteration as any thing in the universe. Could the spirits of the Rodneys, the Howes, the Duncans, and the Nelsons revisit the gangway of a three-decker, how little would they applaud this apparent innovation. There has appeared of late years, in some quarter or other, too great a disposition to interfere in trifling matters like this. The dress of the army has undergone alterations innumerable; some of them certainly very praiseworthy, but the greater part of them very much the reverse. No one but must approve of the abolition of the enormous cock'd hat and heavy larded pigtails which used to disfigure the household troops; and had the alterations stopped at similar reforms, no one could have objected to them. But when we look at the frippery and expense which have been introduced into some of the cavalry regiments, a stranger would be half inclined to suppose that the worshipful company of merchant tailors had actually obtained a footing in the Government, and had migrated from their ancient hall in Threadneedle-street to Downing-street

and the Horse Guards. This foolery, it would seem, is not to stop here, but the rage for costume is to be extended to the civil magistrates of the crown; and the whole tribe of Commissioners, Auditors, Secretaries, Clerks, Inspectors, &c., are to form a party coloured corps.

Intended New Civil Uniform.—An order for a New Uniform to be worn by the Civil Establishments is expected from the Treasury. The following has been determined on for one of the departments in Somerset-place:—*Commissioners.*—Plain blue coat, double-breasted, gilt buttons, with the royal arms; yellow waistcoat, with buttons like those on the coat; Oxford mixture Wellington pantaloons. N.B. The chairman to have the skirts of his coat lined with yellow serge.—*Inspectors.*—Plain blue single-breasted coat, yellow waistcoat, Oxford mixture pantaloons. Buttons the same as the Commissioners.—*Senior Examiners, 1st Class.*—Plain blue single-breasted coat, yellow waistcoat; Oxford mixture trousers; gilt buttons, with a crown, encircled by a garter, bearing the name of the establishment. Four broad black silk bars on the cuff of the coat.—*Senior Examiners, 2d Class.*—The same; three bars on the cuff.—*Junior Examiners.*—The same; two bars on the cuff.—*Assistants.*—The same; one bar on the cuff.—*Secretary.*—Same as Inspectors, with the addition of two broad black silk bars on the cuff, placed X.—*Secretary's Department.*—Same as the Examiners, with whom they rank, except the bars on the cuff, which are to be similar to the Secretary's, but rather narrower.—*Office-keepers, Messengers, and Porter.*—Scarlet coat, single-breasted; blue waistcoat, light mixture trousers, made very full; gilt buttons, having G.R. and the office to which they belong, thereon.—Any person appearing at the office out of uniform, on and after the 5th of April next, to forfeit one day's pay.—*January 1825.*

We hear that three life-boats, built for the use of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, are now lying at the Tobacco-grounds, Rotherhithe, for inspection, preparatory to their being removed to Brighton, Newhaven and Biddeford. We learn also that seven more boats are nearly completed for that institution.

The old College of Physicians in Warwick-lane is to be pulled down. The new college at the extremity of Pall Mall East, begins to assume a handsome appearance.

The long dead park wall, leading from Hyde Park Corner towards Knightsbridge, is about to be removed and replaced by iron railings, like those separating St. James's Park from Piccadilly.

The State Carriage and Equipage of the King of Portugal.—Messrs. Bushnell, Honeywill and Co. the coach-builders in Berners'-street, have lately finished a magnificent carriage, similar to our King's State Carriage,

Carriage, and which is intended for his Majesty the King of Portugal.

Previous to 1817, the number of works printed in Russia did not exceed 4,000—about the same number as is annually contained in the catalogues of the fair at Leipzig. This number is now augmented to about 8,000. There appear, at present, fifteen periodical papers in the four provinces of the Baltic; only three of these papers are in the language of the primitive inhabitants of these countries; they have principally for their object the advancement of civilization. The editors of two popular Livonian journals are two clergymen of this country of the names of Masing and Watson.

A royal proclamation has just been issued in Hanover, distinctly repealing the provision of the German confederation of 1815, in the following terms:—"The several professors of the Christian faith enjoy a perfect equality of civil and political rights in the kingdom." In conformity with the said article, the motion of a predominant and of a merely tolerated church is entirely abolished.

British Mining Association.—A project has been started in the city under the above name for the purpose of working the mines of Cornwall. The capital said to be required is only £100,000.

An oak tree, about 800 years old, is now growing on the Rev. Thomas Wehl's manor at Woolton. Its trunk is hollow, about 30 feet in height, and through this cavity a fine birch tree has sprung up, the branches of which appear above the top of the oak.

One of the most remarkable moral phenomena, in the history of society, is un-

doubtedly the rapid extension of education and knowledge, in this country, among the people, at the present day. The vast increase not merely of publications of various kinds sent forth from the press, and especially of periodical publications and news papers—incalculably exceeding the increase of population, within a few years, proves that the habit, as well as the faculty of reading, has gained upon what may be called the multitude. A new impulse has recently been given to the popular intellect, by the establishment of schools of Science and the useful Arts. It is unnecessary to point out to any person who has at all attended to what is going on in the world, the rapid progress of these institutions, and the progress especially of scientific education among the working artisans in the large towns of England and Scotland. But the working people are not merely acquiring knowledge—they are communicating it, and to those in a condition above them. The cheap publications, conveying knowledge of science and the useful arts, published in London; not only have the merit of ingenuity, and of useful and curious information, but are distinguished by a grace of style and a propriety of tone (which shames and rebukes works and authors of much higher pretension). In fact, the common people are rapidly usurping that knowledge which used to be the prerogative of those of higher station. We find the working artisans appropriating the theory and practice of arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, physics and chemistry—and what remains after this but poetry, speculation, and the mere luxuries of literature.

REVIEW OF NEW WORKS—Continued.

A VOICE from INDIA, &c. By Capt. SEELY.

IN our Review of the general argument of this rather important, and highly interesting little work (*Vol. 58, No. 404, p. 535-6*), we intimated, that, independently of the political object of the author, some information of more general interest, might be gleaned from its pages. Of this description, we consider every thing that is connected with the population of British India, the classes, or castes into which that population is divided, the comparative numbers of European residents and native inhabitants, and the description of moral and political character, likely to be formed and nurtured by temporary residence there. We extract, therefore, whatever appears most calculated to throw light upon this range of inquiry. And first of the composite population of British India.

"The Indian community may be divided into three classes; the first, and of course the largest part, is the natives, Hindoos and Mussulmans—the former being about fifteen to one of the latter. Among the native population is a sprinkling of Jews, Arabs, Armenians, and Parsees, with a few Chinese. The second class is composed of the officers, civil and military, of his Majesty and the East India Company's service, and gentlemen of the legal profession. The third class consists of the European community, all of whom are, or ought to be, licensed according to Act of Parliament. These consist of free merchants and free mariners, and persons who are smuggled out by being borne on the ship's books as seamen, &c., and allowed to depart on the ship's arrival. Probably the most numerous part of the third class are the last-mentioned persons, who have deserted from the East India shipping."

"They go out to India under certain restrictions, and, while there, must conform to the orders and regulations of the government,

ment, as established by the British Legislature in England; they are consequently ever dissatisfied, and anxious to throw off the necessary restraint and surveillance in which they are placed; but that which most excites their displeasure, and often gives rise to misbehaviour and reproach, on the part of the licensed settler or deserter, is, that they are not permitted to go up the country to colonize, or form locations in the interior; neither can they enter into the service of a native prince, buy land, or lend money at usury to the native princes; all these just restrictions they fancy are grievances, and although they went to India with the certainty of experiencing them, still they imagine they are free men, and ought to do as they please.* Possessing the natural energies of the English character, improved by education, and stimulated by ambition and poverty, nothing would be easier for the adventurer than to embroil the native princes in war, and at a fitting season bring them into our territories, or aid a hostile power. Those who know the dissipated habits of the Mussulman princes are aware, that to obtain money they would not hesitate to pay one hundred per cent. for it; and to defray the interest, would, in the most unmerciful manner, rack-rent their territories to the last rupee, all of which evil must fall upon the lower orders.

India, says our author, is a conquered country, where our numerical strength is nothing:—a position thus sustained in the Appendix, No IV.:

India, says our author, is a conquered country, where our numerical strength is nothing:—a position thus sustained in the Appendix, No IV.:

It will be seen by the following Statistical Table from a French paper, on the Geography of Hindoostan, what was the probable amount of population in 1820. I think our native subjects, with the subjects of our allies, may be fairly estimated at the round sum of 100,000,000. The British in India of every denomination (including the King's regiments,) may be calculated at nearly 45,000,†

British Possessions:	Inhabitants.	Square Miles.
Bengal, Bahar, and Benares	39,000,000	162,000
Augmentation since 1795	13,000,000	143,000
Gurwhal, Kumaon, and the country between the Sutledge and the Jumna	500,000	18,000
Under the Presidency of Bengal	57,500,000	328,000
Under Madras	15,000,000	154,000
Under Bombay	2,500,000	11,000
Territories of the Deccan, &c. acquired since 1815, and not united to any Presidency	8,000,000	60,000
	83,000,000	553,000

* This is a tolerably direct confession, by the way, that in the very act of going to India an Englishman engages to leave the principles and feelings of a free-man behind him. When such principles and feelings have once been voluntarily resigned and habitually disused, can they be taken up again at pleasure? and if not, ought any person who has served an apprenticeship of voluntary slavery in India, to be ever after permitted to hold any office of political trust and power in this free country!—Edit.

† The British population are subdivided by the author into four classes, viz. the Civil Functionaries; 2d, Military Officers; 3d, Gentlemen of the legal profession, and substantial Merchants; and 4th, Adventurers in any line of life by which they can obtain the means of subsistence.

Allies and Tributaries of the English:

The Nizam	10,000,000	26,000
The Rajah of Nagpore	3,000,000	70,000
The King of Oude	3,000,000	20,000
The Guicowar	2,000,000	10,000
The Rajah of Mysore	3,000,000	17,000
The Rajah of Sattarah	1,500,000	11,000
Travancore and Cochín	1,000,000	3,000
Rajahs of Jeypore, Bickaneer, &c. Holkar, the Seiks, the Row of Cutch, and a multiplicity of other native chiefs, under English protection	15,000,000	283,000
	32,500,000	523,000

Independent States:

The Rajah of Nepaul	2,000,000	53,000
The Rajah of Lahore	3,000,000	50,000
Sind	1,000,000	24,000
The Dominions of Scindiah	4,000,000	40,000
	10,000,000	167,000

"Cabul, Soondah, Goa, &c. &c. are omitted."

The great mass of this immense population, the author asserts "without fear of contradiction," are satisfied and pleased with our rule: but he adds:—

"I am far from admitting that there are not thousands of able, aspiring, and discontented natives, of education and rank, who would gladly join in any measure that promised to displace British power."—"Once informed of the opinions of each other, the time of going to work, how to set about it, their own physical strength, and the great resources of the country, our discomfiture and final annihilation would be far more speedily accomplished than our rise to prosperity and power has been."—"In the revolutions which have taken place in India, and in the establishment of our extensive power, it will be evident to every thinking mind that thousands of intelligent and respectable men have necessarily fallen in their fortunes: can it be doubted for a moment that they would not readily seize the opportunity of rising and aggrandizing themselves; or, in other words, that by a change to the old native rule, instead of being assistants in the public service, they would become deputies, instead of deputies becoming principals? In subordinate cases they would exchange from the servant to the master; and that man who now, in consideration of his decayed respectability or the former services of his family, receives a pension, would, in the course of political events, expect to be enabled, by the "happy change," to pay pensions himself. All those nobles, ministers, and others, who held to the old court at Delhi, the countless scions of royalty, and thousands of other dependents, would look with delight and enthusiasm to the re-establishment of themselves and followers."

"There is a numerous and important class of persons, among the native community to whom we must now allude, viz. the native officers employed by the government in civil capacities. These people, from education and employment, and for the most part a superior body of men, and intrusted with responsible duties. They

generally possess great influence in their districts, and their public situations give them a command and weight that we in this country, where nothing of caste, and still less of the usages of India, are known, can have no just conception of."—"There is also a respectable but inferior class of native public officers. They are intimately, by caste and religious feeling, identified with the body of people mentioned in the last chapter; and without their assistance, I do not hesitate to say, that the government could not conduct its operations."

"Another portion of our Indian subjects, is the fine and well-disciplined native army of nearly 200,000 men, all bound together by ties of caste. These men have always looked upon us with notions almost bordering on veneration; they are high-minded but obedient, strongly attached, because they are well treated and their religious prejudices respected; loyal, because they believe us to be humane, just, and powerful; and they have not been told otherwise."

Capt. Seely seems to make but a very low estimate of the Christian civilization, which colonization and free intercourse between Europeans and the native Indians would produce; and it is evident that, by a side wind, throughout, he alludes, also, to the enlightening influence of Christian missionaryship.*

"What an addition it will be to the rural economy of the now happy Hindoo village, where a crime or riot does not happen once in half a century, to see a tread-mill with half a dozen enlightened and reformed Hindoo females, performing their lazy evolutions! Happy, thrice happy change."—"The plenteousness and cheapness of the ardent spirits made in India, and those of an inferior kind being

* In page 156, indeed, the author speaks out plainly upon this subject. "Make the Hindoos as enlightened as ourselves, and make them half or imperfect converts to Christianity, our expulsion must follow." And again, in page 161: "It is a melancholy and undeniable fact, that, although the Hindoos are heathens, and are daily bespattered by hyper-cant with false charges and foul appellations, they are more sober, chaste, and kind-hearted than the like orders of people in England. There is less crime and vice in Calcutta, containing 350,000 inhabitants, than will be found to exist among 350,000 people in this country; a people, too, who are educated, and boast of their morality. I will take upon myself to say, that upon a reference to the calendar and police, there shall be found more atrocious actions and convictions recorded in London, than in the whole kingdom of Bengal, including the city of Calcutta."

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procurable in abundance by merely tapping the date, the cocoa nut, and other trees, would furnish the dissolute European with the greatest seduction to vice and crime ready at his hands; and the attractive qualities of the pretty Hindoo female (a far different creature in manners, morals, and temper to the heavy, uncouth, and masculine female peasant of Europe) would cause unspeakable horrors; for rather than they would submit to pollution, they would destroy themselves by hundreds, and their daughters would cheerfully follow their example."—"What are the natives to gain by being newly fashioned? Are they only to receive our very few virtues, and reject our numerous vices? At present they have few, very few evil propensities, and still fewer vices."

"There is a class of society in India to whom I have not at all alluded, because, during the present century, neither their numerical strength nor importance gives them a preponderating weight in the community. I need hardly say I allude to Indo-Britons, or *half-castes*, the offspring of European fathers, and native mothers."

"Some attention has of late been bestowed upon them, and no one more than myself applauds the wisdom and liberality of a late act of government, by which they may possess land in any part of our territories. Most of these persons receive a good education, are intelligent, and inherit from their fathers some portion of the energy and enterprise of the English character. I am by no means unwilling to admit, but that there are many who have a keen sense of the disregard with which they are treated, and are impatient and dissatisfied with their station in society."—"They are high-minded from their accomplishments; proud, because their progenitors, probably, have filled high situations; confident of their powers, from the English blood that flows in their veins. With these qualities they possess in the admixture of blood the address, industry, and acuteness of the native; the latter qualities are sharpened and improved by their English education and habits; altogether it may be supposed that they are vastly superior to the natives, and many of them but little inferior to their European ancestors; in short, there is much to admire in their character, and much to be lamented in their political situation."—"They are rapidly increasing."

The following are subjects fit for the satyric, and the tragic drama.

"There are monsters that I have known, who, after begetting native children, and accumulating large fortunes, have quitted India for ever, leaving their offspring totally unprovided for; have arrived in England, have married an Englishwoman, bought a large estate, and dashed away splendidly, quite forgetting that their children in India,

to whom they had given a wretched existence, were in want of bread, or paupers on society, whilst the parent revelled in luxury and dissipation—

“Would look gay, and smile against his conscience.”

“When a youth, and returning from my first voyage to India, I was earnestly implored by a young gentleman of irreproachable character to wait on his father, an old Indian of large fortune, at ——— Park, in the county of B ———, and represent his distressed situation, with three legitimate children, and a salary, as a *canny* (clerk), of only sixty rupees a month. He had attained, by his own industry, a good education; this, probably, in his distressed situation, increased, rather than assuaged, the anguish of his mind. On my arrival in England, I went down to the Park; it was not half a day’s journey,—but the affectionate father, the tender parent, was not to be seen. That rebuff would not suit the ardour of my temperament, and I insisted upon seeing him, and at last succeeded. After a short private conversation (for he did not wish his dear wife and dear children to know of his misdeeds in India), he made an engagement to meet me, in Baker-street; to this he honourably pledged himself, and as honourably broke his engagement. I did not fail, young as I then was, to *favour* him with my sentiments. On my return to India, finding the ill success of my mission with the other, his son retired from the room where we had been sitting, and blew his brains out with a pistol.—I will give another instance of baseness and cruelty; and I am not without hopes that these facts may lead to a beneficial and practicable result. A person of large fortune (it would be an insult to humanity to say a gentleman) was retiring from India; and his son and daughter, having received their education in England, had imbibed with their knowledge some portion of our spirit, and they insisted that their fond and doating parent (in which character he chose to appear while in India), should leave 40,000 rupees, for their joint lives, in his agent’s hands, the interest of which they were to draw for their mutual benefit monthly. This was regularly done for a year and upwards; but the young man having obtained a trifling situation, and the father in England finding that his dear English wife spent his dear sicca rupees rather fast, he drew out of the agent’s hands the 40,000 rupees, and wrote to his dear son, ‘that now he had got employment he could maintain himself and sister genteely.’ Great God! will monsters like these have the impudence to call themselves *Christians* and gentlemen!”

The proposal of Capt. S. with reference to this subject does him honour. Those, who have the power, are dishonoured, if they do not adopt it:—

“That no European (be he a governor, or judge, or a general, a licensed settler, or any other person,) shall be allowed to take his *final* leave of India until he has, to the satisfaction of the government, made a due provision, according to his means, for his offspring by native women.”

We will close our quotations with a paragraph or two upon the subject of the *native troops*.

“Tell them that it was the decided intention of their rulers to convert them to Christianity, and they would instantly cut the throats of the very officers whom they now love and respect;” if this was not the case, I would forfeit every thing I possess on the issue.”—“The Siphauces love their officers; they are regularly paid, humanely treated, and their *religious customs* respected; no insult is ever offered to their women, and in their old age they have a certain provision. But that which most excites their admiration, is that they know even their European officers are liable to be tried and punished for any arbitrary act towards them, or misconduct in the discharge of their duties. With the native princes they knew they were certain of nothing but oppression, and being robbed of their miserable pay by some knave or other in office. Of their courage and faithfulness we have had repeated proofs, as far back as Lord Clive’s time: when his Europeans deserted him, the native soldiery remained faithful. At the late battles at Poona and Nagpore, both of which were sanguinary, and their result doubtful for two days, our Siphauces remained firm; and it cannot be too often repeated, that at neither of these places was there a single soldier of his Majesty’s army; all were our own native soldiers, and the odds were 100 to 1 against us. With the Peishwa the battle was, if possible, more admirable for the honour and character of the Bombay army; the majority of the troops were his *own subjects*, recruited in his *own districts*; to these, he offered rewards and inducements; to quit their colours, nay, he went so far as to vow vengeance against their wives and families resident in his *own villages*; but it was all unavailing.”

The most interesting parts of this book, in our estimation at least, are the slight incidental glimpses we catch in it of native Indian character.

A short EXTRACT from the LIFE of GENERAL MINA. Published by Himself.

TO this little volume of only one hundred and seven pages (including the Spanish and English versions) is prefixed the following advertisement:

“The sacred objects to which I destine the

the produce of this book oblige me to declare, that I will not permit its being reprinted without my sanction, by any person. I likewise hope, that the delicacy of the Gentlemen Editors of the Public Papers will take this notice into consideration.

“ESPOZ Y MINA.”

Understanding, of course, the spirit of this admonition as equally addressed to the periodical and to the diurnal press; and fully confident that the objects alluded to can be no other than such as are truly honourable to an heroic and exalted mind, we nevertheless conceive that we should be acting rather in hostility than in unison with the furtherance of those motives, should we give so unqualified an interpretation to the injunction, as to preclude such notices and extracts as may be calculated to excite attention to a work, which, the more it is known, will be likely to be the more widely circulated.

From it we learn that General Mina was born of honest but humble parents at Idozin, a village of Navarre, in 1781; that he devoted himself to the care of the little farm, which constituted the patrimony of his family, till he was 26; that excited by the treacherous invasion of Napoleon, he enlisted, as a common soldier, in Doyle's battalion; became shortly the elected chief of *seven* Guerrillas; was immediately after named Commander-in-Chief of the Guerrillas of Navarre, by the Junta of Aragon; and became, by successive promotions under the Regency, independent Commandant General of High Aragon to the left of the Ebro, in 1812. Relative to the use he made of this authority he speaks as follows:

“Immediately after I was named Commander-in-Chief of the Guerrillas of Navarre, I disarmed all those who were at the head of them, and particularly one named Echeverria. This man, under the mask of Guerrillero, with from 600 to 700 infantry, and about 200 cavalry, was the terror of the villages, which he plundered and oppressed in a thousand ways; which obliged them to complain to me concerning him. In consequence, I proceeded to Estella on the 13th of July 1810, and having myself arrested him, in a house where he was at the time, though my force was considerably inferior to his, I caused him on the same day to be shot, together with three of his principal accomplices; and incorporated his soldiers with those I commanded, who did not exceed at that time 400 men of all arms.—During this campaign, I gave battle, or sustained the attack (without reckoning small encounters) in 143 regular or occasional actions;”

of the most distinguished of which he gives a list in alphabetical order. So again we find him in p. 43, with the same prompt and vigorous policy augmenting his forces that should protect, by suppressing the disorders that distracted the country.

“When I was named Commandant-General of High Aragon, my first care was to clear that country of the bands of armed men who harassed it in various ways under pretence of carrying on the war there; and after having established a system like that in Navarre, I formed three battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry, which served to augment my forces.”

For the essential services which, with such apparently inadequate means, he rendered, during that war of independence which placed the ungrateful Ferdinand on the throne, we must refer the reader to the brief and simple statements in the work itself: but one or two passages, as particularly characteristic, we cannot resist the temptation of extracting. [His own force, it should be noted, was, at the time he is speaking of, only about 3,000 men.]

“I kept in check in Navarre 26,000 men for the space of 53 days, who otherwise would have assisted at the battle of Salamanca, as they were on their march to join Marmont's Army; and by cutting down the bridges, and breaking up the roads, I prevented the advance of 80 pieces of artillery, which would otherwise have been employed in that battle.”

After enumerating a series of facts of a similar description, he thus proceeds:

“The French, rendered furious by the disasters they experienced in Navarre, and by their fruitless attempts to exterminate my troops, having begun a horrible mode of warfare upon me in 1811, hanging and shooting every soldier and officer of mine who fell into their hands, as also the friends of the volunteers who served with me, and carrying off to France a great number of families; I published on the 14th of December the same year, a solemn Declaration, composed of 23 Articles, the first of which ran thus: *In Navarre, a war of extermination, without quarter, is declared against the French Army, without distinction of soldiers or chiefs, not excepting the Emperor of the French.* And this sort of warfare I carried on for some time, keeping always in the valley of Roncal a great dépôt of prisoners, so that if the enemy hung or shot one of my officers, I did the same with four of his; if one of my soldiers, I did the same with twenty of his. In this manner I succeeded in terrifying him, and obliged him to propose to me the cessation

of so atrocious a system, which was accordingly agreed to.

Again :—“ I never suffered a surprise. Once, on the 23d April, 1812, at break of day, having been sold by the Partizan Malcarado, who had previously made his arrangements with General Panetier, and had withdrawn the advanced guard from before Robres, I saw myself surrounded in the town by 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry, and was attacked by five hussars at the very door of the house where I lodged; I defended myself from these latter with the bar of the door, the only weapon I had at hand, while my attendant, Louis Gaston, was saddling my horse: and mounting immediately, with his assistance, I sallied forth, charged them, followed them up the street, cut off an arm of one of them at one blow, immediately collected some of my men, charged the enemy several times, rescued many of my soldiers and officers who had been made prisoners, and continued the contest for more than three-quarters of an hour, in order that the remainder might escape. This Louis Gaston I always retain about my person as a friend. The next day I caused Malcarado and his attendant to be shot; while three Alcaldes and a parish priest, likewise concerned in the plot, were hanging.

“ A price was set upon my head by the enemy from the end of 1811 till the conclusion of the war.”

At the beginning of 1813, the government added to his military command the office of *Political Chief*; and for the services performed in his respective civil and military capacities, peace being concluded, King Ferdinand, who had entered Madrid, invited him to court in July 1814—where, however, his patriotic sentiments and advice appear to have rendered him an object of jealousy and intrigue; one of the machinations, connected with which, occasioned the desertion of 2,500 men from the regiments of the division of Navarre; and furnished the pretence for a Royal Order, commanding his immediate presence there to bring the deserters to trial. A simple proclamation, however, as soon as he reached Navarre, brought them back to their colours. The General thus proceeds:

“ I still continued to command the division, until my attempt upon Pampeluna on the night of the 25th of September—with the object, which I will now disclose for the first time, of proclaiming the Constitution and the Cortes (as the Government confessed in its statement of my services)—rendering it impossible for me to remain any longer in Spain, I crossed over into France on the 4th of October of the said year, 1814. Unhappy moment which se-

parated me from my native land, and from my brave companions in arms, who had enabled me to give it so many days of glory. Eternal praise be to their names!”

To which we say, Amen.

From October 4, 1814, to February 22, 1820, he remained in exile in France and other countries.

“ In March 1815, Napoleon, leaving the Island of Elba, entered France; I immediately demanded my passport for Switzerland, which was denied me three several times. Napoleon wished to draw me over to his service; his agents made me proposals sufficiently enticing—so enticing that they might have induced a man to waver. But Napoleon had been an enemy to my country: I could not come to terms with him. I left Bar-sur-Aube, without a passport, at break of day on the 29th of May, and the same night an officer sent by him, arrived there to conduct me to his presence. My escape was so precipitate, that I lost even my baggage, and set foot on the Swiss territory just as the Gendarmes, who were in pursuit of me, had come within pistol-shot.”

The exploits of this venerated champion of a holy cause, during the war of liberty, are more fresh in general remembrance. Relative to these, however, we will extract the brief particulars he has supplied us with relative to the siege of Seo de Urgel:

“ In this blockade, which lasted 74 days, against a numerous, fanatical, and resolute garrison, whose provisions and ammunition were immense; without one single cannon to oppose to 46 mounted pieces of artillery; in a miserable and barren country; in the sharpest and most rigorous season; my men almost naked, and sometimes even without a due supply of food, caused by the difficulty of communication; having to cover an extremely rugged and long line, for doing which six times the number of men would scarcely be sufficient; and, lastly, presenting to the world the extraordinary example of the besiegers being of the same number as the besieged; still in the end constancy and heroism were victorious, and 600 prodigates and robbers taken out of the prisons, who formed the greater part of the faction of the ringleader Romagosa, the defender of the fortresses of Urgel, expiated their crimes on the morning of the evacuation, by their death upon the field.”

Briefly and simply as the facts of his situation at Barcelona, the final scene of his patriotic exertions, are described in p. 93, they are such as cannot fail deeply to affect the generous heart. Deprived of many of his brave companions in arms, who were either killed or made prisoners; stretched on the bed

of decrepitude and disease, brought upon him by the fatigues and inclemencies to which he had been exposed; he had to contend, at the same time, "with the strength of the enemy without, and his manoeuvres and intrigues within; with the enthusiasm of some and the dejection of others; and, lastly, with the most urgent and absolute want." Almost destitute of all pecuniary resources; cut off from all communication with the Government, even while that government could yet be said to exist, the army remaining with him reduced to about 6,000 men, his constancy and firmness enabled him not only to inflict frequent retribution on the besiegers, by repeated sallies, but to preserve public tranquillity, liberty, and national independence, within the sphere of his command, to the last extremity:

"At last, when the Constitutional Government was dissolved, with the Cortes; the King restored to absolute power; and when the enemy's army, reinforced by the 5th corps, under the command of Marshal Lauriston, was threatening a formidable siege to the only places in Catalonia which continued to defend themselves, Barcelona, Tarragona, and Hostalrich; what was to be done? To prolong the defence of them was next to impossible; hope there was none; and to bury ourselves in their ruins was absolutely useless. These strong and afflicting motives obliged me to conclude with Marshal Monecy, for the occupation of those three places, the treaty of the 1st of November, 1823; a treaty worthy of the brave men of the First Army of Operations, worthy of the inhabitants of those cities, and which may be ranked among the most honourable on record. According to its stipulations, the French brig of war *Le Cuirassier*, was placed at my disposal, to convey me, together with the officers and individuals that were able to follow me; to whatever port of England I should fix upon: and having embarked with them on the night of the 7th of November, and receiving every attention during the voyage, I arrived at Plymouth, where I landed on the 30th of that month, amidst expressions of public feeling as flattering as they were surprising to me. The same were afterwards lavished on me at every place where I happened to be known till my arrival in London, which I entered, and inhabited for the first four days without any one knowing it."

We shall conclude our extracts, as the exiled hero and patriot himself concludes, with a passage that must give a proud, though melancholy, satisfaction to every truly British heart.

"Recovered now from all my physical

sufferings; I bear up with my second emigration in this capital; where, notwithstanding the desire I feel, and have repeatedly expressed, of living in an obscure and retired manner, I still continue to receive increasing marks of attention, honour, and regard, and to experience uninterruptedly those traits of nobleness, of generosity and virtue, which are peculiar to a free and a great people."

HISTORICAL NOTES respecting the INDIANS of NORTH AMERICA. By T. HALKETT, Esq. In 1 vol. large 8vo.

IT is not to be understood that this work is a compilation of notes, made from a journal, during a residence or travels of Mr. Halkett among the Indians, but extracts made from the works of the various missionaries (with one or two exceptions) that have taken up their abode among them; and three-fourths of these are from the earliest visitors. So that, as far as they tend to shew the mistaken means, at first adopted by governments, and individuals, to civilize and instruct our unfortunate brethren, they have a certain degree of interest. But it is to be lamented, that Mr. H. had not confined himself more to the *present* methods resorted to for the furtherance of this great end. It is true that he clearly evinces to us, that the means heretofore tried have failed, and that after a lapse of 300 years, a most numerous, happy, and, in their wild-wood sovereignty, powerful people, are reduced to about 50,000 souls—a fifth part of which, notwithstanding all the efforts of the French and English Governments, colonists and missionaries, have received no more civilization than the doubtful name of Christian has bestowed upon them: we say doubtful—because the docile, tractable, and yielding habits of these people (partly natural, and partly owing to their certain knowledge, from experience, of the exterminating power which our *civilization* has given us over them) lead them often to make professions, and listen to and acknowledge doctrines which, among themselves, they laugh at, and deny. To shew how far their condescension, their *politeness*, or their *policy* will lead them, we may quote the following passage from the work:

"It has been already noticed, that the first mission of the Jesuits into the interior country was in the year 1631; and, with regard to the result of their early exertions, we cannot refer to a better authority than Charlevoix. "The Indians have been seen

to attend our churches," says he, "for years together, with an assiduity and solemnity which made it be supposed they entertained a sincere desire to learn and embrace the truths of Christianity; but they would suddenly refrain from coming to church, saying coolly to the missionary, 'You had no one to pray with you; I took compassion upon you in your solitude, and kept you company.' Others at present are willing to render you the same service, I therefore take my leave." This fact, Charlevoix says, he learned from a missionary, to whom the circumstance happened at Michillimackinac; and that he also had read, in some of their accounts, that several of the Indians had even carried their complaisance so far as to request and receive the rites of baptism, performing for some time the Christian duties; after which they declared they had done all this only to please the priest, who was pressing them to change their religion."—*Hist. de la Nouvelle France*, liv. v.

The commencement of this volume tends to place the Indian character in a far more humane and superior light than our philanthropic civilizers of ignorant savages would give them credit for. It represents them as being a brave, candid, generous, hospitable, and peaceful people, highly intellectual, patiently enduring the worst of privations, affectionate husbands and fathers, and extremely ingenious; these qualities, it must be recollected, are allowed them by those who have lived among them for years. And why not then have left them so? they were then most happy.—But no—our zeal for the salvation of their souls, or the possession of their soil, made us ardent to undertake their civilization and conversion, and mark the means we took:

"In the year 1789, the American General Knox gave an entertainment at New York, to a number of Indian chiefs, sachems, and warriors. Before dinner, several of these walked from the apartment, where they were assembled, to the balcony in front of the house, from which there was a commanding view of the city and its harbour, of the East and North Rivers, and of the island upon which New York now stands, and which, at the first settlement of the Dutch, got the name of Manhattan. On returning into the room, the Indians seemed dejected, and their principal chief more so than the rest. This was observed by General Knox, who kindly asked if any thing had happened to distress him. 'Brother,' replied the chief, 'I will tell you, I have been looking at your beautiful city, the great water, your fine country, and I see how happy you all are. But then, I could not help thinking that this fine coun-

try, and this great water, were once ours. Our ancestors lived here; they enjoyed it as their own in peace; it was the gift of the Great Spirit to them and their children. At length the White people came in a great canoe. They asked only to let them tie it to a tree, that the waters might not carry it away. They then said that some of their people were sick; and they asked permission to land them and put them under the shade of the trees. The ice afterwards came, and they could not go away. They then begged a piece of ground to build wigwams for the winter; this we granted. They then asked for some corn to keep them from starving; we furnished it to them, and they promised to depart when the ice was gone. When the ice was gone, we told them they must now depart; but they pointed to their big guns round their wigwams, and said they would stay; and we could not make them go away. Afterwards more came. They brought with them intoxicating and destructive liquors, of which the Indians became very fond. They persuaded us to sell them some land; and, finally, they drove us back, from time to time, into the wilderness. They have destroyed the game; our people have wasted a way; and now we live miserable and wretched, while the White people are enjoying our fine and beautiful country. It is this, Brother, that makes me sorry."

But mark the moral consequences of our civilized intercourse:

"Of the numerous vices imported from the Old World into the New, there is none which has proved so great a scourge to the Indians as the intemperate use of spirituous liquors. To the French, the Dutch, the Swedes, the British, and, in later times, to the Americans of the United States, have the North American Indians been indebted for the pernicious effects which intoxicating liquors have produced among them.

"That the baneful and destructive system of disposing of spirits to the Indians had always prevailed in full force, is not to be controverted; and the practice not only tended to increase their natural ferocity in time of war, but to prevent their improvement in time of peace. Those who have witnessed the effects of intoxication only upon Europeans, can scarcely form an adequate notion of the frenzy with which a North American Indian is infuriated when under the influence of liquor. In that state, every savage passion, which nature or habit has implanted in him, is let loose. He will then, with equal indifference, shed the blood of friend or foe; will sacrifice his nearest and dearest connexions, murdering without compunction, or the slightest cause of offence, his parents, his brethren, his wife, or his offspring. When the fit of insanity has passed, and the unfortunate wretch

wretch has recovered his reason, he laments in vain the misery which his own fury has entailed upon him; but while he justly ascribes to the European the blame of having supplied him with what caused such desolation, he will not scruple to seize the first opportunity of again obtaining it, and plunging with headlong infatuation into new scenes of riot and bloodshed.

"The French missionary Le Jeune, in one of his early reports from Canada to the superior of his order in France, observes, 'Our interpreter told me, that the Indians, belonging to a tribe, of whom one is now in prison for killing a Frenchman, reproach us extremely; saying it was the liquor, not the Indians, that committed the murder.' Send your wine and brandy to prison," they exclaimed, "it is these, and not we, who do the mischief." In the report for the subsequent year, the same missionary, remarks: 'Since the arrival of the Europeans the Indians have become such drunkards, that although they perceive very clearly that the use of spirituous liquor is depopulating their country, and, although they themselves complain of this, yet they cannot abstain from drinking it. They die in great numbers in consequence; and indeed I am surprised that many of them resist its mortal effects so long as they do; because, if you give to a couple of Indians two or three bottles of brandy, they will sit down, and without eating any thing, will drink, the one after the other, till they have emptied the contents of the whole.' At another place, he observes: 'There are many orphans among these people, for since they have addicted themselves to the use of spirituous liquors, there is great mortality among them; and these poor children are dispersed among the cabins of their relations, by whom they are taken care of as if they were their own offspring.'"

"Boucher, who long held the situation of governor of Three Rivers, in Canada, remarks, that 'Those Indians who have communication with the Europeans, almost always become drunkards; which causes much mischief amongst us, many of those who had been converted having again relapsed. The Jesuit fathers have done all in their power to check the evil. The savages drink for the sole purpose of becoming intoxicated; and when once they begin, they would part with every thing they possess for a bottle of brandy in order to get drunk.' Monsieur Denys, who was governor of a large district towards the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and Nova Scotia, thus expresses himself on the same subject:—'In their drinking entertainments, they are never satisfied unless they get completely and brutally intoxicated; and they think they cannot have had enough without having beat and knocked each other to pieces. The wo-

men, upon these occasions, often take away the guns, hatchets, daggers, and knives. This they are allowed to do if the drinking has not begun, otherwise the women would not venture to go into their cabins. When they have thus taken away the weapons, the women sometimes go into the woods, where they conceal themselves, with their children, not venturing to appear until the effects of the debauch is past; and in the course of which the men generally fight and beat each other with the poles that support their bark tents or lodges.'"

Then we have introduced the smallpox, and that, with the aid we humanely lent one nation (by our forces) to exterminate another, to us, entirely unoffending party; and the Christian use we made (as spies) of those servants of God that were admitted among them, as messengers of peace, to teach them the way to Him; has urged on pretty effectually the *civilizing* work of extermination. And thus it is that innumerable tribes of our fellow-beings, who covered a space of many thousands of miles, are, in the year 1825, reduced (and are reducing daily, more and more), to 50,000. Good God, what—is the population of a continent reduced to 50,000—to less than the number of the inhabitants of some of our suburban parishes. Is it thus we proffer them a religion of peace and benevolence, and profess to teach them brotherly love and good will to all, and point them the path to heaven? We boast that that religion has civilized Europe; and that the purity of it, among ourselves, has made us more powerful and civilized than all other nations; and yet, with the words of that religion in our mouths, and with the profession of diffusing its blessings among poor ignorant savages, not conversion but depopulation has marked our footsteps: nor ours alone—the states of North America continue to follow, in their national independence, the example we taught them in their state of colonization.

But we will let Dr. Morse, in his Indian Report to the American Government in 1820, shew the state to which our suffering brethren are reduced; and the remembrance they have of the causes of their desolation.

"It cannot be doubted, indeed, but that the Indians, for successive generations, have looked upon the Whites as a fraudulent, unjust, and immoral race; preaching what they did not practice, and overreaching their red brethren upon every occasion, and by all the means in their power. We

need not, therefore, be surprised to find that the Indians do not scruple, even at the present day, to express, through their chiefs, their decided reluctance to receive the instructions of the missionaries: and this fact ought to operate as an indispensable ground for using the utmost caution in every endeavour to convert them.

"There is a passage in Dr. Morse's Indian Report to the American Government, which appears closely connected with this subject. The zealous and benevolent feelings of that writer have naturally made him very sanguine with regard to the measures he has suggested for the improvement of the Indians; but can it escape observation, that in the very first speech which he addressed to them in consequence of his mission (in June 1820), while he was holding out to that unfortunate race his cheering prospects of the future, most melancholy—may we not add most galling—were the truths told to them of the past!

"Brothers, your father, the President of the United States, with whom I have conversed on the present state of the Indians who live under his jurisdiction, and with many pious Christians also, far and near, are thinking of you for good; and are now engaged in devising together the best means to promote your welfare. We perceive that your numbers and your strength are diminishing; that, from being a numerous and powerful people, spread over a wide and fertile country, in which was plenty of game for your support, you have become few and feeble; that you possess but small tracts of land, compared with what your fathers possessed; and your game, on which you formerly depended upon for your support, is gone. We see that there is no place on earth where you and your brethren can go and dwell, unmolested, in the state in which your fathers lived. We see that you cannot many years longer live in any part of the United States in the hunter-state. The white people will push their settlements in every direction, and destroy your game and take away your best lands. You have not strength to defend yourselves, were you disposed to make war with the white people: they have become too powerful to be resisted, or restrained in their course.

"In these circumstances, your father, the president, and the good white people, extensively feel for you. We perceive that you are cast down and discouraged, that you are perplexed, and know not what to do. Your situation, and that of your red brethren generally, has lately excited an unusual interest. I am authorised to say to you, that the American nation, the civil as well as the religious part of it, are now ready to extend to you the hand of sincere friendship, to aid you in rising from your depressed state; and in the best ways which can be devised, to save you from

that ruin which seems inevitable in your present course, and to cause you to share with us all the blessings, both civil and religious, which we ourselves enjoy. We fully believe, from the recent events of Providence, that God has great blessings in store for you, and the rest of your red brethren in our country, if you will accept them: and that you may yet 'see good days, according to the days in which you have seen evil.' This is our most ardent desire. Let not then your spirits sink within you. Hope in God, who is able to save and to bless you. Trust in him and he will not leave you, but will be the health of your countenance, a refuge from all your troubles, a present help in time of need."

The result of this conference was by no means satisfactory. Captain Polard, indeed (a chief of the mock-converted Senecas), acknowledged, that such was their situation that they *must* have the gospel; and stated, that "houses for religious worship, and for schools, were built among them for their use; and that when once built *they remain.*" But Saguoaha, or Red-Jacket, refused to give an immediate answer; but some months after transmitted to the governor and state of New York a speech, in which the following are some of the grievances complained of:

"The first subject to which we would call the attention of the governor, is the depredation daily committed by the white people upon the most valuable timber on our reservations. This has been a subject of complaint for many years: but now, and particularly at this season of the year, it has become an alarming evil, and calls for the immediate interposition of the governor in our behalf.

"Our next subject of complaint is the frequent theft of our horses and cattle by the whites, and their habit of taking and using them when they please, and without our leave. These are evils which seem to increase upon us, and call loudly for redress.

"Another evil arising from the pressure of the whites upon us, and our unavoidable communication with them, is the frequency with which our Indians are thrown into gaol, and that too for the most trifling causes. This is very galling to our feelings, and should not be allowed to the extent to which our white neighbours, in order to gratify their bad passions, now carry this practice.

"In our hunting and fishing, too, we are greatly interrupted: our venison is stolen from the trees where we have hung it to be reclaimed after the chase; our hunting camps have been fired into, and we have been warned that we should no longer

longer be permitted to pursue the deer in those forests which were so lately our own. The fish which, in the Buffalo and Tonnewanto Creeks, used to supply us with food, are now, by the dams and other obstructions of the white people, prevented from multiplying, and we are almost entirely deprived of that accustomed sustenance.

"Our great father, the president, has recommended to our young men to be industrious, to plough, and to sow. This we have done, and we are thankful for the advice; and for the means he has afforded us of carrying it into effect: we are happier in consequence of it.

"But another thing recommended to us has created great confusion amongst us, and is making us a quarrelsome and divided people; and that, is, the introduction of preachers into our nation. These Black-robés* contrive to get consent of some of the Indians, to preach among us; and whenever this is the case, confusion and disorder are sure to follow, and the encroachment of the whites upon our land is the invariable consequence. The governor must not think hard of me for speaking thus of the preachers. I have observed their progress, and when I look back to see what has taken place of old, I perceive that whenever they came among the Indians, they were forerunners of their dispersion; that they introduced the white people on their lands, by whom they were robbed and plundered of their property; and that the Indians were sure to dwindle and decrease, and be driven back, in proportion to the number of preachers that came among them."

"When Mr. Mahew, about the middle of the seventeenth century, requested permission of a Narraganset sachem to preach to his Indians, the chief replied,—*'Go and teach the English to be good first.'*—And when Dr. Boudinot, a corresponding member of the Scottish Society for the Propagation of Christianity, made a similar attempt in the Delaware nation, the chiefs replied, that 'when the whites had restored their black people to freedom and happiness, the red men would listen to their missionaries.'"

Mr. Halkett next alludes to the mistaken efforts of our missionaries to convert the Indians; and clearly shews that if they really wish to lead these blind people to a knowledge of Jesus Christ, all sects must co-operate; the Catholic must not anathematize the Protestants, and the Protestant must not traduce and ridicule the Catholics, and then the poor savage will not reply to the instructions of the missionary,

"How can I agree with you when you do not agree among yourselves?" But if it is only devout submission to the will of God they wish to teach them, the following prayer of a miserable Indian, after the loss of his wife and child, might shew that they are not, of themselves, of necessity, very much out of the way of truth.

"O Great Spirit, who governest the Sun and the Moon, who created the elk, the otter, and the beaver, be appeased, and do not any longer continue enraged against me. Be content with the misfortunes I have suffered: I had a wife—thou hast taken her from me. I had a child, whom I loved as myself—it is gone, for so was thy pleasure. Is that not enough? Bestow on me henceforward as much good as I now experience evil; or, if thou art not satisfied with what I now suffer, make me die, for in this state I can live no longer."

But we will conclude (our space not permitting further extracts), by recommending the book itself to the attention of our readers, as replete with interest and fruitful of instruction, with respect to the very different system which must be pursued, if ever we hope effectually to introduce either Christianity or civilization among these almost exterminated natives of the woods and wilds of America.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF PERNAMBUCO, in the BRAZILS; from a Manuscript "*Voyage to the Brazils and Mediterranean,*" performed in the year 1810.

THE great jealousy which the Portuguese have observed, from time immemorial, in all their commercial dealings, has ever induced them to prohibit foreigners visiting this coast; and, before the period when the Prince Regent emigrated, with his court, to Rio Janeiro; if any foreign vessel was discovered upon it, she was liable to confiscation, and her crew to imprisonment. But, since this has taken place, as mankind in general go from one extreme to the other, we have had free access to all their ports; and, to say the truth, we are now allowed, like the Jews in Turkey, to monopolize nearly the whole of their trade, even the coasting part of it. Previous to this event, we were so little acquainted with the Brazils, that, in most of our maps, this place is called "Olinda, or Pernambuco," though they are, in fact, two separate and distinct places,—the first a city, and the second a populous town, distant from each other at least three miles,

* The usual Indian appellation for the missionaries.

Pernambuco is a large and populous town, containing about 60,000 people, and carries on a great foreign and domestic trade. The coast near it is very low; and the country, well clothed with woods in perpetual verdure, contrasted with the white cottages scattered along the shore, the Indians fishing in their jungadas or canoes, and the beautiful serene sky, afford to the European, as he approaches it, a most pleasing prospect. The town stands on a great extent of ground, and many of the houses are well built, chiefly of stone. The streets are wide and spacious, the churches are truly magnificent, and the images they contain are immensely valuable. It is supposed that the religious form one-eighth part of the population, and of the continual crowd passing through the streets, they make no small portion. These people are dressed according to the orders they profess, Carthusians, Greyfriars, &c. One of these orders, the Carmelites, is particularly distinguishable, not only by being externally clothed very well, but by their fair round bellies, which appear to be, in general, well lined, and much of the same cut with that of Sir John Falstaff. Nearly half of the inhabitants are slaves imported from Angola, who are very humanely treated by the Portuguese, and make good and faithful servants. There is a market appropriated purposely to these unfortunate beings, where two or three hundred are commonly seen huddled together, squatted on their hams like monkeys, and completely *in cuerpo*. They are thus exposed for sale, having been previously rubbed over with a species of oil, which gives them a glossy appearance; and, in addition, are decorated with bead necklaces and bracelets, to set them off to advantage. They seem to regard white people as a superior sort of beings, and look on one as he passes with a most vacant stare. Pernambuco stands on two islands, and is connected together by two bridges, one of which is a most beautiful structure, built by the Dutch, when they took this place from the Portuguese, in 1670. It consists of fifteen arches, under which runs a strong and rapid river, that comes many hundred miles down the country. On either side of this bridge are shops full of European merchandize, particularly English manufactures, or, as they are called by the Portuguese, "*fazendas Inglesas*." It is only in the middle that a person knows he is on a bridge. He then

beholds an opening, which, during the day, is often full of passengers, enjoying the cool refreshing breeze that comes down the river, and enjoying the prospect, which, from this spot, is truly delightful. The river is seen winding up as far as Olinda, which is seated on a hill. On either bank are beautiful white cottages, intermixed with mango grove and cocoa-trees, and fruitful vineyards. The Indians are seen paddling down the river, with their unwieldy canoes; the fishermen on the beach, drying their nets: while Nature, displaying her gayest verdure, gives altogether a *coup-d'œil* which it is impossible to describe. The other is a very long wooden bridge, in which there is nothing at all remarkable, more than being quite open to the breeze down the river; on which account it is much resorted to in the evening, especially by the English.

Most of the houses in Pernambuco are lofty; and, instead of glass windows, have green lattices, which have a pretty effect, especially as all their houses are white, and frequently surrounded with beautiful evergreens. All these windows are prominent, not unlike the Elizabethan windows seen in some of our old country towns. During the morning, the better sort of Portuguese are seen leaning out of them, muffled up in their long cloaks, and exhibiting a genuine picture of indolence. They never live on the ground-floor, which is commonly used for cellars or shops. The ladies are only seen towards the evening, peeping through the lattices, very few ever appearing in the streets, and then closely veiled, and in a kind of curtained hammock, carried by two slaves on a long pole. They are remarkably partial to the English, which occasions much jealousy; though I do not think the Portuguese are so much addicted to this passion as they are represented to be. There are a good many coffee-houses here, which are known by a small round board with *Casa de Caffé* written upon it. The principal one is kept by a priest, and is the common resort of all the merchants, serving them as an exchange. Good wine, sangaree, and a tolerable breakfast, can be procured here at all hours of the day; and the billiard and backgammon tables are well frequented, especially on a Sunday.

The Portuguese merchants are rich and respectable. In all their transactions, payment is made at the time of purchase: they have no idea of credit. Most of our

English

English merchants are young men, sent out as agents from houses in England; they are a very wild set. It always appeared a mystery to me, how they contrived to live in such a gay style on a trifling commission; but I have invariably remarked, that English agents abroad live much superior to their employers at home; and, while the latter become bankrupts, they, in general, get rich.

The harbour of Pernambuco is wonderfully convenient. It is formed by a natural pier, extending in a direct line, many miles; this is a coral reef, so exactly straight and even, that one would almost imagine it the work of art. The vessels lie alongside each other, in tiers, moored head and stern, about half pistol-shot from the shore, and close to this reef, which, at high-water spring tides, is nearly on a level with the surface of the sea, and forms an excellent barrier. This place is in lat. 8° South; consequently, the heat is excessive, the thermometer frequently being at 90° in the shade. During the night it is always calm, with a good deal of lightning. About nine in the morning, the sea-breeze comes gradually in, which is strongest about noon, when by degrees it dies away into a calm, that generally takes place towards sunset.

Pernambuco is very well fortified in appearance, but it would in reality make a poor resistance. No one can conceive such a set of ragged fellows as their soldiers; no two of whom are dressed in the same uniform. An officer on duty, with his guard, would form an admirable group for such a pencil as Hogarth's. They can raise about 5,000 military, comprizing the militia; however, the greatest part of these are blacks.

The governor of Pernambuco is generally a Portuguese nobleman, and lives in great state. A new one comes every two or three years from Rio Janeiro.

The churches at Pernambuco are very large buildings; they contain some excellent paintings, and each of them has a number of chancels; or chapels, dedicated to particular saints, which on certain days are ornamented with flowers. They are quite open, having no pews, and the people either stand or kneel. All are very richly furnished. One large consecrated lamp is continually burning over the high altar, and also a great number of tapers in candlesticks, about seven or eight feet high, some of them of massy silver. The glimmering of these candles at noon-day has a curious

and rather solemn effect. The doors are generally open, and a good many people are seen on their knees at prayers before the different saints, others receiving the sacrament, some confessing, and *padres* (priests) gliding from one door to another, or traversing, with a silent sanctified deportment, the different parts of the church. The confessional chairs, of which there are generally six or eight in a church, are made very large and high, so that the priest is not seen. Those who wish to confess (mostly women) go singly, and kneeling down opposite a lattice-work in the side of it, ease their burthened consciences, and get absolution. Besides the church itself, there are always, under the same roof, apartments for the *padres*, in which they have their cells, and a large room, where they dine together. There are numbers of helpless old women, who live constantly in the churches, and are subsisted by what is left at the tables of the priests, who have the character of being very hospitable to foreigners; for a trifling sum they will not only shew the relics of their churches, but also where the most beautiful and courteous ladies reside.

I cannot say how the religious are supported, but great numbers are always seen in the streets, dressed in their robes, soliciting alms; for which purpose, they carry a small square box, with the figure of Christ, or some particular saint, painted upon it. I observed, that notwithstanding they consider the English as heretics, they do not scruple to return a benediction for their money; and if a Portuguese and an Englishman are standing together in the street, they will never fail to accost the Englishman first. In every street there are different images of the Virgin Mary and the saints, which on particular days are exposed to view, superbly illuminated with a number of large candles. About eight in the evening, the children in the neighbourhood assemble round them, and sing hymns: this has a pleasing effect, especially as they keep time with great exactness, and have a person to direct them, who rings a little bell whilst they are singing particular parts.

Twice every day, about ten in the morning, and seven in the evening, at the tolling of a bell, every thing in an instant is at a stand. Men, women, and children, whether in the streets or the houses, instantly pull off their hats, cross themselves, and say a short prayer.

This continues about a minute. At the second tolling, every thing goes on again as usual. During this time a particular part of the mass is being performed in the grand church. Although this has a striking effect, the positions, people are sometimes caught in, are very ludicrous: it appears almost the instantaneous effect of magic. It was my good fortune to be there during Lent, which is most rigidly observed. The illuminations on the churches, fireworks and processions, during Easter, surpass any thing of the kind I ever heard of: it is impossible not to be sensibly struck with the immense value of the images displayed on the occasion.

Whenever a slave happens to die before he is baptised, they do not allow him burial, but his body is thrown down on the sea shore, a little below the town, where it is left a prey to bustards and wild beasts. In a walk along the beach to Olinda, I saw no less than five of these bodies laying a little above high water mark; the birds flock round them like the crows in England round a dead horse.

The Portuguese have but few amusements. The principal one I saw, was the theatre, which was only opened one night, when the Governor honoured it with his presence. A number of soldiers patrolled the different parts of the house to preserve order. Every thing passed on very well, until about the middle, when a song being feebly encored by two or three Portuguese in the pit, an officer ordered silence in a very peremptory voice, which not according with the ideas of some English captains, they resumed the cry of encore, in which most of the Portuguese (thus encouraged) ventured to join. A commotion took place—the play finished—the guard was called in, through which our countrymen effected a safe retreat, leaving their allies in the pit to be surrounded, made prisoners, and carried to the guard-house. The next day they were released by the Governor, who graciously condescended to pardon them. The theatre was never reopened.

Pernambuco is seated on very low ground, and quite surrounded by water, consequently intermittent rivers are very common. There is only one hospital, which consists of a very large room, with about thirty beds on each side, filled with wretches suffering under the most loathsome diseases. A man stands at the door to solicit the charity of pas-

sengers. When a patient dies, he is laid on a table, with a plate on his breast, for money to bury him; there are often four or five bodies at a time. Great numbers of slaves die, of the small-pox, on their first importation, and still more from the fever. The country, a few miles from the town, is full of thick impenetrable woods, dreadfully infested with wild beasts and reptiles, especially snakes, for the bite of which there is no cure, but death inevitably follows in a few hours.

This country, also, abounds with the most beautiful birds, some of which are as red as scarlet, and sing delightfully. Macaws and parrots are also very common, nearly every house having one or two at the door, and as they often set each other a chattering through a whole street, they make such a din that an Englishman would think he had got into a Welch market. In regard to the fishes on this coast, they are very numerous. The river, near Pernambuco, abounds with alligators, which are often very destructive; and that extraordinary fish the torpedo is frequently caught here. The electric power is so strong in this fish, that even the line, that catches him, conveys a slight shock.

Olinda is seated on a small hill, on the summit of which is a large monastery. The town is small, and though most of the merchants of Pernambuco have seats here, it is nevertheless very thinly peopled. The houses are beautiful white buildings, interspersed with delightful gardens; rising as they do, one above another, on the side of the hill, it is seen a great way off at sea. It contains little more than two monasteries and a nunnery, with a few poor people dependent on them. The church of the monastery on the hill being open, we entered to view its curiosities. In the middle of it lay the body of a black woman for interment. The images and gilt cornices were very grand. You can have no possible conception of the magnificence some of these places exhibit. We observed a large curtain that concealed something—we wished to see it—the slave, who attended us at first hesitated, but on looking round, and perceiving none of the padres near, he ventured to draw it up. It was a most valuable crucifix of gold, as large as life: whilst describing its value, a priest came in—the slave, struck with terror, fell on his knees, and implored his pardon: I perceived it was of no avail, and therefore had recourse to artifice to save the

the poor fellow a flogging. I told him I was a Roman Catholic, and by good fortune I had a gold cross for a brooch in my bosom, I showed it him; on which he pardoned the slave, and shewed us all that we had not previously seen, especially some exquisite paintings on religious subjects. "You cannot imagine a more romantic situation, or one which commands a more lovely prospect than this monastery, especially the church, which is the highest object on this part of the coast, and is visible far at sea. The Portuguese are an honest well-behaved people, remarkably attached to the English, but they are passionate in the extreme, and murders are very common—not for plunder, but revenge, or on sudden quarrel. One day I witnessed one of these take place, which almost chilled my blood. Happening to go down to the cotton wharf, I saw two men fighting; one of them gave the other a severe blow on the breast, which exasperated him so much, that he immediately drew a knife and cut his adversary across the abdomen. The unfortunate man expired in about five minutes, while the assassin took sanctuary in a neighbouring church, and in about a week afterwards I saw him looking at some English hardware in a shop window. It is too expensive for any one to undertake to bring a criminal to justice for a capital crime, and if he has taken sanctuary it is of no use. The Portuguese are sober, and tolerably industrious. Their seamen are remarkably good and faithful, and for English merchants, preferable to any other foreigners. The produce of the Brazils consists of gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, cotton, hides, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, fustic, rum, molasses, coffee, ginger, and many other valuable commodities; but the greater part of these articles are not importable into England, on account of our West-Indian possessions, the produce of which is nearly similar, but inferior in quality, and double the price of that brought from the Brazils.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY and POPULATION.

—IMPORTANCE of the SCIENCE of POLITICAL ECONOMY.

YOUR Magazine embracing all subjects of importance, and being open to discussion, I am induced to request your insertion of the following observations.

A writer in the last number says, "the term political economist is some-

what of undefined import, respecting which no two persons will be found to agree, if two ever can be found to give any definition at all, which by the bye, judging from all that we have seen and heard on the subject, is problematical." This is, to be sure, a sad example of ignorance in one who assumes to teach others.

The whole of the article of your correspondent is founded on assumptions, and if analyzed would be found to be wholly erroneous. He says, "assuming, however, that, by political economist, is meant, one who understands the relations and the right administration of the varied interests of society."—Here he gives a definition, not his own, but one that all political economists agree in, and have long agreed in, although it has not on every occasion been expressed in the same words. All agree, however, that political economy is distinct from politics in the usual acceptation of this word. Monsieur Say, who certainly is "one of the ablest political economists in Europe," and one who has, by his works, been the mean of propagating a knowledge of the science to a very considerable extent, says, "Politics, which is properly the name of the science by which societies are organized, has long been confounded with political economy, which teaches how wealth is formed, distributed, and consumed." *Traité d'économie politique*, 1814. 2d Ed. Discours Préliminaire. Mr. Ricardo will be found to agree with this definition. Mr. Ricardo, who wrote his invaluable book since Mons. Say published his second edition, availed himself of the further information which had been elicited, and assisted still further to perfect the science of political economy.

Mr. Mill, in his "*Elements of Political Economy*," says, "the science of political economy divides itself into two grand inquiries, that which relates to production, and that which relates to consumption; the laws of distribution constitute an intermediate inquiry between that which relates to production, and that which relates to consumption." Thus it appears, that the three most eminent writers agree with one another, and with your correspondent: they making the definitions to consist in words more precise; he his definition less precise, but more general. If, however, nothing more were implied by your correspondent than a definition of the words "*Political*

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cal Economy," the subject would hardly be worth a remark; but it is plain that he means to be understood as expressing contempt for the science itself. There is great inconsistency in this; for, according to his own definition, it is a science of the greatest importance to mankind.

His inconsistency is not, however, uncommon: men bred up in prejudices cannot easily shake them off, and, if I do not greatly mistake, your correspondent has been so bred; and, from the style of his article, has, with all his prejudices about him, arrived at an age when men generally assume a tone of authority, which is but too often the enemy to an increase of knowledge.

The man of forty is not very likely to become a convert to new discoveries, which are directly opposed to his long-established prejudices. Some men are capable of acquiring new ideas at any age; but these are few in number. The generality of mankind, when they arrive at an age at which it has been usual to suppose a man's opinions are fixed, are seldom capable of entertaining new ideas, and consequently prone to condemn what they consider an innovation. No sooner is a discovery made, or an old one applied in a way different to that to which they have been accustomed, than they condemn it; and the reason is, that they cannot associate it with their old ideas, and cannot, therefore, understand it. If, for instance, you tell them, that a certain circumstance has been overlooked in a demonstration to which they have been accustomed, and that the demonstration is consequently erroneous, they will seldom be able to understand you. Certain words which have called up certain ideas will still excite those ideas; these will be associated with other ideas as usual, and from this association they will be unable to extricate themselves. They cannot break the association: and any attempt to take in new ideas must, inevitably, in such a man, produce confusion. He is, therefore, not teachable; he calls out nonsense, simply because he cannot comprehend. The task, the performance of which, to him, would be excessively painful, is laid aside, and if among others he find the least variance, on even the most unimportant point, he consoles himself with a delusion, and says, *on this subject* no two agree.

It is, then, with political economy as it has been with other sciences. Im-

provements have generally been received with reluctance. The old rejected them from prejudice; and they were acknowledged only because there were younger persons whose thirst for knowledge was greater, and whose prejudices were weaker than those of their elders.

Mr. McCulloch, in his excellent "*Discourse on the rise, progress, peculiar objects and importance of political economy*," gives a short account of the opinions which prevailed from the earliest times to the present day; and he explains the causes which sufficiently account for the late rise in this science, and the little attention paid to it up to a very recent period. In page 8, he says,

"It is clear, however, that those who distrust the conclusions of political economy, because of the variety of systems that have been advanced to explain the phenomena, about which it is conversant, might, on the same ground, distrust the conclusions of almost every other science. The discrepancy between the various systems that have successively been sanctioned by the ablest physicians, chemists, natural philosophers and moralists, is quite as great as the discrepancy between those advanced by the ablest political economists. But who would therefore conclude, that medicine, chemistry, natural philosophy and morals, rest on no solid foundation? or that they are incapable of presenting us with a system of well-established, and consentaneous truths? We do not refuse our assent to the demonstrations of Newton and La Place, because they are subversive of the hypotheses of Tycho Brahe, and Des Cartes; and why should we refuse our assent to the demonstrations of Smith and Ricardo, because they have subverted the false theories that were previously advanced respecting the sources and the distribution of wealth? Political economy has not been exempted from the common fate of the other sciences. None of them was instantaneously carried to perfection; more or less of error has always insinuated itself into the speculations of the earliest cultivators. But the errors, with which political economy was formerly infested, have now nearly disappeared; and a very few observations will suffice to shew that it really admits of as much certainty in its conclusions as any science founded on *fact* and *experiment* can possibly do."

Had political economy been well understood by our legislators, fifty years ago, it is quite impossible to say to what an extent the wealth and prosperity of this country would have increased. I do not mean by prosperity, the having even a large number of persons

sons in a state of comparative affluence, and another large number in poverty; but a state in which no one need be in absolute poverty. To this state a competent knowledge of the science of *political economy*, and of the *principles of population*, fifty years ago, might, by this time, have brought us. It is to this science that we owe the relaxation of our pernicious *navigation laws*—the new mode of *registering ships*—the opinions which, at length, begin to prevail against the abominable *corn-laws**—the *repeal of the laws against the emigration of artisans*—the *repeal of the laws against combinations of workmen*—the *repeal of the laws which prohibited the exportation of wool*, and many other wholesome measures. To an ignorance of this science, we owe our multitude of absurd laws, which nothing but a knowledge of political economy can extirpate, but which, most certainly, as this knowledge spreads, will gradually be extirpated. To expect good laws from the best of men, who are ignorant of the science of political economy, is to expect what is utterly impossible. Without a competent knowledge of this science, legislation must continue to be what it has, until very lately, been—a game of expedients, embarrassing and confounding the community; loading the statute book with pernicious and contradictory laws, impeding commerce, narrowing trade, contracting intellect and promoting litigation. The evils which have been inflicted on the world, from ignorance of the principles of *political economy*, have, indeed, been dreadful, and will hereafter be matter of astonishment to our better-instructed progeny.

A wise legislator said some months ago, that he could not give his assent to the doctrines of Mr. Ricardo; for as Mr. Ricardo had shewn that Adam Smith was incorrect, so some other person might shew that Mr. Ricardo was incorrect. Here was much such an assertion as that used by your correspondent: "They disagree among themselves, so I will not take the trouble to ascertain what the facts of the case really are; but will condemn the whole, and by my example, persuade others to remain, as I am, ignorant." This is not, however, the way in which a good or a wise man would proceed. Such a man

would say; "Here is a science, or a pretended science, about which men seem interested; I will therefore examine it; will ascertain what are its merits or its demerits: if it be really useful, I will do my best to promote it; but if, on the contrary, it be pernicious, I will expose it. I will shew in what particulars it is erroneous and pernicious, and thus guard people against it."

No one has done this in respect to the science of political economy; and yet, if its doctrines be erroneous, there cannot be much difficulty in exposing them. It is now three years since the first edition of "*ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY*, by JAMES MILL, *Author of the History of British India*," was published. A very large number of the book has been sold, and no one has been found to controvert the principles maintained in that small book. It treats of Labour, Capital, Rent, Wages, Profit, Commerce, Trade, Taxation and Population. It explains the nature of each of those important subjects, and shews their bearing on each other. Its demonstrations are clear and convincing, and are calculated to do unspeakable service to mankind.

On a subject of such vast importance, it is not too much to ask those who deny it, to refute the doctrines contained in Mr. Mill's book. For instance, a head might be selected, thus:—

RENT of Land. Political economists say, that the price of corn, and other farm-produce, is regulated by *land which pays no RENT*. This, Mr. Mill demonstrates.

WAGES of Labour, then, he says, are regulated by the "proportion between population and capital!"

PROFITS. He defines the word, shews how profits arise, and how they are affected by wages.

TAXES. He shews how these operate to injure a nation, how they affect trade and commerce: and thus he goes on through his subject.

If, then, the doctrines he teaches in the school of Political Economy—if these, the received and acknowledged doctrines, be erroneous, nothing can be so easy as a logical refutation, and nothing can be more useful.

If the political economists are in error, expose that error, and put an end to it. Surely it would be much wiser to do this, than to decry the science by vague generalities, or oppose it by practical matters, which prove nothing against it.

* On which subject, see more in the Topic of the Month, in our number for Feb. 15, Vol. LIX., p. 11. have printed

TABLE OF REFERENCE

For future Articles on Political Economy.

Analysis of the Occupation of SOCIETY		PRODUCTIVE EFFECTIVE ACTIVE		Natural Produce 1 Artificial Do. 2 Occupation 3 Interchange 4 Teaching 5 Service 6	
NUMBER — POPULATION		UNPRODUCTIVE INEFFECTIVE PASSIVE		Infancy 7 Infirmity 7 Age 7 Passiveness 8	
PRODUCTION		Rivers & Seas — Fishery 1 Woods & Forests Fuel & Material for Manufacture 1			
DISTRIBUTION 3		The Soil { Pasture — Food & Do. 1 — Agriculture { Tillage 1 Horticulture { — Food 1 — Ornament 2			
CONSUMPTION		MINES { — Fuel 1 — Material for Manufacture 1			
		MANUFACTURES 2 { Necessity — Articles of { Utility Ornament Luxury			
		BUYERS & SELLERS { Internal Commodities Merchants & Dealers in { External Do.			
		AGENTS — Commission, Factorage, Brokerage			
INTERCHANGE 4		CARRIERS { By Water { Rivers Seas Ocean Canals Land { Carts, Waggons Coaches			
SERVICE 6 8		ACTIVE 6 { Household Casual Sensual Legal Professional Clerical Judicial Administrative Protective Subjugative			
		EDUCATION 5 { INFANT — Elementary, Progressive Calling Physical { Handicraft Mechanics ADULT { Mental { Teachers Practitioners Intellectual { Professors Attainment			
		PASSIVE 8 { RENT { Lands Houses Casualties PROFITS { State Mortgage Bonds Public Works			
		CUR-RENCY { PROPERTY { Intrinsic, or Non-Intrinsic USE, Token of Interchange ABUSE, Trading Commodity			
		SUPER-AGENCY { ANIMAL { Oxen Horses ELEMENTAL { Air — Wind Water Steam Gas MECHANICAL Machinery			
JURISPRUDENCE 7		DEBTOR and CREDITOR { Bankrupts Insolvents Courts of Request Arbitration			
		LOCAL { COMPULSORY { Maintenance of Rights Do. of Paupers 7 Do. of Roads, Watch, Lights &c. Punishment of Crime Public Institutions — Charitable Private Aid — Charity			
		VOLUNTARY { Swindling PLUNDER { Forgery Theft			
		GOVERNMENT { DEMOCRATICAL — Elective ARISTOCRATICAL Representa OLIGARCHIAL Self Elective MONARCHIAL Limited &c. IMPERIAL — Absolute			
		ECCLESIASTICAL, Tithes &c. MILITARY, Courts Martial NAVAL, Court of Admiralty			
		PREVENTIVE { Moral Effect — Education Vigilance — Judicious Police Fine			
		RETRIBUTIVE { Imprisonment Banishment Forfeiture			

STATEMENT of the Official Value of MERCHANDIZE Imported into all the Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, from all parts of the WORLD, in each of the six YEARS, 1817—1822, distinguishing the several Countries from whence Imported, and the proportion from each respective Country.

COUNTRIES from whence IMPORTED.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
West INDIES	8,326,927	8,608,790	8,188,540	8,354,512	8,367,477	8,019,764
East Do. & CHINA	7,687,278	7,337,690	7,537,563	7,562,648	6,233,570	5,106,400
Whale Fishery.	332,734	444,520	398,405	551,703	537,443	362,464
Total W. & E. Ind.						
China & Fishery.	16,346,939	16,391,000	16,124,508	16,468,863	15,138,490	13,488,628
GERMANY	687,927	1,265,916	576,067	641,527	617,218	728,068
ITALY	751,162	1,306,457	972,647	839,799	981,590	1,176,246
RUSSIA	2,241,365	2,904,326	2,589,922	2,542,533	1,963,079	2,619,576
HOLLAND	740,044	1,206,278	635,279	593,361	805,850	889,206
PORTUGAL & MA.	632,482	768,180	509,572	465,273	480,609	546,173
GIBRALTAR	51,442	61,210	14,572	29,145	83,830	56,704
SPAIN & CANARI.	1,034,071	1,333,930	875,392	971,512	974,172	934,938
FLANDERS	122,498	571,903	203,856	99,199	145,339	260,125
PRUSSIA	821,565	1,426,412	624,125	729,683	357,357	542,573
FRANCE	527,866	1,162,424	642,012	775,132	865,617	878,273
TURKEY	188,904	381,796	266,548	426,685	375,630	396,382
DENMARK	158,670	376,364	170,786	141,230	42,112	43,710
SWEDEN	151,691	214,479	164,800	117,705	109,680	137,470
NORWAY	78,911	119,927	101,900	47,037	58,260	83,881
MALTA	19,916	61,420	83,270	21,265	17,397	18,509
IONIAN Isles.	58,212	89,196	49,618	95,318	86,194	86,422
TOTAL Europe &c	8,265,694	13,250,220	8,480,367	8,536,405	7,963,936	9,398,257
U. S. of AMERICA	3,315,197	3,663,484	2,840,372	3,860,878	3,831,057	4,161,542
BRAZILS.....	817,222	1,080,543	952,202	1,294,025	1,181,858	1,047,526
FOR. West Indies	758,043	850,042	774,117	798,620	956,554	566,414
South AMERICA	126,316	400,568	290,645	233,710	332,364	493,705
Bri. N. AMERICA	694,010	787,996	889,783	949,655	948,072	918,357
NEW HOLLAND	50	5,112	6,900	5,030	22,640	16,592
Cape of G. HOPE	167,582	126,225	81,094	81,590	86,167	114,685
Coast of AFRICA	180,273	158,865	179,548	95,920	221,757	166,080
British ISLES * ..	148,680	159,579	151,680	144,178	151,837	154,010
PRIZE GOODS, &c.	14,288	11,557	5,584	2,068	2,978	4,966
Total AMERICA, AFRICA, &c.	6,221,664	7,243,970	6,131,934	7,465,677	7,735,293	7,643,779
Grand TOTAL.	30,834,330	36,885,182	30,776,810	32,470,945	30,837,712	30,530,673
Propo. into Ireland	917,979	1,065,384	1,121,920	953,054	1,113,540	1,128,856

* The above, and four following Statements, have been compiled from a return made to Parliament in the Session of 1824, (Paper No. 274.) and the results which they exhibit are so extraordinary, as to excite in the mind of most persons an utter disregard, by their apparent incredibility. It will be seen by the fifth following Statement, that in the six Years 1817—1822, the Official Value of the EXPORTS to EUROPE are represented as exceeding the Official Value of the IMPORTS from thence, by the enormous and incredible Amount of £ 110,654,070 !!! Is the fact really so, and if so, how has the excess of Export been equalized? It is not the mere display of Figures and Amounts, although sufficiently interesting in themselves, that is the object of these Illustrations; but by analysis and demonstration, to ascertain and to exhibit the nature and tendency of the Commercial relations of GREAT BRITAIN with the several Nations of the World, in an intelligible and conclusive point of view. It seems desirable, therefore, in the first place, to shew what is meant by the term Official Value, which implies a fixed Value assigned as far back as 1694, to each article Imported and Exported, and may therefore be considered as denoting QUANTITY, rather than Value, and may or may not have a relation to the CURRENT VALUE of the present time. In addition to the Imports specified in the American Division of the above Statement a considerable quantity of Produce is shipped direct from thence to the Continent of EUROPE on British Account, by which it may be supposed that the external Commercial relations of GREAT BRITAIN are somewhat less ruinous than represented in the following Statements; as regards the transactions with South America the Brazils & Foreign West Indies, it may be so, but, it is important to know that whatever additional advantages may accrue by indirect means to a part, makes the aggregate result worse, rather than better; the advantage of the one part being only an abstraction from some other part.

STATEMENT of the Official Value of the PRODUCE & MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, EXPORTED from thence to all parts of the WORLD, in each of the Six Years, 1817—1822, distinguishing the several Countries to which Exported, and the proportion to each respective Country.

COUNTRIES <i>to which</i>	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
EXPORTED.						
<i>Bri. West Indies</i>	6,632,703	5,717,216	4,395,214	4,241,312	4,941,034	4,126,974
<i>East Do. & China</i>	2,462,948	2,684,410	1,999,481	2,978,437	3,655,003	3,569,326
<i>Whale Fishery</i>	7			1,050	486	
Total 1st. Class	9,095,743	8,401,626	6,394,695	7,220,819	8,596,525	7,696,300
<i>Germany</i>	5,443,889	5,850,948	5,582,158	6,908,477	6,316,998	6,497,435
<i>Italy</i>	2,499,346	3,395,475	3,204,165	3,157,972	2,886,197	4,575,470
<i>Russia</i>	2,259,668	2,309,473	1,680,393	2,519,907	1,524,747	823,987
<i>Holland</i>	1,186,996	1,055,478	1,158,129	1,210,454	1,068,316	1,216,496
<i>Portugal Az. & M.</i>	1,657,184	1,370,655	1,523,907	1,808,879	2,595,385	2,650,851
<i>Gibraltar</i>	997,282	671,282	921,008	1,534,094	1,581,709	2,437,258
<i>Spain & Canaries</i>	521,136	403,481	427,929	513,688	318,400	417,182
<i>Flanders</i>	622,935	698,519	693,335	692,532	863,549	1,000,108
<i>Prussia</i>	531,583	547,718	443,054	708,281	362,586	366,283
<i>France</i>	596,753	318,864	248,078	334,067	382,404	346,271
<i>Turkey</i>	503,536	882,136	652,459	787,850	497,343	904,522
<i>Denmark</i>	265,508	188,270	184,923	171,869	164,967	182,916
<i>Sweden</i>	36,744	41,504	41,591	30,653	32,287	35,471
<i>Norway</i>	43,063	83,836	65,761	66,253	65,381	54,098
<i>Malta</i>	730,413	557,133	444,056	440,429	294,291	394,966
<i>Ionian Isles.</i>	2,134	11,145	5,974	14,041	6,806	9,187
Total 2nd. Class.	17,898,172	18,370,953	17,226,912	20,899,447	18,961,367	21,912,500
<i>U. S. of America</i>	6,640,394	8,578,990	4,375,409	4,020,043	6,619,678	7,312,107
<i>Brazils</i>	2,268,896	3,159,897	1,864,309	2,233,133	2,115,503	1,919,496
<i>For. West Indies</i>	1,811,754	1,473,794	1,096,629	1,191,906	1,517,328	1,282,959
<i>South America</i>	708,001	758,161	408,746	885,985	1,118,105	1,948,907
<i>Bri. N. America</i>	1,111,832	1,382,661	1,611,907	1,283,975	1,076,857	1,314,367
<i>New Holland</i>	14,129	9,618	40,914	85,129	100,878	181,426
<i>Cape of G. Hope</i>	218,854	175,339	159,037	224,764	261,400	176,711
<i>Coast of Africa</i>	137,342	150,641	131,561	130,995	206,071	282,341
<i>Guern. Jers. Man</i>	206,378	225,711	224,053	215,004	258,998	259,389
Total 3rd. Class	13,117,688	15,914,814	9,912,567	10,270,936	13,274,817	14,627,734
TOTAL B. & I.P.	40,111,427	42,687,392	38,534,176	38,391,202	40,832,711	44,237,533
& Manufactures } 1. Class	702,442	778,082	674,397	614,779	1,032,842	563,703
Colonial } 2 Do.	8,826,482	9,075,744	8,377,768	8,923,563	8,497,471	7,578,610
& Foreign } 3 Do.	763,800	1,005,033	853,042	1,019,570	1,099,377	1,085,276
Produce						
Grand Total of						
EXPORTS.	50,404,111	53,547,250	48,489,360	48,947,115	51,462,400	53,464,122

* As regards the Real Value of the products IMPORTED, (Vide preceding note) on referring to the Statement of the Value assigned to each article Imported, in each of the Ten Years 1814—1823, it will be seen, that Silk, Cotton-Wool, Sheep & Lamb's Wool, Flax, Hemp, Tallow, Timber Deals, &c. Wines, Hides & Skins, and the unenumerated articles, constitute the bulk of the aggregate amount assigned to the articles Imported from all parts except from British Possessions in the West and East Indies, China, and the Fisheries; the Imports from which, as will be shewn hereafter, do not in the slightest degree tend to equalize the excess of Exports to any of the other parts of the World.

As a guide to the actual Real Value of the articles specified above, the actual Quantities of each in tale, weight, and measure, will be found specified in following Statements, and in succeeding Statements there will be found a specification of the Amount of Customs Duty levied on each article Imported, with the rate at which each article is charged with duty, whereby the actual Quantities, and thereby the actual Real Values, may be ascertained.

Although the present Money Value of most of the articles enumerated above will be seen in several instances very considerably to exceed the Value assigned to them in the Statement of Official Values of each article Imported in each of the Ten Years 1814—1823, the aggregate Real Value will prove not materially, if at all, to exceed the aggregate of the Official Value as represented in the preceding Statement; that is, in so far as it constitutes an EQUIVALENT against the Real Value of Commodities EXPORTED.

STATEMENT of the Declared REAL VALUE of the PRODUCE & MANUFACTURES of the UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain & Ireland, EXPORTED from thence to all parts of the WORLD, in each of the six Years 1817—1822, distinguishing the several Countries to which Exported, and the proportion to each respective COUNTRY.

COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED.	1817. £	1818. £	1819. £	1820. £	1821. £	1822. £
Bri. West Indies	5,890,200	6,021,626	4,841,252	4,197,761	4,320,586	5,439,817
East Do. & CHINA	3,705,964	3,863,131	2,653,527	3,693,168	4,151,678	3,771,222
Whale Fishery	13			1,034	384	
Total 1st. Class	9,596,177	9,884,757	7,494,779	7,891,963	8,472,648	7,211,038
Germany.....	5,433,010	6,176,270	5,646,569	6,110,356	5,282,279	5,234,920
Italy	2,240,987	3,147,648	2,692,797	2,441,958	2,161,860	3,137,698
Russia	3,045,475	2,844,635	1,793,681	2,672,214	1,590,719	837,678
Holland	1,337,693	1,187,042	1,118,427	1,118,108	947,416	1,011,393
Portugal Az. & Ma.	1,888,507	1,553,423	1,642,714	1,668,130	2,153,321	1,890,130
Gibraltar.....	861,123	674, 72	790,961	1,191,095	1,217,983	1,660,352
Spain & the Canaries	727,388	602,493	583,633	626,194	324,504	395,613
Flanders	731,600	757,787	654,568	632,694	723,174	801,097
Prussia	518,530	513,874	386,755	492,409	274,449	234,185
France	1,003,437	369,504	299,493	390,744	438,244	437,009
Turkey	451,299	806,531	537,335	551,792	360,214	521,574
Malta	509,870	464,306	344,126	257,040	198,637	222,310
Ionian Isles.....	2,325	11,537	4,796	12,658	6,511	9,240
Denmark	250,334	189,889	177,410	164,277	135,403	129,235
Sweden	43,831	52,883	47,650	33,410	32,015	35,113
Norway	47,051	86,874	70,337	6, 424	58,705	43,948
TOTAL 2nd. Class	19,093,574	19,439,382	16,790,652	18,429,504	15,903,442	16,601,562
U. S. of America	6,930,360	9,451,010	4,929,816	3,875,286	6,214,875	6,865,263
Brazils	2,034,696	3,180,542	1,937,330	2,101,030	1,858,357	1,523,812
For. West Indies	1,279,782	1,169,610	892,307	939,782	1,050,778	868,041
South America	616,642	815,115	438,998	820,261	1,083,880	1,642,903
Bri. N. America	1,515,317	1,768,153	2,020,061	1,559,104	1,141,278	1,338,903
New Holland	19,422	13,546	61,492	117,123	126,114	213,574
Cape of Good Hope	260,541	215,707	183,584	248,182	230,683	176,677
Coast of Africa	145,813	174,879	132,710	145,117	201,435	208,267
Gurn. Jer. & Man	326,500	355,731	329,670	296,602	324,728	315,052
TOTAL 3rd. Class	13,129,077	17,144,395	10,925,967	10,102,496	12,282,123	13,162,491
GRAND TOTAL	41,818,828	46,468,535	35,211,401	36,423,963	36,658,217	36,965,093

† The above Values are founded on the Declaration of the Shippers at the time of Shipping, but as disregard to correctness involves no serious responsibility or penalty, their accuracy is of course to a certain extent questionable. It will prove however on a thorough investigation of the subject, that the actual state of the Commercial relation of Great Britain, is, in reality worse, than in these Illustrations it is made to appear. The Declaration of Value, was first established at the commencement of the Year 1798, on the pretext of levying a duty to defray the expences of Convoy, consequently as the Valuation was subject to an *ad valorem* charge that was as long as the Convoy Duty was continued in itself, a sufficient check to an over valuation, from 1793 to 1816, therefore, when the Convoy Duty ceased, the REAL Money or Invoiced VALUE of the Products & Manufactures Exported in the Eighteen Years 1793 — 1815, somewhat exceeded the Declared Value as represented in the Custom House Returns to Parliament, from which these Illustrations have been compiled; whilst, the inherent disposition of all trading persons to make the utmost appearance in their trading transactions, will justify the inference, of the Declared Value somewhat exceeding the REAL or Invoiced VALUE, since 1816 when the Convoy duty ceased; consequently the DEPRECIATION in Money Value since 1816, may be considered greater than it is represented in the statement of Annual Depreciation of Value since 1798.

✱ The Depreciation represented in the next following Statement, it is important to understand does not apply to the STANDARD of VALUE of the Ten Years 1793 — 1807, but to the Value of 1817 merely, the Year subsequent to the great revolution arising from the sudden transition of a state of peace after a state of War, unparaleled at the in energy and extent, and when upon every just principle of calculation, it was fair to infer after a depreciation of £25,775,562 & Annam, had resulted as a consequence of the system of petty expediency and speculation by which the War had been sustained, something like an equilibrium and reciprocity in the external commercial relations of the several Nations of the World would have been established.

STATEMENT of the Official Value (which implies Quantity, — Vide note to Statement of Imports) of **MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED** from the **UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND**, to all parts of the **WORLD** in each of the six Years 1817–1822, distinguishing the several Countries to which *Exported*, and the proportion to each respective Country, shewing also the **Total Amount of Imports** in each of the said six Years; the *excess of Export to EUROPE and AMERICA*, over and above the amount of **IMPORTS** from thence; and a *hypothetical Illustration* of the ways and means whereby the *Commercial party* obtain **EQUIVALENTS** for that Excess, at the Expence of the productive labour, and distress and privation of the Artizans and Labourers of **GREAT BRITAIN**.

COUNTRIES

<i>to which</i> EXPORTED.		1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bri. West Indies		7,015,591	5,989,707	4,692,414	4,555,775	5,311,772	4,370,100
East Do. & CHINA		2,779,626	3,186,982	2,373,913	3,273,817	4,313,047	3,886,950
Whale Fishery		2,888	3,020	2,945	5,006	4,549	2,953
Total W. & East Indies & Fishery.		9,798,105	9,179,708	7,069,272	7,834,598	9,629,368	8,260,003
IMPORT from Do.		16,346,739	16,391,000	16,124,508	16,468,863	15,138,490	15,488,628
U. S. of AMERICA		6,715,629	8,723,430	4,449,143	4,079,541	6,805,050	7,560,862
BRAZIL		2,284,569	3,191,621	1,896,316	2,279,231	2,137,221	1,974,560
For. West INDIES		1,823,287	1,509,752	1,145,322	1,257,313	1,584,930	1,332,568
South AMERICA		735,344	850,944	431,616	917,916	1,210,825	2,016,277
Bri. N. AMERICA		1,491,118	1,865,861	2,072,575	1,758,928	1,464,705	1,597,251
New HOLLAND		16,640	10,423	48,814	119,005	114,609	219,786
Cape of G. HOPE		253,161	206,238	179,508	256,878	300,956	245,155
Coast of AFRICA		242,584	273,649	243,507	309,568	383,301	436,893
Guern. Jer. Man		269,059	288,926	298,606	312,108	372,597	329,648
Total N. & South America Africa &c		13,881,393	16,920,144	10,765,407	11,290,507	14,374,193	15,733,009
<i>Imports from Do.</i>		6,221,664	7,243,979	6,131,934	7,465,677	7,735,293	7,643,779
<i>Excess of Export Equalized</i>	<i>by Go. Bills</i>	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<i>BULLION</i>	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	824,783	2,500,000	3,500,000
	<i>undue } Cot</i>	2,000,000	2,500,000				
	<i>adv in } Gra</i>	1,659,729	2,176,165				
	<i>Depreciation.</i>			633,473	9,047	1,138,901	1,589,250
<i>Balance of £ To EUROPE</i>		13,881,393	16,920,144	10,765,407	11,299,507	14,374,194	15,733,009
Germany		8,126,980	8,686,145	8,409,624	9,898,154	8,571,365	9,038,537
Italy		2,942,917	4,288,961	3,806,349	3,767,622	3,994,819	5,280,575
Russia		2,759,456	2,820,813	2,037,267	3,669,064	2,099,441	1,220,148
Holland		2,530,563	2,047,089	2,292,040	2,047,612	1,957,022	2,013,324
Portugal Az & Ma.		1,730,968	1,483,501	1,631,033	1,912,597	2,711,899	2,774,608
Gibraltar		1,322,726	911,915	1,124,618	1,781,074	1,885,711	2,869,425
Spain & Canaries		707,184	616,849	678,400	684,336	426,691	522,342
Flanders		1,844,182	1,922,099	1,771,528	1,542,331	1,925,940	1,844,821
Prussia		1,078,355	1,064,743	982,541	1,317,180	921,741	767,611
France		1,651,015	1,196,777	982,857	1,163,881	1,419,505	1,185,421
Turkey		599,228	1,061,811	767,467	961,746	583,017	972,447
Malta		772,959	674,878	565,941	528,433	355,724	479,733
Ionian Isles		2,135	13,220	6,207	14,041	7,478	13,235
Denmark		376,383	377,696	288,123	308,576	319,191	297,880
Sweden		151,509	137,501	161,328	126,660	184,532	131,544
Norway		78,155	142,700	99,367	99,704	94,858	79,679
Total EUROPE.		26,724,614	27,446,697	25,604,680	29,823,009	27,458,838	29,491,111
<i>Imports from Do.</i>		8,265,694	13,250,220	8,480,367	8,536,405	7,963,936	9,398,257
Excess of EXPORT		18,458,920	14,196,477	17,124,313	21,286,604	19,494,902	20,092,854
<i>Equalized as follows</i>							
<i>viz. Govern. Bills</i>		1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
<i>Absentee Do.</i>		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
<i>Foreign Stock D.</i>		2,000,000			2,000,000	3,400,000	5,000,000
<i>Undue advance in } Grain, Tallow, Flax }</i>		5,000,000	5,000,000				
<i>Depreciation in Va.</i>				1,586,830	3,865,797	4,924,337	7,766,138
<i>Defalcation</i>		4,958,920	2,696,477	9,037,483	8,920,807	4,670,565	826,716
BALANCE							
<i>National Loss</i>		18,458,920	14,196,477	17,124,313	21,286,604	19,494,902	20,092,854

STATEMENT of the TOTAL Official Value of MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED from and IMPORTED into all the Ports of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, during the Six Years 1817 — 1822, distinguishing the proportion of Value to and from the several Countries of the WORLD; shewing also the Excess of Value EXPORTED over and above the Value IMPORTED, from each respective COUNTRY

THE COUNTRIES	British Produce & Manufactures. £	Colonial & Foreign Produce. £	TOTAL Value EXPORTED. £	TOTAL Value IMPORTED. £	EXCESS of Value EXPORTED £
British West Indies	30,054,858	1,880,901	31,935,759	49,866,010	17,930,251
East Indies & CHINA	17,349,168	2,463,709	19,812,877	41,465,149	21,652,272
The Whale FISHERY	1,543	19,816	21,359	2,627,269	2,605,910
Total West, & East Indies, China, and Whale Fishery.	47,405,569	4,364,426	51,769,995	93,958,428	42,188,433
United States of America	37,546,621	787,033	38,333,654	21,672,530	16,661,124
Brazils	13,561,234	202,273	13,763,507	6,373,376	7,390,131
Foreign West Indies	8,374,370	318,802	8,693,172	4,703,790	3,989,382
South America	5,828,905	335,016	6,163,921	1,877,308	4,286,613
British North America	7,781,629	2,468,819	10,250,448	5,187,873	5,062,575
New Holland	431,294	97,182	528,476	56,324	472,152
Cape of Good Hope	1,216,105	235,791	1,451,896	637,343	794,553
Coast of Africa	988,351	900,567	1,888,918	1,002,433	886,485
Guernsey, Jersey & Man	1,389,533	481,412	1,870,945	909,964	960,981
Total North & South America For. W. Indies, Africa &c.	77,118,042	5,826,895	82,944,937	42,440,941	40,503,996
Germany	36,579,905	16,150,302	52,730,207	4,517,719	48,212,488
Italy	19,718,625	4,362,615	24,081,240	6,027,901	18,053,339
Russia	11,068,175	3,487,950	14,556,125	14,860,801	Contra
Holland	6,895,869	6,041,780	12,937,649	4,870,018	8,067,631
Portugal Azores & Ma	11,606,861	637,742	12,244,603	3,402,289	15,952,662
Gibraltar & [deira	8,142,633	1,752,835	9,895,468	296,903	
Spain & the Canary Isles	2,606,816	1,028,932	3,635,798	6,124,015	9,417,970
Flanders	4,570,973	6,279,912	10,850,890	1,402,920	
Prussia	2,959,505	3,172,626	6,132,131	4,501,715	1,630,416
France	2,226,437	5,373,013	7,599,450	4,851,324	2,748,126
Turkey	4,227,646	717,872	4,945,518	2,034,945	2,910,573
Malta	2,861,288	516,334	3,377,622	221,777	2,747,200
Ionian Isles	49,287	7,028	56,315	464,960	
Denmark	1,158,453	809,194	1,967,647	932,872	1,034,775
Sweden	218,250	674,811	893,061	895,825	Contra
Norway	378,392	216,068	594,460	489,916	104,544
Total EUROPE	115,269,351	51,228,833	166,498,184	55,895,900	110,602,284
Total to all Foreign Parts which incur a National Loss	192,387,393	57,055,728	249,443,121	98,336,841	151,106,280

* In addition to the returns received from the Brazils &c. directly home, very considerable Shipments of produce to Europe are made on British account, which may make the transactions with that Division somewhat less unfavorable; but the aggregate result is made worse rather than better, in as much as it adds to the excess to EUROPE and thereby renders the LOSS more aggravating by its inequality.

HYPOTHETICAL ILLUSTRATION of the way in which the EXCESS of EXPORT represented in the preceding Statement is EQUALIZED to the Commercial party, whilst it resolves itself into NATIONAL LOSS, to the Amount in six Years of £ 151,106,280

BILLS drawn on Account of Government, on the Treasury, Paymaster of the Forces, Commissioners of the Navy, Army, Navy and Colonial Agents from British North America, West Indies, New Holland, C. of G. Hope &c. } 18,000,000

BULLION from South America, West Indies, and the United States of America. 10,824,783

Undue advance in COTTON and COFFEE, in the Years 1817 — 1818 4,500,000

Do. Do. GRAIN and FLOUR, from the U. S. of America, in Do. 3,832,884

DEPRECIATION in the Value of the Products of British Industry and LABOUR subsequent to 1813, from the Value in the Year 1817, which was at a Depreciation of £ 25,775,562 Compared with the average Value of the Ten } 3,346,329

BALANCE of American &c. Division [Years 1798 — 1807. £ 40,503,996

BILLS drawn on Account of Government, at Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Isles &c. 9,000,000

Do. on Account of ABSENTEE and TRAVELLING EXPENDITURE. 30,000,000

Do. Do. FOREIGN LOANS!!! 12,400,000

Undue advance in GRAIN, TALLOW, FLAX, SILK, &c. in the Yrs. 1817-18 10,000,000

DEPRECIATION in the Value of Products exported to EUROPE since 1818, Vide — Depreciation above, and its progression in preceding and } 18,143,102

DEFALCATIONS, Bankruptcy, Insolvency, Compromise, Following Sta. 31,050,182

BALANCE European Division £ 110,602,284, **TOTAL** £ 151,106,280

TABLE (O) showing the QUANTITY of MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED from and IMPORTED into GREAT BRITAIN in each year since 1783, distinguishing the Proportions Exported to the East Indies and China and the West Indies, from the Proportion Exported to all other Parts of the World; and showing also the excess or waste of the Products of the British Artizan and Labourer in each Year: TABLE (S) showing the Quantity Imported in each Year from the East Indies and China and from the West Indies.

	EXPORTS.				IMPORTS, As equivalents against the Amounts in col. No. 3.	Excess of Exports, as per cols. Nos. 3 and 5.
	East Indies and China. 1.	British West Indies. 2.	All other Parts. 3.	Total. 4.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1784	..	1,370,066	..	15,101,491	8,871,105	4,200,000
1785	..	1,255,528	..	16,117,169	9,221,087	4,200,000
1786	..	1,356,063	..	16,505,066	9,185,995	4,400,000
1787	..	1,733,265	..	16,869,789	10,689,858	4,000,000
1788	..	1,766,454	..	17,472,238	10,484,860	5,000,000
1789	..	1,763,937	..	19,340,549	10,552,155	7,000,000
1790	..	1,986,201	..	20,120,121	12,090,089	6,500,000
1791	..	2,649,066	..	22,731,995	12,980,031	7,000,000
1792	703,168	2,922,119	20,841,913	24,467,200	12,774,735	8,067,178
1793	763,168	2,695,422	16,218,096	19,676,686	11,365,536	4,852,560
1794	987,754	3,632,762	20,490,930	25,111,446	13,047,803	7,343,127
1795	958,313	2,460,888	21,428,138	24,847,339	12,876,788	8,551,350
1796	1,093,697	3,220,668	23,702,703	28,026,068	15,874,286	7,828,417
1797	976,583	3,143,878	22,195,252	26,315,713	12,800,685	9,394,567
1798	898,048	5,197,913	24,194,068	30,290,029	14,818,998	9,575,060
1799	1,092,656	5,943,501	26,604,200	33,640,357	16,403,113	10,201,087
1800	1,261,824	4,082,100	32,776,196	38,120,120	18,275,820	14,500,376
1801	1,431,271	4,373,218	31,982,367	37,786,856	18,956,605	13,025,762
1802	1,584,468	3,878,594	35,948,909	41,411,966	17,143,764	18,804,135
1803	1,696,086	2,344,647	27,537,762	31,578,495	15,606,902	11,930,860
1804	1,499,855	4,229,025	28,722,487	34,451,367	16,397,631	12,324,856
1805	1,526,920	3,800,782	29,627,143	34,954,845	17,636,783	11,990,360
1806	1,605,078	4,705,200	30,216,906	36,527,184	16,355,004	13,861,902
1807	1,776,413	4,536,563	28,253,595	34,566,571	17,487,342	10,766,253
1808	1,833,657	5,850,773	26,869,836	34,554,267	15,067,608	11,802,228
1809	1,487,998	5,902,686	42,896,216	50,286,900	22,798,767	20,097,449
1810	1,555,296	4,579,289	39,735,274	45,869,859	28,256,096	11,479,178
1811	1,529,568	4,001,000	26,979,003	32,409,671	16,178,160	10,700,843
1812	..	4,740,216	..	43,243,172	15,804,907	22,000,000
1813	..	..	..	48,000,000	15,000,000	27,000,000
1814	1,696,404	6,284,355	44,477,641	52,358,398	13,620,000	30,857,641
1815	2,054,566	6,862,371	48,503,499	57,420,456	14,000,000	34,503,499
1816	2,185,641	4,559,665	41,470,879	48,216,185	10,000,000	31,470,679
1817	2,779,625	6,762,069	39,962,974	49,504,668	14,000,000	25,962,974
1818	3,185,750	5,784,554	48,828,013	52,798,327	20,124,862	24,121,711
1819	2,472,982	4,490,010	55,839,819	42,802,811	14,229,668	22,147,515
1820	3,229,811	4,347,043	40,766,208	48,343,062	15,943,908	25,329,300
1821	4,313,047	5,069,372	41,415,563	50,797,982	14,400,000	27,015,563
1822	3,886,950	4,145,463	44,738,005	52,770,418	16,000,000	28,738,005
1823	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Amounts in Col. No. 3, of this Statement, have been deduced, by deducting the Amounts in Cols. 1 and 2 from the Totals in Col. No. 4, and Col. No. 3, of Table S, will show that the Amounts in Col. No. 5 of this Table exhibit all that has been received against the Amounts in Col. No. 3. There being no authentic return for the East Indies and China prior to 1792, occasions the Amounts in Col. No. 6, for the first eight years, to be assumed; but the general accuracy of the account is not affected thereby

TABLE (P) showing the INCREASED QUANTITY of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES EXPORTED in each year since 1797, and their Depreciation in Value since 1807, at the Expense of the Artizan and Labourer, in the Reduction of their Wages without any corresponding Equivalent; and the stationary Quantity of Imports as a consequence of the bulk of the People being precluded from consuming them.

British Produce and Manufactures Exported.		Value which the Quantities should have obtained.	Annual Depreciation in Value.	Excess of Quantity exported.	Rate of Wages for the sixty years, 1797-1807.	Quantity of Colonial and Foreign Productions imported and retained for Home Consumption, after deducting the Proportion re-exported.—7.
Quantity.	Real Value.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1798 19,672,503	33,148,682	It deserves to be noticed, in reference to these ten years, that although the remuneration for labour was reduced one-half, there was no material alteration in the value of their products until 1803; the variation resolving itself into a transfer of the fair reward for labour to profits; the quantity exported annually averages £24,457,271. and the value £40,707,401. upon which data the calculations below are founded.				s. d.
1799 24,084,213	38,942,493					15 0
1800 24,304,281	39,471,203					14 0
1801 25,719,980	41,770,351					14 0
1802 27,012,103	48,500,683					16 0
1803 22,252,102	40,100,870					11 0
1804 23,934,292	40,349,642					11 0
1805 25,003,308	41,068,942					9 0
1806 27,403,653	43,242,176					8 0
1807 25,190,762	40,479,865					7 0
1808 26,692,288	40,881,671	£ 44,977,204	£ 4,095,533	£ 2,105,352	6 6	21,769,958
1809 35,107,439	50,242,761	59,156,950	8,914,683	4,920,773	9 0	18,575,361
1810 34,940,550	49,975,634	58,875,740	8,900,106	4,914,389	10 0	30,185,345
1811 24,109,931	34,917,281	40,625,864	5,708,583	3,131,062	6 0	20,351,624
1812 31,243,362	43,657,864	52,645,882	8,988,018	5,013,009	8 0	16,598,984
1813 32,000,000	43,000,000	54,000,000	11,000,000	6,164,900	7 0	17,000,000
1814 33,200,580	43,447,372	55,943,845	12,496,473	7,096,694	13 0	13,462,952
1815 41,712,002	49,653,245	70,285,814	20,632,569	11,879,527	6 6	16,113,619
1816 34,774,520	40,328,940	58,595,975	18,267,035	10,544,239	4 0	12,933,255
1817 39,235,397	40,337,118	66,112,670	25,775,562	14,995,397	4 0	19,647,049
1818 41,963,527	45,188,250	70,709,640	25,521,391	14,813,527	5 6	24,983,998
1819 32,923,575	34,248,495	55,477,084	21,228,600	12,546,524	4 0	19,775,664
1820 37,818,036	35,568,670	63,724,380	28,155,710	16,447,826	4 6	20,992,765
1821 40,194,893	35,826,082	67,729,446	31,903,364	18,669,993	5 0	19,122,084
1822 43,558,490	36,176,897	73,397,195	37,220,298	21,822,724	4 0	20,189,879
Aggregate depreciation in the 15 years, 1808-22, on comparison of average value of previous 10 years, 1798-1807			£ 357,259,242	£ 154,865,936	4 0	1823-4
Do. do. compared with the years 1802-3			£ 326,808,387	£ 182,823,944	4 0	

*. It will be seen, on mature reflection, that this Statement does not apply to the general question of excess of export over and above the amount of import, but shows in itself an excess of quantity exported as a consequence of a depreciation in value effected at the expense of the operative artizan, by a reduction in the rate of his wages. It is true that, as *value* and *price* are mere relative terms, having no signification or definite meaning in themselves when applied to the affairs of nations, had the quantity of imports increased in a corresponding degree to the increased quantity of British produce and manufactures exported, the difference in value would then have been of no importance; but it will be seen, by col. No. 7, that if due allowance be made for the increased quantity of raw material of manufactures, which has been re-exported under the head of British produce and manufactures, instead of under the head of colonial and foreign produce, that the quantity of colonial and foreign productions imported and retained for home consumption, in the four last years 1819-22, has actually been less than it was in the four years 1798-1801, thereby demonstrating a sacrifice or waste of the productions of the British artizan and labourer (and at their exclusive expense,) of no less an amount of value in the fifteen years 1798-1822 than £157,259,242. in comparison with the average value of the produce of their labour during the ten years 1798-1807, and of £326,808,387. if compared with the value of the produce of their labour in the years 1802-3; and, was the comparison to be made against the value of the produce of their labour during the fourteen years 1784-97, the sacrifice or waste would prove to be not less than £40 to £400,000,000; but, as there was no authentic return of the real value of British produce and manufactures exported prior to 1798, when a duty was levied under the pretext of defraying the expenses of convoy, the case is submitted to rest on the results which the authenticity of the documents that have annually been laid before Parliament, since the period of 1798, alone exhibit.

STATEMENT shewing the ANNUAL VARIATION in the STATE and CONDITION of GREAT BRITAIN, as regards her COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, TAXATION, and PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS, on an Average of each five Years, since the general Peace in 1783.

YEARS.	COLONIAL & FOREIGN Produce from and to all parts of the World except Ireland.		British Produce and Manufactures EXPORTED		TAXES.	Parochial Assessments.
	Imported.	Reexported.	At Official Value or Quantity	At Declared or Real Value.		
	£	£	£	£		
1782	9,714,000	No Return	9,919,000	There was no authentic re- turn of real Value prior to 1793.	17,000,000	2,000,000
1784 — 88	16,633,910	4,584,139	11,989,172		18,000,000	2,167,748
9 — 93	19,070,282	5,703,102	15,961,865		18,000,000	No authentic accounts for these periods
93 — 7	21,696,756	8,203,209	16,592,222		19,601,738	
8 — 1803	29,578,490	11,631,550	23,840,865		40,322,331	5,300,000
1804 — 9	30,100,807	10,340,564	27,231,957	43,594,050	55,888,192	6,500,000
10 — 15	32,181,483	15,181,555	32,867,738	44,471,855	67,939,000	8,500,000
16 — 21	30,501,500	10,925,516	37,818,325	37,865,836	55,400,088	8,545,672
1822	29,401,807	9,211,928	43,558,490	36,176,897	54,974,243	7,761,441
1823	34,544,246	8,588,966	43,144,466	34,691,124	52,948,542	6,998,153

• The above Statement exhibits a considerable diminution in the Money Amount of both Taxes and Parochial Assessments, but, resolving itself, as all TAXATION does, into labour, and the products of labour the Taxation of 1823, both State and Parochial, will, on a fair investigation be seen to be greater than that of any Year during the WAR. The Accounts of Parochial Assessments are made up to Easter in each Year. In the above Statement the Accounts end at Easter in the Year affixed, but in the Statement below at Easter in the following Year.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the INCREASE and EXTENT of PAUPERISM and CRIME in ENGLAND & WALES, at different Periods since 1748; and Statement shewing the Total Amount of Parish Assessments, and the Proportion thereof expended for the Relief of PAUPERS, and the EQUIVALENT of that Amount in Quarters of Wheat, according to the Average Price of Wheat in each Year; The No. of Committals for CRIME in England & Wales; The total Amount of TAXES in GREAT BRITAIN, and of BRITISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES Exported therefrom in each Year since 1811.

YEARS.	Total Amount of Parish Assessment —£—	Expended for Relief of Paupers —£—	Average Price of Wheat & Qu.	Equivalent of the Amount expended for Relief of Paupers in Qrs. of Wheat.	Committals for CRIME.	TAXES. —£—	Quantity of British Produce & Manufactures EXPORTED.
1749	730,135	689,971				11,000,000	
76	1,720,316	1,521,732				18,000,000	
84	2,167,748	1,912,241				33,511,812	22,252,102
1803	5,348,204	4,077,891	s56/5d	1,443,101		64,752,025	31,243,362
12	8,640,842	6,656,105	125/5	1,061,438	6,576	68,302,859	32,000,000
13	8,388,974	6,294,584	108/9	1,197,625	7,164	70,240,312	33,299,589
14	7,457,676	5,418,845	73/3	1,484,615	6,390	71,203,141	41,712,002
15	6,937,425	5,724,506	64/4	1,779,639	7,818	62,426,506	34,774,520
16	8,128,418	6,918,217	75/10	1,824,584	9,091	52,135,739	39,235,397
17	9,320,440	7,890,148	94/9	1,665,467	13,932	53,937,318	41,963,527
18	8,932,185	7,531,650	84/1	1,791,472	13,567	53,238,914	32,923,575
19	8,719,655	7,329,594	73/0	2,008,408	14,254	55,132,077	39,818,036
1820	8,411,893	6,958,445	65/7	2,122,016	13,710	55,530,072	40,194,893
1	7,761,441	6,358,703	56/6	2,230,368	13,115	54,974,143	43,558,490
2	6,898,153	5,773,096	43/3	2,669,762		52,948,542	43,144,466
3							

✪ In further illustration of the fact, of the burthen of TAXATION having increased, notwithstanding the diminution in the MONEY AMOUNT, and of all Taxation, however indirect and insidious its operation, and however remote its effect may be, ultimately resolving itself into LABOUR and the products of Labour, the DEPRECIATION in the Value of British Produce and Manufactures EXPORTED, will be seen to present itself in strong confirmation of the fact, it will be seen, that since 1803, whilst the QUANTITY annually Exported has nearly doubled, the Value is upwards of £4,000,000 & Annum less, and the aggregate Depreciation in 1823, comparing the Value with the Average Value of the six Years 1798 — 1803, upwards of £37,000,000. And in the Summary of a Report of a SELECT COMMITTEE of ARTIZANS, appointed in 1823 "to enquire into the causes which have led to the extensive depreciation or reduction in the remuneration for labour, and the CALAMITOUS DISTRESS consequent thereupon," it is shewn, that as TAXATION progressively increased, the remuneration for LABOUR as progressively decreased, and that the aggregate increase of Taxation, corresponds exactly with the aggregate decrease in the Remuneration for Labour, and proves to DEMONSTRATION, that not only direct Taxation, but that all subsistence, and all Income acquired by any other means than productive occupation, resolve themselves into an abstraction from the fair reward due to productive labour. Estimating therefore the pressure of Taxation either by its Amount in GOLD, which in 1819, after an interval of one and Twenty Years, without any Standard at all, was again made the Standard of Value for all commodity, or by Commodities themselves, the pressure of TAXATION in 1823 will prove greater than that of 1815, which was the maximum of Money Amount.

IMPORTATION & RE-EXPORTATION of SUGAR. 1807-1823.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of SUGAR, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT-BRITAIN from all parts of the World, in each of the Seventeen Years 1807-1823 distinguishing the proportion Imported from the British Colonies and Possessions in the West Indies & South America and the East Indies, from the proportion Imported from all other Parts. The Annual Average Price (exclusive of Duty) according to the Weekly Returns made to the London Gazette, The total Annual Value of the Quantity Imported from the British West Indies, according to the aforesaid Return of price: and the Rate of Duty $\frac{1}{4}$ Cwt. in each Year.

Years.	IMPORTED from				ANNUAL		
	British West Indies. Cwts.	East Indies. Cwts.	All Other Parts. Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.	Average Price. p Cwt.	Total Value. £	Rate of Duty p Cwt.
1807	3,490,130	118,586	32,594	3,641,310	33/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,923,290	27/
8	3,455,832	72,587	225,066	3,753,485	38/6	6,642,477	
9	3,394,185	26,200	580,813	4,001,198	43/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,375,100	
1810	3,771,000	49,240	988,363	4,808,663	46/10	8,830,565	27/ 29/
11	3,647,142	20,322	250,079	3,917,543	36/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,646,636	27/
12	3,551,449	72,886	139,088	3,763,423	42/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,480,233	
13	3,500,000	50,000	450,000	4,000,000	58/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,900,000	
14	3,403,793	49,849	581,681	4,035,323	73/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,484,714	30/
15	3,493,116	125,629	366,027	3,987,782	61/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,803,184	
16	3,440,595	127,203	192,780	3,760,548	48/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,554,121	
17	3,563,741	125,894	105,916	3,795,530	49/8	8,849,956	27/
18	3,665,320	162,395	138,032	3,965,940	50/	9,163,800	30/
19	3,785,434	205,527	86,048	4,077,009	41/4	7,823,221	28/
1820	3,623,319	277,228	162,994	4,063,541	36/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,355,944	27/
1	3,734,292	269,162	197,402	4,200,856	33/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,200,480	
2	3,303,698	226,476	112,953	3,643,122	31/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,124,171	

STATEMENT of the Quantity of SUGAR Re-exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the World, in each of the above mention'd 17 Years 1807-1823. distinguishing the several proportions, of British West India, East India, Foreign, and Refined, the Refined in the Total being converted into Raw at the rate of 34 Cwt. of Raw for every 20 Cwt. of Refin'd. and shewing also the Quantity absorbed for Home Consumption, and the Amount of Customs Duty paid on the same in each Year

RE-EXPORTED.						HOME Consumption. Cwts.	Amount of Customs Duty. £
Years.	British West Ind. Cwts.	East India. Cwts.	Foreign. Cwts.	Refined Cwts.	TOTAL. Cwts.		
1807	526,356	20,398	42,657	413,960	1,363,642		3,194,589
8	244,315	49,061	60,983	327,243	910,672		3,818,316
9	276,334	16,887	420,226	460,732	1,496,661		3,246,586
1810	90,480	7,095	519,320	413,208	1,319,349		3,014,074
11	275,991	4,032	239,153	100,946	690,869		2,868,232
12	310,803	6,964	356,546	284,617	1,158,192		3,580,224
13	430,500	10,000	410,000	450,000	1,615,500		
14	553,771	41,311	462,958	555,335	2,002,105	1,766,167	3,149,170
15	401,152	68,422	311,418	609,247	1,906,711	1,809,029	3,090,620
16	377,149	102,056	191,303	584,182	1,663,617	2,145,553	3,166,852
17	258,265	95,494	132,937	607,085	1,671,740	2,929,160	3,967,154
18	267,602	110,323	108,688	711,185	1,695,627	1,432,535	2,331,472
19	218,384	88,214	102,709	525,219	1,302,179	2,375,064	3,507,845
1820	179,102	186,603	138,207	679,561	1,659,556	2,497,744	3,477,771
1	149,203	147,283	186,325	645,357	1,579,919	2,558,665	3,660,567
2	170,983	102,467	137,707	374,784	1,048,297	2,484,407	3,579,412
3							4,022,782

The following statement shews the principal Islands &c. in the West Indies from whence the Imports were derived in 1822. Viz.—

From JAMAICA.		From the EAST INDIES & CHINA	
DEMERARA.	530,919	Do. HAVANNAH.	70,929
St. VINCENTS.	261,160	Do. BRAZILS.	33,024
GUAYANA.	199,173		
TRINIDAD.	178,491		
BARBADOES.	150,682		
All other British West Ind. Pla.	503,321	Total from all Parts in 1822.	3,643,122 Cwt.

STATEMENT of the Quantity, in lbs. weight of SHEEP & LAMB'S WOOL Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the WORLD, in each of the seven Years 1816—1822, distinguishing the several Countries from whence Imported, and the proportion from each respective Country, The Official, and the estimated Real Value thereof, and the Amount of Customs Duty paid thereon in each of the said 7 Years

COUNTRIES from whence IMPORTED.	1816. lbs.—	1817. lbs.—	1818. lbs.—	1819. lbs.—	1820. lbs.—	1821. lbs.—	1822. lbs.—
Germany	2,816,655	4,816,567	8,432,237	4,189,479	5,113,112	8,615,329	11,125,114
Spain	2,554,077	6,282,073	8,760,627	5,523,951	2,336,229	6,963,927	5,994,208
France	221,595	779,344	2,129,877	993,644	239,919	234,567	675,144
Holland	221,015	911,352	1,094,441	136,589	186,051	310,587	618,007
New South Wales	13,511	none	86,525	74,284	99,415	175,433	138,493
Italy	108,231	19,128	56,932	158,352	2,815	16,985	23,917
Cape of Good Hope	9,623	12,933	14,481	20,555	13,809	12,153	46,581
North of Europe	359,422	232,070	1,469,085	971,981	196,242	98,297	271,056
Portugal	493,277	729,243	1,409,490	1,808,251	95,187	118,573	125,209
Turkey	26,821	66,692	656,979	348,602	189,584	29,376	853
Buenos Ayres	106,454	23,707	29,172	1,109,855	68,759	7,905	13
United Sta. of America ..	43,165	143,904	268,596	57,351	578	308	3,770
All other foreign parts ..	134,709	39,622	207,707	391,192	37,013	39,347	125,815
Ireland	598,807	654,421	1,653,737	89,370	294,628	45,276	260,260
Guernsey Jersey & Man ..	1,570	9,934	31,610	5,974	19,915	9,106	14,031
TOTAL	lbs. 8,117,869	14,715,843	26,405,486	16,190,343	10,943,746	16,680,043	19,323,170
Official Value £	316,130	617,216	1,017,006	692,346	375,497	671,754	694,725
Estimated Real Do. £	750,000	1,100,000	2,400,000	1,300,000	800,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Customs Duty £	26,567	49,496	87,135	63,895	181,861	393,118	402,485

STATEMENT of the Quantity (in Number of Gallons) of WINE, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the WORLD, in each of the four Years 1819—1822, Compared with the Quantity Imported in each of the three Years 1801—3 distinguishing the several Countries in which produced, and the proportion of each.

	1801.	1802.	1803.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.
Portugal	7,224,678	5,549,803	6,976,106	2,598,459	2,670,783	3,047,386	3,733,274
Spain	1,596,670	1,342,021	1,731,674	1,099,658	1,034,341	1,080,220	1,379,777
Madaira	296,658	377,471	394,129	736,372	659,608	607,742	515,714
The Canaries . .	9,427	34,374	28,726	397,710	269,971	225,015	204,123
France	631,737	311,596	361,149	388,938	274,899	266,433	300,654
The Rhine	26,694	28,858	14,658	30,363	32,881	27,328	29,200
C. G. Hope . . .	11,523	4,027	3,370	415,505	485,160	532,615	565,491
Sicily	3,733	14,106	41,389	231,725	263,285	292,262	190,325
TOTAL							
Gallons.	9,801,120	7,662,617	9,554,201	5,898,732	5,740,930	6,079,502	6,918,559
Re-exported . . .	1,012,374	668,084	639,554	968,467	1,165,516	1,310,300	1,039,916
Quantity charged with duty	Engl. 7,130,412	6,354,181	7,945,309	5,435,883	4,753,391	4,853,215	4,912,609
	Scotd. 835,465	308,975	515,734	463,091	341,844	373,366	451,616
	Ireland 1,493,016	2,398,890	1,836,429	647,574	557,530	678,559	613,488
Amt. England £	828,759	612,358	917,211	1,011,054	875,504	857,250	889,670
Customs Duty	1,054,657	1,120,066	1,073,738	816,442	822,199	814,386	811,961
Do. Ireland	208,342	377,006	305,652	220,200	183,540	226,424	204,607
) Bond	2,800,938	1,239,239	2,206,350	5,946,222	5,416,990	5,392,726	6,175,515
Stock & Dealers	4,520,117	5,168,525	6,001,026	4,865,479	5,075,018	4,786,237	5,090,541
Official Value				£ 575,622	558,056	594,493	675,960

* By the above Statement it appears, that notwithstanding an increase in the Population of GREAT BRITAIN since 1801, of about 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent., the Importation of WINE has decreased one-third, and, if to the diminished Quantity Imported, the increased Quantity Re-exported be taken into account, the ratio of decrease of actual Consumption in Great Britain, will prove to exceed two-thirds; to this diminished Quantity also, inferior quality may be added, nearly a fifth of the quantity consumed at the present time being the produce of Sicily and the Cape of Good Hope, of qualities so inferior as hardly to deserve the name of Wine, nor would they have been admitted as such at the former period; the decrease of Consumption in Ireland, will be seen to be in a much greater ratio; To what cause is this vast diminution of consumption of Wine, a commodity so universally esteemed and so conducive to the enjoyment of Man, to be assigned? has any more congenial draught been introduced? Beer, Spirits, Tea, all have decreased in Consumption since 1801, with what then, have the British people regaled themselves under the operation of that increase of labour and exertion, which has led to the doubling of the exportation of the products of their labour? It seems to be a subject not unworthy a little sober consideration. The Official Value, will be seen to be very considerably below the Current Value of several Years past, Why? Is another question worth attention. The line Customs Duty above applies to Great Britain, but the excise to England only. In Ireland Wine is charged with Customs Duty only.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of WOOD, — Timber, Deals, &c. Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year 1821, specifying the various kinds, the several Countries from whence Imported, and the proportion from each respective Country and also the amount of Customs Duty, paid on each description, in each of the Three Years 1821, 1822, 1823.

COUNTRIES Descriptions	Norway	Sweden	Russia	Prussia	America	TOTAL	CUSTOMS DUTY.		
							1821	1822	1823
							£	£	£
Deals	4,525	3,419	5,562	3,444	*7,994	*24,945	491,432	542,646	613,965
Do. ends	3,688	1,164	1,429	1,152		7,433			
Battens	1,356	427	1,038	84		4,203			
Do. ends	1,034	188	109	7	696	1,338	47,796	72,837	104,760
Handspikes	33	10	117	1	203	364	504	887	1,116
Oars	12	24	22	3	219	281	1,122	1,061	1,402
Spars	656	34	90	11	174	966	included with Masts yards &c with Barks, &c.		
Staves			1	10,137	41,169	51,307			
Fath- } Firewood	414	75	106	6	762	1,364			
oms of } Lathwood	46	35	920	2,147	6,048	9,196	20,693	26,114	29,163
Masts Yards & Bow									
sprits and. 12 in. di.	2,298	1,386	1,880	304	4,240	10,108	19,051	20,057	20,934
Do. above 12 in. 10		8	1,178	288	5,474	6,959			
Fir	15,432	5,367	5,367	65,475	271,016	362,158	328,139	432,818	577,691
Oak	46			47	9,408	9,501	33,840	12,210	15,024
All other sorts			942	49	15,118	16,109	13,913	14,036	15,008
Barks, Boards, Planks, &c. chiefly from Prussia.							24,477	15,027	22,625
Total Amount of Customs DUTY. in 1818 £ 1,202,631							1,023,467	1,207,376	1,449,890
Total Official Values							Do. 565,060	602,425	609,150
								672,204	

STATEMENT of the Quantity of FLAX Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the four Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1822, and also of the Quantity of HEMP, and TALLOW Imported in the latter Year, the Amount of Customs Duty paid, and the Official Value assigned to each article, according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

COUNTRIES from whence IMPORTED.	FLAX.			in the Year 1822.		
	1818.	1819.	1820.	Flax	Hemp	Tallow
	- Cwts. -	- Cwts. -	- Cwts. -	- Cwts. -	- Cwts. -	- Cwts. -
Russia	285,275	330,093	313,823	416,941	583,760	788,038
Prussia	48,280	26,000	32,224	43,270	5,316	19
Holland	56,442	52,995	33,014	83,255	619	1,294
Flanders	24,966	4,577	1,544	51,384	15	814
France	9,976	467	33	1,370	2,868	2,361
Italy				104	18,794	289
All other parts	1,350	594	764	314	5,082	12,428
TOTAL	426,288	404,728	381,407	607,138	686,454	805,238
Proportion in 1822 into Ireland				4,314	17,826	26,900
Do. into GREAT BRITAIN				602,824	668,627	778,338
Amount of Customs Duty 8691		8,322	7,868	13,051	234,320	116,019
Official Value £ 844,079		795,078	763,479	1,197,290	509,034	827,721
Rate of Duty $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.				5d.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Average Consuming Price	52 to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The Official Value assigned to the above articles, will be seen to be at the rate of about 38/ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. for Flax, 18/ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. for Hemp, and 21/ $\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt. for Tallow, which rate when compared with the consuming prices exhibited above, may seem considerably below the Real Import Value, and as such when viewed in conjunction with the undervaluation of Wool, Wine, &c. exhibited in preceding Statements, they may seem in some measure to subvert the conclusion drawn in the Statement Hypothetically Equalizing the excess of Value Exported, but, as previously expressed, it will be seen by the aspect of these Illustrations, that although some articles will prove to be considerably undervalued, the aggregate Real Value of the Imports, in so far as they constitute fair and legitimate Equivalents in Exchange for Commodities Exported will prove not materially if at all to exceed the aggregate Official Value assigned to them. For instance as regards Equivalent. — The Consuming value of the Timber, Deals, &c. Imported will prove to exceed £ 4,000,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annm but the value is mainly composed of Duty, Charges, & Freight, none of which except the Freight of Foreign Ships constitute any Equivalent against the value EXPORTED.

STATEMENT of the EXCISE REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN
in each of the seven Years 1817—1823.

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Auctions	251,452	275,966	277,202	245,407	221,079	223,871	236,650
Drink.							
{ Beer	2,669,163	3,038,779	3,006,732	2,907,076	3,012,344	3,200,705	3,333,335
{ Malt*	2,093,077	3,196,241	2,799,113	4,937,660	5,177,977	4,251,020	3,508,791
{ Hops	80,756	115,161	349,020	419,130	241,303	203,093	35,835
{ Spirits	2,762,834	3,312,258	2,867,288	3,110,715	3,180,410	3,478,542	2,833,038
{ British.	2,277,090	2,266,843	2,485,202	2,529,587	2,485,755	2,533,742	2,699,127
{ Foreign.							
Bricks & Tiles	250,180	320,350	374,377	330,258	313,760	342,290	407,239
Candles	353,822	366,729	370,295	375,748	400,930	415,494	443,052
Cocoa & Coffee	135,040	122,826	219,737	404,557	352,122	387,285	426,437
Cyder & Perry	22,915	12,120	62,968	65,190	38,723	27,954	48,718
Glass	746,663	927,282	958,466	801,483	816,714	858,486	966,710
Hides & Skins* (Leather)	647,135	689,243	696,517	661,800	656,870	553,503	370,435
Licences	648,303	702,980	680,474	720,474	699,286	711,778	715,202
Paper	469,926	543,162	516,157	624,189	558,323	509,080	610,391
Pepper*			26,342	142,098	144,967	160,037	153,389
Printed Calicoes & Paper	1,164,838	1,567,453	1,523,017	1,601,040	1,748,506	1,674,139	1,811,919
Salt*	1,523,190	1,568,192	1,540,352	1,603,467	1,625,877	1,393,123	389,120
Soap	1,005,724	1,042,630	1,003,935	1,074,415	1,173,461	1,216,380	1,282,234
Starch	34,736	60,554	60,555	65,798	67,130	82,458	78,090
Stone Bottles	827	2,692	2,078	2,727	3,226	3,105	3,298
Sweets	9,750	15,378	13,100	4,550	4,672	6,230	12,104
Tea	2,830,203	3,173,879	3,118,788	3,133,396	3,281,880	3,430,188	3,410,408
Tobacco*	1,483,912	1,486,520	2,872,107	2,559,629	2,466,935	2,617,460	2,586,499
Vinegar	37,937	40,658	47,544	42,254	44,212	45,813	48,242
Wine (vide Customs)	1,153,332	1,288,840	1,043,590	1,039,249	1,028,792	1,007,088	1,121,950
Wire	8,963	9,633	8,577	11,569	11,722	9,362	9,134
Fines & Forfeitures	18,000	16,600	17,910	19,162	22,543	24,075	19,028
Balances in hands.							
Total Gross Receipt.	22,680,799	26,163,268	25,960,422	29,332,640	29,808,791	29,312,391	27,608,026
of Collectors						2,481	5,070
Receiver General						121,934	118,360
Clerk of Petty Incid.	230,317	124,000	150,564	160,390	122,464	28,670	29,411
Bills not due						1,541,859	1,455,595
Total Sum to be accounted for	22,911,118	26,287,198	26,119,987	29,492,030	29,931,215	31,066,740	29,176,501
Discharged as follows viz.							
Beer	57,340	58,389	38,605	44,769	55,860	56,594	52,893
Glass	373,389	410,130	333,446	306,986	207,283	355,712	415,097
Leather	47,354	45,971	49,439	39,819	48,275	35,744	10,623
Paper	22,172	24,320	22,493	19,293	22,149	24,095	25,792
Printed Calicoes	824,663	1,079,603	877,832	935,661	1,077,421	1,186,875	1,146,251
Soap	32,320	32,491	40,852	47,264	50,765	39,398	62,680
Wines	48,781	48,744	43,034	43,230	45,937	50,963	48,773
All other articles	73,562	62,333	69,174	67,199	57,400	57,239	47,210
Allowances	153,427	82,365	88,541	67,247	77,671	347,113	503,453
Repayments for Over-Entries	12,807	10,703	12,921	29,186	90,564	18,991	6,213
Charges of Management.	1,004,138	1,027,863	1,030,197	1,053,025	1,059,302	768,669	763,551
Salaries & Allowances						18,306	10,541
Day Pay to Weighers, &c.						7,904	10,217
Special Services						21,635	21,273
Ex. of Country Sitings						22,644	22,012
Tradesmen's Bills						10,851	12,443
Rent & Rates of Offices						39,411	31,169
Law Charges						60,453	40,688
Stationery & Postage						74,715	72,231
Superannuations	49,636	55,278	58,934	61,913	61,827	41,401	19,932
Rewards to Offic. for Seiz.	112,608	46,224	39,315	34,492	35,983	16,065	45,297
Do. & Ex. of Public Sales						22,523	20,847
Miscellaneous Payments						15,517	24,351
CRUIZING Department.						103,325	189,295
Warehousing Do.						3,098	2,816
Treasurers of Cofor Corn Retu.						17,480	14,000
Incidental Payments						14,000	80,739
PENSIONS						11,500	12,000
Bounties for pro. Fisher.						107,761	98,094
Salaries attending do.						41,220	39,902
Courts of Session, &c.							
Kings Hereditary Reve.							
Payments into							
ENGLAND	18,396,401	21,330,746	21,492,840	24,742,242	24,781,057	24,622,441	
SCOTLAND	1,391,500	1,611,500	1,551,000	1,628,961	1,800,458	1,725,000	23,906,467
BALANCES	124,030	159,564	160,390	122,464	1,694,350	1,608,475	1,355,069
Total Discharge of INCOME.	22,911,116	26,287,198	26,119,987	29,492,030	29,931,215	31,066,740	29,176,501
Proportion SCOTLAND	1,970,911	2,200,000	2,138,580	2,225,726	2,408,972	2,380,160	2,262,008

*There was no return of the Charges of Management in detail prior to 1822, in the Session of Parliament of which Year a Committee was appointed to revise the form of the National Accounts, since when the form in some cases has been altered, and as regards detail, the accounts are in general sufficiently amplified, but as regards arrangement and order, nothing can be worse. * In 1819 additional duties were laid on MALT & TOBACCO, calculated to produce £ 3,190,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum., and COFFEE, COCOA, PEPPER, & TOBACCO, which previously were charged also with CUSTOMS Duty, in 1819 were wholly transferred to the EXCISE, and in 1822 the additional duty on MALT, half of the duty on HIDES & SKINS, and thirteen fifteenths of the duty on SALT, was repealed, the whole of the Salt on the 5th Jan. 1825.*

Of the £ 14,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum PENSIONS, £ 9,000 are paid to the Duke of GRAFTON, who receives also £ 4,700 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum out of the Revenue of the POST OFFICE, of the remainder of the £ 14,000, £ 3,000 was granted to an Earl of BATH, as far back as 1694, now received by Lord Melbourne, and Charles Toone, Esq. by virtue of purchase, the remaining £ 2,000 was granted to Henry Nassau Seigneur D'auverquerque in 1796, now received by Earl Cowper, by virtue of purchase.

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipt of the STAMP DUTIES, of GREAT BRITAIN in each of the seven Years 1817 — 1823, shewing the proportion of Gross Receipt in SCOTLAND in 1823, and the proportion of Nett Proceeds in each Year, and a detailed Statement of the expense attending the Collection of the same.

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	Scotland
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Deeds Law Proceedings &c	2,222,415	2,311,076	2,203,837	2,112,776	2,005,303	2,062,262	2,059,350	177,906
Legacies	980,020	833,713	875,037	880,837	960,616	1,053,058	981,242	50,359
Probates	695,340	711,580	720,365	763,562	796,657	739,583	820,599	38,556
Bills of Exchange & Prom.	795,940	845,750	738,975	697,500	691,335	608,067	681,881	99,282
Receipts . . . [Issory Notes]	207,530	208,362	205,254	204,887	199,225	194,534	196,044	16,356
Newspapers	363,234	367,740	384,141	440,223	414,370	398,373	411,171	20,794
Advertisements	133,018	137,020	139,139	140,190	142,061	148,310	141,496	16,020
Fire Insurances	597,592	604,442	617,128	609,143	621,362	631,207	637,349	24,846
Stage Coaches	261,666	256,104	260,543	273,147	279,602	311,284	345,823	19,825
Post Horses	243,853	224,828	239,840	245,954	242,703	242,334	261,673	none
Race Do.	1,020	1,073	903	1,035	1,004	1,040	1,507	140
Gold & Silver Plate	86,006	102,020	97,390	86,750	81,329	83,700	80,215	4,736
Medicine & Medicine Li.	41,195	44,325	37,942	39,227	40,109	39,926	38,518	208
Almanacks . . . [cences]	32,752	33,320	33,434	32,789	33,016	32,453	30,550	55
Pamphlets	843	1,059	844	826	1,026	751	796	38
Cards	21,201	22,611	22,145	21,369	21,347	21,180	22,007	
Dice	771	612	714	664	830	1,663	1,809	
Lottery Stamps	4,475	4,965	4,435	4,103	4,825	3,591	2,962	
Total Gross Receipt	6,692,821	6,760,639	6,582,353	6,564,461	6,620,811	6,634,722	6,720,962	469,131
of Country Distribute Do. since 1800	157,486	149,376	133,187	130,136	136,635	100,962	95,545	
Imprest	50	100	16,582	10,450	22,100	24,637	24,019	
Bills not due	34,513	39,057	52,788	40,754	48,160	3,714	7,646	
Balances in hands								
Total Sum to be accounted	6,907,335	6,969,404	6,785,210	6,701,912	6,830,598	6,953,561	7,080,703	
Discounts & Parliamentary Allowances								
on Deeds, &c. [for	14,039	14,326	13,234	12,648	12,550	12,692	12,029	50
Probates	7,777	7,734	7,905	8,234	8,601	8,008	9,027	
Bills of Excha. &c.	5,607	6,154	4,552	4,217	4,259	4,268	4,416	
Receipts	9,633	9,743	9,530	9,230	8,893	8,791	8,270	
Newspapers	68,139	69,411	72,162	83,534	78,616	76,281	78,943	4,009
Fire Insurances	27,400	27,747	28,281	27,870	28,516	29,011	29,301	1,242
Medicines	4,323	4,864	4,003	4,063	4,319	4,265	4,174	
Almanacks	1,258	1,532	1,781	1,783	1,259	1,535	1,489	
Gold & Silver Plate	2,135	2,542	2,116	2,156	2,023	2,057	2,137	117
Cards	312	336	332	313	312	310	323	
Race Horses	50	53	52	50	49	51	70	4
Drawback on Plate Export	9,855	9,547	10,104	11,742	10,266	6,023	7,244	89
Parchment Paper & Blanks	26,102	29,457	28,288	28,592	26,005	26,293	28,315	
Returns on Legacies	1,090	2,538	2,410	7,807	1,445	4,830	1,879	
Probates	8,018	7,473	17,833	19,577	31,418	32,432	34,759	
Incidents	240	50		81				
Charges of Management								
Salaries (Distributors						48,686	48,671	4,005
& Centage to Country						70,279	63,917	11,714
Special Services						2,235	4,133	91
Tradesmen's Bills						13,385	4,187	391
Rents & Rates of Off.						570	657	125
Law Charges						4,562	4,334	4,495
Stationary & Postages						12,225	12,899	937
Superannuations						5,002	5,039	
Incidents	170,938	177,507	201,272	176,931	183,768	11,135	15,682	1,572
Payments into England	5,924,624	5,955,772	5,713,679	5,700,599	5,670,391	5,770,302		
EXCHEQUER Scotland	412,800	435,500	466,850	444,750	438,250	438,250	6,362,620	
BALANCES	208,905	202,927	186,310	208,011	318,010	359,770	333,868	
Total Disposal of Income	£ 6,907,335	6,969,191	6,785,210	6,760,802	6,833,712	6,953,561	7,080,703	
Gross Produce of Ireland	563,916	556,067	514,526	448,089	438,145	458,176	481,592	
Nett. Do. Do.	506,391	495,182	468,581	398,557	380,991	410,143	425,484	

There are 68 Country Distributors of STAMPS in England & Wales, and 26 in Scotland, who receive collectively, as is shewn above, about £ 65,000 p Annum. The Rate at which the exaction was made, prior to the 5th. of April 1822 was 4 p Cent. since that date the rate in England & Wales has been 4 p Cent. where the Distribution has not exceeded £ 10,000 p Annum. and for every Sum after the first £ 10,000 and under £ 20,000 3 p Cent. and for every Sum above £ 20,000 and under £ 30,000, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p Cent. and for every Sum above £ 30,000 2 p Cent. In Scotland with the exception of Edinburgh & Glasgow which are on the same terms as in England & Wales, the Rate is 6 p Cent. In addition to this emolument the Distributors derive a further benefit by trading with the Money, a measure prejudicial in various ways to the public weal! and as, since the facility of intercourse of all parts of the Country with the METROPOLIS, the medium of the 96 Distributors tends rather to retard than promote the convenience of the public, it ought to be instantly and unconditionally dispensed with.

STATEMENT of the **REVENUE of the POST OFFICE of the UNITED KINGDOM**
of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in each of the Seven Years 1817 — 1823.

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Unpaid Letters outwards, Paid Letters inwards, Ship Letters, &c. Charged to the Country Postmasters by the General Office in London						440,758	417,570
Unpaid Letters inwards, and Paid Letters outwards at Do.						380,213	410,649
Bye, and Cross Road Letters						513,338	520,196
Letters charged to the Postmasters in the <i>West Indies and British North America</i> . ..						37,342	45,109
Passage Money and Freight of Specie by the Packets						18,900	46,024
Miscellaneous Receipts (£43,000 City Bonds sold in 1822)						50,451	4,598
TOTAL RECEIPT							
<i>within each Year</i> { GENERAL	1,462,164	1,494,343	1,495,174	1,450,138	1,431,419	1,441,002	1,443,745
{ TWOPENNY	93,215	96,407	99,043	100,255	99,825	100,739	105,139
{ & WALES. FIGNOER	190,169	166,517	179,774	168,666	159,170	164,226	178,212
Letters from <i>England to Ireland</i>	51,674	54,422	54,811	55,215	55,208	52,792	53,771
Total Gross { SCOTLAND	185,410	186,690	190,236	184,533	179,307	184,143	184,601
Receipt in { IRELAND	192,065	190,769	188,986	185,872	187,120	186,204	188,826
TOTAL							
UNITED KINGDOM £	2,154,595	2,222,148	2,295,960	2,144,679	2,122,139	2,128,926	2,154,293
Balances { Country Post Masters						119,007	96,711
in hands of { Receiver General	156,079	149,684	150,630	159,750	135,134	2,978	4,316
{ Bills not due						76,674	72,847
Receiver General & Dep. in Ireland	29,351	30,075	35,204	36,798	39,318	41,865	45,982
Total Sum to be accounted for	2,340,026	2,401,807	2,397,794	2,341,227	2,296,581	2,369,558	2,375,149

Discharged as stated below

On a fair examination of the above Statement, it will be seen, that notwithstanding the reiterated assertions during the two last Years, of the Country being in a career of unexampled Prosperity, the Revenue of the Post Office, affords no evidence of any such Prosperity, on the contrary, if the increased rate of Postage since 1805 be taken into account, the number of Letters passing through the Post-Office hath not increased since that time, a period of Twenty Years. — Vide Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Government in each Year since 1792, — prefixed. Of The £13,700 PENSIONS charged below £5,000 are paid to the Duke of Marlborough, £4,700 to the Duke of Grafton, (Vide Excise) and the remaining £4,000 to the Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg.

Returns for Overcharges &c.	ENGLAND	56,794	58,800	53,355	52,455	54,688	50,665	54,569
	SCOTLAND	11,270	11,149	10,937	11,718	11,146	10,693	10,145
	IRELAND	13,504	12,936	11,946	12,442	11,592	12,237	11,598
Salaries	to Officers, Clerks, Sorters, Carriers, &c. London and Edinburgh						64,387	62,671
Wages & Allowances	Country Post Masters, and Agents Great Britain and Colonies						71,026	73,204
	Officers, Clerks, Sorters, and Carriers of the Two-penny Department						30,625	31,510
Charges of Conveyance	Mileage to Mail Coaches, and Wages to Guards						54,374	59,222
	Riding and other Charges of the Country Postmasters in Great Britain						53,115	53,081
	Do. Do. of the Two-penny Department						2,365	2,477
	Do. Do. of the Postmasters in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Jamaica						6,641	9,200
	Amount paid for Tolls of Mail Coaches						14,150	14,804
	Transit Postage through Foreign Countries						12,311	11,063
	Paid to Masters of Ships for Ship Letters						2,034	2,142
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES	Special Services & Travelling Expenses						6,373	7,353
	Tradesmen's Bills, Coals, Candles, &c.						14,041	16,681
	Rent, Taxes, and Tithes of Offices						6,549	4,500
	Amount paid for Law Charges						5,803	3,073
	Stationery, Printing, and Postage						8,264	7,747
	Superannuation Allowances						9,289	9,922
	Allowances for Offices, & Fees abolished						5,157	5,125
	Commissioners of the Holyhead Road						6,192	5,946
Payments on account of New Post Office INCIDENTS. Vide note above		90,000	2,000	9,000	14,000	22,700		
Charges of Managmt. Ireland		375,727	376,149	388,258	383,849	2,707		3,051
PENSIONS		133,210	127,451	122,000	111,833	107,430	100,542	102,141
	British	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700	13,700
	Irish	69,061	81,570	80,272	78,424	118,135	107,730	94,654
PACKETS		14,454	11,382	14,731	14,059	12,600	26,895	27,218
	Irish	14,764	16,792	17,338	15,389	15,558		
Payments into EXCHEQUER	G. Britain	1,334,000	1,334,000	1,473,000	1,396,000	1,318,000	1,359,000	1,387,000
	Ireland	57,231	46,154	53,538	69,077	65,539	69,231	75,692
BALANCES	Great Britain	154,654	157,117	165,911	136,636	139,576	174,874	168,389
	IRELAND	30,975	36,204	36,798	39,318	41,968	45,982	45,377
Total Discharge of INCOME		2,340,026	2,401,807	2,397,794	2,341,227	2,296,581	2,369,253	2,375,149

The General Department of the POST OFFICE in LONDON employs about 200 Superintendants, Clerks, and Sorters, 220 in Delivering. The Twopenny Department, about 50 Clerks and Sorters, and a great Number in Delivering. The Foreign Department, about 20 Clerks and Sorters and 34 in delivering. The General Offices in EDINBURGH and DUBLIN employ a proportionate number of persons. There are 544 Deputy Postmasters in England & Wales, 278 in Scotland, and 415 in Ireland most of whom have their Sub-agents for collateral distribution. Twenty-one Coaches and four, leave London every evening (except Sundays) with about 40,000 Letters and 20,000 Newspapers, while a corresponding Number of Coaches arrive with nearly the same number of Letters for Distribution every morning in London, to maintain this order of distribution and interchange of correspondence between London and all parts of the Country, requires about 85 Coaches and 2,000 Horses, and the Cross distribution about the same number, to which 500 additional Horses may be added, employed by Bye Posts, forming a Total of about 170 Coaches, 4,500 Horses, and 3,000 persons constantly engaged in the Distribution of Letters in GREAT BRITAIN

STATEMENT shewing the Number of each Item of Assessment, under the Assessed Taxes in the Year ending April the 5th. 1822, according to a return made to Parliament in the Session of that Year, and also the Amount of the Assessment under each respective head, in each of the Two Years 1822 and 1823. according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

			Amount of	
			Gross Receipt in	
			1822.	1823.
By the Act of 38 Geo. 3. c. 60. the Land Tax of GREAT BRITAIN which was previously Annual, was made perpetual at £ 2,037,627 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum, since which period up to the 5th. of Jan. 1822 £ 714,362 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum of Land Tax has been redeemed, by cancelling £ 25,819,089 of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cent Stock, the annual Dividend of which was .. £ 774,573			1,186,464	1,210,128
According to the returns made to Parliament in 1821 the Total No. of HOUSES Inhabited in GREAT BRITAIN in that Year was 2,429,630 out of which 492,182 were charged with Duty under the Assessed Taxes, and 214,239 Farm Hous. s exempt by Statute, the amount of the Assessment in 1821 £ 1,264,754			1,223,070	1,264,136
The No. of Houses subject to Window Duty in 1821 was 968,008 and the Assessment £ 2,573,580 and 631,496 Cottages — Exempt.			2,490,906	2,068,046
According to a return made to Parliament in 1824, 437,625 out of the 492,182 Houses charged with Duty were in England & Wales, and out of that Number there were 35,703 rated at £ 50 to £ 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum, 4,910 at £ 110 to £ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum, and 3,527 only at £ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ Annum and upwards. — Vide Monthly Magazine p. 299, Vol. LVIII.				
The following is a Statement of all the other Items of Assessment under the Assessed Taxes in 1821	Number Assessed	Am't. of Assessment — £ —	Duty Paid — £ —	
Servants (Schedule No. 1)	85,344	319,087	292,170	565,110
Do. Do. 2. 3. 4.	201,737	253,626	232,468	
Four Wheeled Carriages	17,406	313,298	195,505	
Do. Do. Modified	142	493	450	529,396
Two Wheeled Carriages	25,921	196,236	179,866	
Stage Coaches—Vide also Stamps	7,062	71,667	63,438	
Taxed Carts	19,319	44,726	40,995	660,778
Carriage Makers	603	274	254	
Do. Sellers	4,234	3,398	3,114	
Riding or Pleasure Horses ..	178,337	648,226	594,852	527,927
Do. Do. Modified	13,080	29,280	26,807	
Do. to Hire	1,500	4,312	3,952	
Race Horses	674	1,928	1,775	161,071
Horses & Mules	168,052	147,518	139,045	
Do. used in Husbandry	479,399	387,573	355,242	
Do. Do. Modified	336,260	61,783	84,127	13,793
Horse Dealers	1,001	13,900	12,740	
Dogs	212,311	169,247	155,359	
Packs of Hounds	72	2,592	2,376	172,148
Hair Powder	29,199	34,308	31,446	
Armorial Bearings	22,627	44,343	41,102	
Game Certificates	41,427	143,927	131,821	137,175
Composition Duty				
Arrears, Income Duty, Property Duty, &c.				
				34,165
				28,995
Total Gross Receipts within each Year:	£ 7,961,498	7,260,999	6,541,296	

Charges of Collection of LAND & ASSESSED TAXES

Solaries & Allowances to Officers & Clerks of Office in London	70,011	90,017
$\frac{1}{2}$ Centage to Receiver General, Collectors, & Clerks to Comm	172,002	135,562
Do. to Surveyors for Increases made by them, &c.	26,046	34,799
Day Pay & Wages to Extra Clerks, Porters &c.	6,114	5,922
Allowances for Travelling Charges	6,548	11,691
Tradesmen's Bills, Coals, Candles, &c.	921	797
Rates, Taxes, and Tithes	112	107
Law Charges, England £ 9,614. Scotland £ 11,527. Total 21,171	8,477	8,768
Deduct Costs received of the prosecuted in England £ 3,925		
Stationery, Postage, Carriage, &c.	22,186	19,289
Superannuations, and Allowances for Offices and Fees abolished	15,713	12,014
Charges attendant on passing the Accounts of the Receivers &c.	4,373	4,308
Allowances under Land Tax Redemption Acts and other Incid.	890	941
Payments out of the Gross Receipts not constituting Chas. of Collection		
Militia and Deserters Warrants, Volunteers	50,622	22,228
Augmentation of Stipends to Scotch Clergy	10,102	9,639
Roads and Bridges in Scotland	12,061	5,918
Repayments of Land Tax Redeemed	6,656	6,004
Do. of Taxes erroneously Charged	2,860	505
Payments in each Year into the EXCHEQUER. £ 7,556,892	6,994,008	6,183,871
Proportion of Gross Receipt in each Year in Scotland 505,387	463,014	424,031

STATEMENT showing the **GROSS ANNUAL INCOMES** of the **2,941,383 FAMILIES** composing the **POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**, according to the **RETURN** made to **PARLIAMENT** in 1821; the Families divided into 28 Classes, showing the Annual Income of each Class, and its Order of Application, under the Four several Heads of *Expenditure in Agriculture or Natural Production; Artificial or Manufactured Production; Taxes, Rates, &c.; and Surplus.*

No.	Families.	Rate of Income per Ann.	Application of Income for				Total.
			Agriculture, or Natural Production.	Artificial, or Manufactured Production.	Taxes, Paupers' Rates, and Tithes.	Surplus.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
		£	£	£	£	£	
1	1,000,000	25	21,000,000	3,500,000	500,000	Below subsistence, consequently no surplus.	25,000,000
2	600,000	33	17,500,000	2,000,000	500,000		20,000,000
3	400,000	50	16,500,000	3,000,000	500,000		20,000,000
4	300,000	66	16,500,000	3,000,000	500,000		20,000,000
5	200,000	100	16,500,000	3,000,000	500,000		20,000,000
Line of demarcation between distress and privation, and subsisting comfort.							
6	100,000	200	12,500,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
7	66,666	300	10,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
8	50,000	400	9,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
9	40,000	500	7,000,000	8,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
10	33,333	600	6,500,000	8,500,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
11	28,571	700	6,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
12	25,000	800	5,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
13	22,222	900	5,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
14	20,000	1000	5,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
Line of demarcation between subsisting comfort, and more than sufficiency.							
15	13,333	1500	5,000,000	9,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
16	10,000	2000	5,000,000	9,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000
17	8,000	2500	5,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
18	6,666	3000	5,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
19	5,710	3500	5,000,000	11,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
20	5,000	4000	4,000,000	12,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	20,000,000
21	3,000	5000	2,500,000	9,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	15,000,000
Line of demarcation between more than sufficiency, and extreme superfluity.							
22	2,000	7,500	1,500,000	10,250,000	2,500,000	750,000	15,000,000
23	1,000	15,000	1,000,000	11,250,000	2,000,000	750,000	15,000,000
24	500	24,000	1,000,000	9,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	12,000,000
25	200	30,000	500,000	4,500,000	500,000	500,000	6,000,000
26	100	50,000	300,000	3,900,000	300,000	500,000	5,000,000
27	50	75,000	150,000	3,000,000	100,000	500,000	3,750,000
28	33	100,000	100,000	2,600,000	100,000	500,000	3,300,000
Total	2,941,383	£163	240,000,000	117,000,000	68,000,000	25,000,000	480,000,000
Gross produce of soil,)							
40,000,000 acres, at 6l.) 240,000,000							

The Classification, and Annual Incomes of the Population of **GREAT BRITAIN**, in the preceding Statement have been deduced from the *three* following assumed facts, *Viz.* — The total Number of Families, the Number of productive Acres of Land, and the *Actual Money Amount of Taxation*, as stated in Column No. 6, every other part of the Statement is entirely hypothetical; but it will be seen, that the sum of the hypotheated details, constitute the exact sum of the assumed facts, consequently if any one Item is either under or over rated, something must be taken from one Item to add to another, and the best proof of the near approximation to correctness of all the details will be that of enquiring, if something be subtracted from one Item to which must it be added? or *vice versa*. Having thus established the near approximation to correctness of the details, the inferences deducible from the Statement at large will be as follow, *Viz.* That however minutely diversified, and subdivided the modes of production may be, all Produce resolves itself into two elemental parts *Viz.* Natural produce or the produce for subsistence, and Artificial produce or the production for comfort and enjoyment; and that whatever *Money Value* is assigned to the aggregate supply of the Produce for subsistence as the primary elemental portion of production, of necessity governs the *Money Value and Amount* of the aggregate supply of all other production, and that as regards the vague and absurd notions which have hitherto prevailed on the subject of "**NATIONAL WEALTH**" the Nation is obviously as rich, the produce of the Soil being the same in quantity and quality, Valued at six farthings $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre as it is Valued at 6 or £ 600 $\frac{1}{4}$ Acre.

All subsistence and all accumulation derived either from *Rents*, or the more insidious and indirect means of *Annuities, Profits, Profession, Service, or from Taxation direct or indirect*, or indeed by any means, except that of *productive labour*, are virtually derived from the products of labour, consequently all accumulation resolves itself, not into any accession of *National Wealth*, but into an *abstraction* from the fair and just reward due to the labour and skill applied in production, at the sacrifice of privation of consumption.

On a full and fair analysis and investigation of the effects of accumulation, it will be seen that its tendency is to produce a converging ascendancy and influence, in a ratio corresponding with its aggregate increase, and that the consequent inseparable from such ascendancy and influence, is, a progressive divergence of *privation, distress, and misery*, in a ratio inversely as the ascendancy and influence converge.

A SUBJECT FOR EURIPIDES:

SUGGESTED BY

AN HISTORICAL PORTRAIT.

[The ensuing Poem, long as it is, may, without impropriety, be called an *impromptu*. And though, in the estimation of its merits or defects, now that it comes *deliberately* before the world, the circumstances under which it was composed are entitled to no kind of influence,—yet, as a literary anecdote, it may not be impertinent to state them.

In a select party, to a domestic concert, at the residence of the Author, during one of the pauses of instrument and song, the conversation happened to turn upon a portrait of Ninon de l'Enclos, which was hanging, with some other drawings, in the music room. The tragical and extraordinary, though well attested, incident which grew out of the circumstance of her *unfading* beauty, was related by one of the party, when a gentleman, well known for his wit and talent both in the regions of verse and prose, and to whose contributions some of the most respectable periodical publications of the day are much indebted, seemed deeply interested; and exclaimed, with a sort of awful admiration, "*It is a subject for Euripides!*"

The exclamation and the tone of feeling in which it was delivered, irresistibly impressed the imagination of the author with the fitness of the story to the purposes of poetry; and instantly taking out his pencil, and withdrawing to the piano-forte, upon which some sheets of paper happened to be lying, while music and conversation were flowing around, he wrote, without a single pause, as rapidly as his hand could move, the effusion here presented.

That in transcribing it, some weeks after, with the pen, some inaccuracies of haste have been corrected, will be, of course, inferred; and some few passages there are, particularly towards the latter end, which, on re-perusal, have been revised and somewhat altered: but by far the major part of the poem remains as it originally flowed from the suggestion and impulse of the moment. And perhaps the hurry of the original composition may be but too apparent.]

HER beauty was not as of mortal mould,
Or blossom of the earth: it was more like
The morning star, that dims all other lights—
It was so clear and radiant. All around
It shed a beaming glory so serene
That the ethereal concave well might joy
In its long lingering. But no star of heaven
Had such a destiny: for high it rode,
And at its height it stood: it had no wane.
The years—the generations, they roll'd on;
And yet it faded not. Successive stars,
In beauty's gay horizon came and went;
And bright they blaz'd: but they were stars of the earth—
Translated flowers, that glitter'd in their sphere
For their short hour, and faded. But not such
Was her perennial charm: it faded not;
But, as exempt from mortal circumstance,
Defied the wreck of time.—Such was NINON!—
A name fantastic Gallia still reveres!
And while the rival beauties of the court
Journey'd from smiles to wrinkles, she alone
Still held her course in youth and jollity—
In jollity and youth! and never thought
But of youth's joyfulness;—its gay parade,
Its revels, and its softer languishments:—
Heedless of all beside: for in her heart
That moral beauty—that sweet sanctity
That constitutes the soul's true loveliness,
And makes immortal fragrance, 'mid the wreck
Of featural bloom and outward semblances,
Had not such residence as might beseem
A vision of such brightness:—earthly there

Yet—if thou canst not pardon, thou chaste maid,
Who never yet, in deed or thought, hast broken
Thy vestal-woven bond—yet with thy blame
Mingle some pity: weigh her frailties well
With her seducements, ere with rigid taunt

And prudish malediction thou dost point
 Thy saintly censure:—for the very air
 That breath'd around her; yea, the morning gales,
 The ether, and the elements themselves
 That fed her lamp of beauty, to her sense
 Whisper'd of nought *but* sense, and sense-born joy:
 And flattery, like an incense cloud, roll'd round;
 And adoration of all lips and eyes
 Made of that beauty a divinity,
 Whose heaven was not of sanctity, but love:—
 A Paphian paradise, in which the blood
 That swell'd with highest pulse was holiest deem'd:
 To whose blue veins the nectar cup supplied
 A liquid flame, pampering unaw'd desire
 To full voluptuousness. And thus she lov'd,
 And was belov'd, for the brief extacies
 The soul has little share in. And as years
 Wore not her youth, her mirror (telling still
 Of roses and of dimples) warn'd her not
 Of Time's maturity, nor of the thoughts
 Maturity should ripen. Fancy, still,
 And gay Imagination, kept alive
 Each juvenile propension—till she learn'd,
 At length, what dire calamity it were,
 Amid this perishable and changeeful world,
 To suffer immortality:—to survive
 Our generations in perennial bloom,
 And be as one with a successive race,
 In endless renovation. Yes! she found
 The unfading rose that ting'd her fairest cheek
 A judgment, not a boon;—a fatal snare,
 Entangling in such woes, as to redeem
 By sallow age and bleer deformity,
 Were cheap-bought blessedness.

What time that rose

Had bloom'd triumphant thrice the accustom'd date
 Of Beauty's short-liv'd flower, within the sphere
 Of her attractions came a dark-hair'd youth,
 Graceful in mien, and comely in his form,
 And, as herself, right beauteous: but that that
 Which in her sex is melting witchery,
 In him was high command. For sleek and soft,
 Were firmness and impressive dignity.
 His brow, so arch'd! but from his eye there beam'd
 An animating fire that seem'd to burn
 With consciousness of estimation high,
 And tameless energy.

The youth had rov'd

Through distant regions: from his earliest years
 (He could not tell how early!) so estrang'd
 From home and kindred, that he had forgot
 All parentage—all knowledge of a home,
 Or of his early nurture. For his means—
 The ravens fed him; or a providence:
 To him alike mysterious: for the hand
 Was never seen that shower'd its bounties on him.
 And yet he walk'd in sunshine; and his spirit,
 Buoyant in bold adventure, had wrought out
 Its own advancement. He was high in fame;
 Laurell'd with many glories, not unbought
 With honourable scar. Nor skill'd he
 In arts of gentler warfare—to entwine
 His laurel with the rose. He had a pulse
 That kindled at an eye's soft blandishment,
 As at a torch the pine: and rare it was

His passion burn'd unanswer'd: his renown
 Was as a load-star to all eyes, and drew
 The glance of beauty on him, and inclin'd
 All ears to listen; and his manly port,
 His speaking glances, and his honey'd tones,
 Temper'd to passion's melting harmonies,
 Could take the virgin heart as in a spell,
 And lead the coyest and the most resolv'd
 Captive alike. But it was soldier's love,
 That counts the joys of beauty with the spoils
 By prosperous valour claim'd;—a boon, not bond!—
 A braid of flowers, and not a stubborn chain
 To hold the heart in thralldom. Fancy-free,
 He rov'd from charm to charm; and felt not yet
 The full-sped shaft of that resistless bow
 That can subdue the mightiest;—that through shield,
 Gorget, and mail—or the still firmer fence
 Of adamant pride, impenetrable
 To other weapon,—wings its easy way,
 And leaves the barb infix'd, to rankle there—
 A shaft of destiny! He knew it not.
 Such wound immedicable he would have deem'd
 A legend for romance; and in his cup,
 While the smiles mantled of the nymph he pledg'd,
 He could see visions still of other forms
 That might be pledg'd hereafter. Round his head
 Love play'd a meteor fire—ardent awhile
 And restless; but it penetrated not
 The seats of vital function. But not such
 Was now his destiny. The hour was come
 When the divinity he sported with—
 The roseate Boy join'd with the stern-brow'd Fates;
 And in the founts—the overflowing founts
 Of bitterest retribution, bath'd those shafts,
 Bated till now with balm. In evil hour
 He saw the fadeless beauty:—saw her such
 As stranger eye must deem her—fresh in youth,—
 As one whom equal years might well inspire
 With equal passion:—saw with hope, and lov'd:—
 Lov'd, and believ'd (what could he less?) his love
 Was not unanswer'd! for her eye had joy
 To look upon him; and her ear had joy
 To listen to him; and her hand to meet
 His hand's warm pressure. He was welcom'd ever.
 It seem'd there was no pleasure for her hours
 But to hold converse with that dark-hair'd youth,
 And hear his bold adventures:—as the maid
 Of Venice listen'd to the adventurous Moor,—
 But with less woo'd inquiry. With a zest
 That seem'd between intreaty and command
 She drew his story from him—weal and woe!
 And seem'd at every tug of fate to thrill,
 As with a self-borne danger. But when came
 The prosperous issue,—when his speech detail'd
 How in the wreck, the conflict, and the toil,
 What he call'd chance, but her more partial thought
 Deem'd the high virtue of his soul, subdued
 The danger, which in cogent circumstance
 Had seem'd like thrice-sur'd fate,—then would she grasp
 His hand with a convulsive eagerness,
 And breathe deep thanks, and ask the tale again—
 Insatiate of the legend:—which being told,
 With eyes all swimming, and with breast all sighs,
 She'd sob short thanks, and from his presence rush,
 To vent some passion not to be controll'd,
 Nor yet, observ'd, indulg'd.

"Is this not love?"
 Exclaim'd the dark-hair'd youth: "Is it not love?
 "If not, what stronger passion? There is none—
 "No passion else than that which swells this heart
 "Could heave the sentient bosom to such storm
 "None but all-mighty love!" And so he fed
 (The woe-predestin'd youth!) with meteor hopes
 The passion which in heart, and nerve, and reins
 Was raging like a fire;—a fire, which fann'd
 And fed with fuel of such vain conceit,
 Was hastening to devour him:—for there was
 Another passion that he wot not of—
 A passion full of wild solitudes,
 That swell'd the bosom of that beauteous one,
 And made her, in its extasies of power
 And strong emotion, ever when she saw
 That form of grace, forgetful of the charm
 Of her protracted beauty; and she dream'd
 What kind of hopes and tumults she inspir'd
 By what she meant no blandishment.

Ill starr'd he
 The hour too soon arriv'd that veil'd no more
 The fatal secret. The impassion'd youth
 Avow'd his love—his hopes; with kindling warmth,
 Embracing, press'd upon her shuddering lip
 A lover's burning kiss, and would have forc'd
 Her seeming coy reluctance to the couch
 Of consummation;—when, with resolute shriek,
 And start of horror, bursting from his arms—
 "Forbear!" she cried; and with a look might change,
 Like dread Medusa's, hot desire to stone,
 Or dart an ice-bolt through the boiling veins,
 Held him appall'd; and pointing to the scene
 Of many a guilty pleasure, "Headlong youth!"
 She thus exclaim'd, "the incestuous thought resign.
 "Thou little dream'st that on that very couch
 "I gave thee birth!—thy mother!—thou my son!"

Soul-thrill'd awhile he stood. Not more dismay'd
 The Theban, who upon his orbs of light
 Aveng'd the sin of destiny, and call'd
 Upon Cytheron's mount to cover him,
 And on the wolves and vultures that had spar'd
 The wild-wood cradle, where expos'd he lay,
 Guilt-doom'd from infancy!

So lost—so wild—
 The unquench'd incest scorching in his veins—
 Moveless awhile he stood, with breath suspent,
 And sightless vision glaring on the void,
 Or communing with phantoms of the brain
 In dreamy desperation: nor awak'd
 From trance of horror, but to thoughts as dark—
 As direful as his dream. One glance he gave—
 One red, swift glance of frenzy and dismay
 Upon that couch, and on that matron form
 Of seeming maiden freshness, which had lur'd
 His soul so near perdition; and one groan—
 One bosom-bursting groan, convuls'd, he heav'd,
 And vanish'd: for with start so swift he fled,
 It seem'd no earthly exit. But where fled
 Lists not, alas! to him: an anarchy
 Of pang possess'd him; and his chance-led steps
 Knew not their motion, till he found himself,
 In the chill loneliness of the night, amid
 The tangled forest

Silence reign'd around
Through all the void of darkness. There he paus'd,
List'ning the deathful stillness for awhile,
And holding commune with it, as a thing
Familiar with the councils of despair:
But paus'd not long. Reflection could not calm—
It could not come the chaos of the soul
Admitted not a beam. 'Twas uproar all
A storm-wreck of disjointed fantasies,
That with its billowy heavings stunn'd the sense,
But not allay'd the pang. His state had nought
Vital; unless the writhe of agony,—
The lingering tortures of protracting death,
Be vital call'd; and reason was not now,
Nor guidance of the will. Wild—not resolv'd—
Scarce sentient to the impulse, or the act,
With burning brain and bursting heart, he rear'd
The self-destroying hand,—and was no more!

If she surviv'd, and if the habitudes
Of custom and occasion, and the pride
That combats with the world's inquiring glance,
To hide the bosom's secret agony,
Restor'd her seeming calm, to float again
On the world's vanities;—think'st thou (unskill'd)
Her spirit sunk not? Think'st thou, in her breast
She nurs'd no scorpion thought that made her hours
Of solitude, her pillow's waking dreams,
And visions of her slumber, worse to endure
Than the still tomb, and loathsome worm that feeds
Upon the reliques of that form she lov'd,
But lov'd too late, with all a mother's care?

△

* For a less tragic anecdote of the protracted beauty of Ninon, see Correspondence in the first number of our 59th volume to be published Feb. 1, 1825.

EXTRACTS FROM PHILOSOPHICAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

PART of a MEMOIR on the MILK of the
COW-TREE, By MARIANO DE RI-
VERO, and T. B. BOUSSINGAULT.
Translated from the Spanish.

[From the Edinb. Phil Journ.]

MR. LAET appears to be the first
who has made known, in Europe,
one of the most curious vegetable pro-
ductions of the equinoctial regions,—a
tree which gives a kind of milk entirely
analogous to that of the cow, and
which, for that reason, has been called
Cow-Tree. This singular juice, on ac-
count of its similitude to the milk of
animals, in the place of which, Mr.
Humboldt has seen it used for every
domestic purpose, on the farm of Bar-
bula,—has been admired by every tra-
veller.

“On the barren declivities of a rock
grows a tree, whose leaves are dry and
coriaceous. Its thick ligneous roots
scarcely enter the rock; for several

months in the year, rain scarcely waters
its fan-shaped leaves. The branches
appear dry and dead. But when an
incision is made in the trunk, a sweet
and nutritious milk flows from it. It
is at the rising of the sun that the
vegetable liquid runs most abundantly.
Then the natives and negroes are seen
to come from all parts, provided with
vessels, to receive the milk, which be-
comes yellow, and thickens at the sur-
face. Some empty their vessels under
the same tree; others carry them to
their children. It is like a shepherd
distributing to his family the milk of
his flock.”—Humboldt, *Voyage aux Ré-
gions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Conti-
nent*, lib. 5, chap. xvi., page 263 et 264.

If those who possess these precious
trees near their habitation, drink with
so much pleasure their beneficent juice,
with what delight will the traveller,
who penetrates in these high mountains,
appease with it his hunger and thirst?

thus

Thus we have seen, on the road from Patito to Puerto-Cabello, all these trees full of incisions, made by the travellers, who seek them with anxiety. It would be sufficient, it appears to us, that this milk could be used as an aliment, to value it, and invite to the cultivation of the trees which furnish it; but Nature has been pleased to make it still more precious and useful: for, besides containing so nutritious a constituent as fibrin, it also contains, in abundance, an exquisite kind of wax, which may be extracted with great facility. This vegetable milk possesses all the physical properties of the milk of animals; only it is a little thicker; and it mixes easily with water.

On the MINES of MEXICO. Communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, by a Gentleman intimately connected with Mexico.

A BEGINNING, in the application of English machinery, in Spanish America, was made several years ago, steam-engines having been sent out to the mines of Potosi and Peru, and found to answer extremely well, until their operation was suspended by the political disorders of the country. At present there are, in London, no less than three associations formed, "for aiding in working the mines of Mexico." One of these originated in a proposal of Don Lucas Alaman, a well-known public character in Mexico; who having, when in Europe, resided chiefly at Paris, was desirous that the first proposal for a mining company should be issued in the French capital. But our southern neighbours, whatever may be their prowess in the field, or their fame in theory, discover very little enterprize in mercantile speculation. The attempt having failed at Paris, was renewed, under better auspices, in London, and a capital of £240,000 was speedily subscribed, the company taking the name of "The United Mexican Association."

Posterior in point of time, but nearly equal in amount of capital, is the Company called Real del Monte, from the district containing their mines, which is situated about sixty miles north of the city of Mexico. This Company is composed, chiefly, of proprietors of English mines, and is less open to the public at large, than the third and greatest of the three, the Anglo-Mexican, whose capital is a million sterling. Most of the mines taken up by this Company are in Guanajuato, a district of great metallic

wealth, but of which the name was hardly known in Europe, until the appearance, fourteen years ago, of Humboldt's well known work. Contracts of partnership, in several of the mines in that district, were made in Mexico, by individuals, and transferred in London to this Association. The number of mines, great and small, is computed at no less than 3,000.

Mexico, different from the uncultivated provinces of the United States, being in general bare of timber, how, it may be asked, can steam be called in to aid the labours of the miner? Is the geological structure of the mining districts such as to afford a hope of finding peat, coal, or any mineral combustible? Failing these, is the climate such as to favour the growth of particular kinds of wood, which, when cultivated with an almost unlimited command of territorial surface, might supply the requisite fuel? On these points information is, we understand, at present, very anxiously expected.

EXTRACTS from a Memoir concerning the Chinese. By JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., F.R.S., M.R.A.S. [Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. I. Part. I.]

THE only direct and positive testimony that we seem to possess, out of China, relating to the first origin of the Chinese nation, exists in the Institutes of Menu: and I cannot help thinking that the observations of Sir W. Jones on the passage in question are deserving of great attention. It is there written, that "many families of the military class, having gradually abandoned the ordinances of the Veda, and the company of Brahmins, lived in a state of degradation, as the *Chinas* and some other nations." The great antiquity of the laws of Menu is in favour of the authenticity of the above testimony; for at the period at which Sir W. Jones supposes them to have been written (above one thousand years B. C.); there can be no doubt whatever but the Chinese nation was yet in its infancy, and that it could lay no claim to the character of an extensive, united, and powerful empire, until many centuries after that date: as I shall attempt to shew. I content myself with noticing in this place the statement of one of their own histories,* that twelve hundred

* See Morrison's Chinese Chronology; p. 52.

dred years before Christ, "the Chinese nation was small and feeble, the eastern foreigners that is, the aborigines, perhaps Tartars, between them and the east coast) numerous and strong," and that the former "gradually obtained a residence in the middle of the country," namely, in *Honan*. It is universally admitted among themselves, that the seat of government was at first in *Shen-si*, the north-west part of the present empire, where the colonists, mentioned by the Indian Lawgiver, are supposed to have settled, and that they subsequently carried on wars against a state called *Yen*, in *Péchéli*, and another named *Tsi*, in *Shan-tung*, until they succeeded in fixing themselves in *Honan*.

The opinion, hazarded by M. de Guignes, that the Chinese were a colony from Egypt, seems hardly capable of being supported by sufficient proof. Such a distant and extensive emigration could not have taken place without the knowledge and notice of the nations inhabiting the vast countries that intervene; besides which, there exists no resemblance between the mysterious hieroglyphics of Egypt and the Chinese characters,* which might, as Sir W. Jones observes, "have been contrived by the first *Chinas*, or outcast Hindus, who either never knew, or had forgotten, the alphabetic character of their wiser ancestors." Though M. de Pauw and other learned men have been of opinion that the Chinese were originally a tribe of Tartars, or Scythians, I cannot help thinking that there are some reasonable grounds for concluding that they were a colony from India, and that they owe their present distinctive character to their subsequent mixture with the aborigines of the country, and with the Tartars.

Leaving the religion of his countrymen as he found it, Confucius embodied in sententious maxims the first principles of morals and of government, and the purity and excellence of some of his precepts (whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons ignorant of the language) will bear a comparison with even those of the gospel. He, and he only, of the men who have at different times aspired to teach the

Chinese, was truly deserving of the title of Philosopher; and he alone, during the revolution of ages, has met with uniform veneration. Guided by the light of reason, he applied the energies of a powerful intellect to the *Study of Man*, and grounded his doctrines on the fixed and immutable principles of human nature. His works are at this day the Sacred Books of the Chinese, and when compared with the evanescent relics of *Fo* and of *Laou-Keun*, confirm the superiority of truth over the fictions of artful, and the ravings of fanatical teachers. Thus it is that "opinionum delet dies, naturæ judicia confirmat."

Among other points of inquiry relating to the Chinese, their attainments in the various branches of human knowledge have naturally been the objects of much curiosity in Europe. With respect to those arts of life which administer to the wants and enjoyments of mankind, they must be allowed to have made a very early and considerable proficiency, and are even at this day, in many respects, the most skilful and best workmen in the world. Of science, however, they are, and appear always to have been, entirely destitute. The ancient skill of the Hindus, in astronomical and algebraic science, has been clearly and ably demonstrated: but no proofs have yet occurred that they imparted any portion of that skill to the Chinese. I feel persuaded that, until the introduction of astronomy into the Empire by the Arabians, in the first instance, and subsequently by the European Missionaries; the whole science of the Chinese consisted in a careful observation and scrupulous notation of the eclipses, and other heavenly phenomena. Their ignorance led them to attach the most important political influences to the different aspects and conjunctions of the celestial orbs, and hence arose the exactness with which they marked and chronicled them. Confucius has recorded six and thirty eclipses of the sun, the greater number of which have been verified by the calculations of European astronomers: but the recording an eclipse may prove the authenticity of historical annals, while, at the same time, it proves nothing as to the existence of astronomical science.

* A learned and ingenious original article in the M. M., Vol. 59, No. 406, to be published on the first of February 1825, will demonstrate, however, that there is such resemblance.—EDIT.

NA'AR, with a Latin Inscription from
MERÖE.

[From Brand's Quarterly Journal of the Royal
Institution.]

Soughton-hall, Northop, N. W.
Nov. 26, 1824.

MY DEAR SIR.—I have to communicate to you a piece of intelligence, which, I am sure, will give you pleasure. My great traveller, Monsieur Linant, is at length with me, and has brought with him, in safety, the harvest of his journey to Napata and Meröe, and into the country beyond Senna'ar. There are maps and plans of every thing connected with his route, together with a very detailed journal, and about a hundred and fifty most beautiful drawings, all extremely detailed and minute, and some of them upon a very large scale. I find the ruins at Meröe magnificent beyond all expectation; but what interests me the most in their appearance is the striking admixture, which is very visible in them, of the Persian with the Egyptian style, and this not in the sculptured subjects only, but in the architecture also; no such resemblance being at all discoverable in any other ruins of that country, nor any where lower down upon the Nile. Surely this seems to be a wonderful confirmation of the tradition mentioned by Strabo, that Cambyzes was the founder, and called the city Meröe, after the name of a wife or a sister, it was doubtful which; it seems to me probable that she was both; and if there be really any truth in the tradition cited, the circumstance recorded in the same passage, that the king carried Egyptians with him, will very sufficiently account for the edifice not being purely Persian, but rather of a mixed and grafted style. The bas-reliefs, however, seem to partake more of Persian than of Egyptian details. Strabo says of Cambyzes: "He, together with some Egyptians, advanced as far as Meröe; by which name, it is said, he designated the island and city, in remembrance of his sister Meröe—some say his wife—who died there: and therefore, in honour of her, he conferred upon them a human name*]." And Herodotus states, in his Thalia, that Cambyzes was married to two of his sisters, though it is plain also, from the same passage, that it was contrary to the Persian usage. Josephus,

in that strange chapter of his *Antiq. Jud.* where he gives the account of the expedition of Moses into Æthiopia, speaks distinctly and positively of the founding (or re-founding rather, and new naming) of Meröe, by Cambyzes, it having before had the name of Saba. There is a large extent of ruin (but without any thing grand or architectural) at *Soba*, considerably south of Meroarat, near the junction of the Bahr el Abiad with the Abyssinian Nile. These last remains, however, I am well persuaded, are *not* upon the site of Meroe, and that Meroarat is its true situation; the position of this agreeing well with the distance given by the ancient geographers to that city from the junction of the Astaboras (*Atbara*) with the Nile.

The next observation that I have to make upon the drawings is in confirmation of the report given by the spies sent up by Nero, which is preserved in Pliny. They spoke of the principal temple at Meröe being dedicated to Ammon (which is evidently proved by the sculptures on it); and that there were many lesser temples in the country round about, which is also true; that the city was in those days become a small one, which is confirmed also by the very little traces that remain of inferior buildings, or heaps of rubbish about the temple. I had always cherished a faint hope that some vestiges might be found of these Roman military spies, the custom being very general, of recording upon the public edifices all along the Nile, even the most ordinary visits.

I was very anxious for any token of inscription from Meröe: there are some scraps of Coptic, which are, perhaps, Christian, and seem to promise nothing of interest, of which I have copies; but there is one also, which, I regret to say, seems to have been very ill copied, which has a much more inviting appearance: it is certainly in Latin; and, therefore, I take it for granted, not of Christian times. All Egypt furnishes no more than two or three scanty instances of inscriptions in Latin; and to find this language at Meröe is, therefore, so unexpected, that I cannot help suspecting it to be the work of the tribune, or of some of his companions, sent up by Nero to Meröe as spies: I can, however, make very little of it, for Linant, seeming to have taken it for granted that (because it was cut in a slovenly manner) it was of no interest, has made but a careless copy, instead of conforming to my injunctions in making

* Some of our readers, of that sex at least which is not expected to be very familiar with Greek, will, perhaps, not be displeased at our having substituted a literal translation in the place of the original text.—Ed.

making several at different times of the day.

[Then follow two copies of an "Inscription on the wall of the great staircase, among the ruins of Meraurát, probably the ancient Meroe," as copied by Linant, the other by Mahomet the old interpreter and janissary who accompanied him; with an attempt to decypher the same.]

The passage in Pliny, which I have my eye upon, is this: "nuper renunciavere principi Neroni missi ab eo milites prætoriani cum tribuno ad explorandum." They brought word that "Ædificia oppidi pauca; regnare fœminam Candacem, quod nomen multis jam annis ad reginas transiit. Delubrum Hammonis et ibi religiosum, et toto tractu sacella."

The god, who is represented receiving the offerings upon the columns of the great temple, has the rams head, as at Diospolis and at Siwah; and there is sufficient evidence of the truth of the remainder of the paragraph in the vestiges of other religious structures which remain.

It was, indeed, this short passage in Pliny that gave me so keen an appetite for having that region well explored.

Another accordance with the history of a country, about which we know so little, has struck me exceedingly: it is in the circumstance of the Royal Personage represented in the sepulchral chapels attached to the numerous pyramids; with the diadem, and in the act either of slaying, or of being presented to the god, being in many instances female; a circumstance rarely, if ever, seen in Egypt, and seeming to stand there in proof of the reign of the several Candaces, whom we read of in history; a name which, Pliny says, was common to them, and which, doubtless, was simply, in Æthiopic, the word signifying the Queen. Some points are observable also in these figures, which are remarkable as being in conformity with the present usages and prejudices of that barbarous country. The Queen is represented with nails as long as the talons of a bird, a particular never observable in Egyptian sculptures, neither is there any such modern usage in Egypt, but in the upper country about Senna'ar and Merœ this is very general amongst the women. There is also represented, in the same sculptures, a sort of ring, which, though worn on one finger only, has a broad plate attached to it, which extends across the whole back

of the hand; this also does not occur, either in ancient or in modern Egypt, but is common in the districts where these sculptures occur, with the women, to this day. Again, the form and outline of these Candaces are very remarkable, and quite without example, on the storied buildings, lower down upon the Nile; the form below the waist being almost that of the Hottentot Venus, both as to the hips and behind. This is considered in Abyssinia as a great mark of distinction and high birth. There was, when I first went to Jerusalem, an Abyssinian Princess there, upon a pilgrimage, the daughter of a deceased King, most remarkably proud in this respect, and who piqued herself greatly upon it. I have heard an English Lady say, that she could not believe the peculiarity to be natural till she saw the lady in the bath. None but the Queens are honoured with this figure in the bas-reliefs, the female attendants, and the goddesses being as slender and as scanty as elsewhere upon the Nile. The gods seem to have been the same as in Egypt, only there is one with a sort of lotus head, that I do not feel well acquainted with; and the lion-headed Isis has, in one instance, both her head and her arms tripled, so as to bear a great affinity to the Indian deities.

The country is not like Egypt, but covered with herbage and abounding in forests, with monkeys leaping and chattering in the branches: this circumstance, the historical sculptures lower down had led me to expect, where the conqueror (probably Sesostris) is represented chasing a naked people with flat noses and thick lips into forests, in which monkeys are sitting, evidently placed there to designate and characterize the country where the event took place.

Linant observed no parrots, though Pliny very exactly sets down (on the authority of the spies) the name of the place where they are first found in following the Nile upwards; always taking it for granted that Psittacus should be so translated, of which I am by no means sure. Both Linant, however, and an attendant who was with him, speak in high terms of the beautiful plumage of many of the birds which they saw (several of the skins they have brought with them, but I have not yet got them from Milford), and of the shrill cries and discordant notes which proceed from them, especially about day-break. The Ibis, so common in ancient times

times, but now unknown in Egypt, is often seen, and is said to frequent the streets even of Senna'ar (as Alexandria anciently), in a very confident and domestic manner, at some seasons of the year, but now in that when Linant was residing there. The Guinea fowl abounds.

Of the larger animals, there are droves of wild elephants, but none in a reclaimed or domestic state (neither are there any, I apprehend, in Abyssinia), which seems to be very strange in countries where the people have been always warlike. The Hippopotamus is common in the river, and the whips (called Coorbash) sold in Egypt, are really manufactured from its hide; and not from the elephant's, as I have heard pretended at Cairo. This creature is not of the form in which it appears in all our plates of natural history; it is of a much lower and more lengthened proportion, which I had myself imagined from the skin and remains of that which I saw (recently killed) at Damietta, in my last journey. Its cry is a sort of loud grunting, very hideous and alarming, especially in the night time; but it is not considered a ferocious or dangerous animal: neither did any which Linant saw exhibit the appearance of those protruded tusks which are shown in the pictures of this animal. He saw some that were of a bay colour, and had white faces; this possibly may account for the strange misnomer both in Greek and in Arabic, of calling a creature, so very differently shaped, the river horse.

The abundance of camels (of course domestic) is so great, that no meat is commoner in the market at Senna'ar or Shandy; those which become unserviceable being killed for eating. Wild swine are found in great numbers in the moister places, and are eaten by many of the natives, though Mahomedans, without scruple, who will also both eat raw meat occasionally, and drink the warm blood of living animals. The wild ape goes in large herds. The giraffe was spoken of as of no very rare occurrence; but Linant met with none in a wild state; he was, however, so lucky as to see one at Senna'ar, brought thither by the Natives (the same as has been since sent as a present to the Grand Seignior, and is, I apprehend, now alive at Constantinople): this was at that time very young, and no bigger than a fawn: very gentle and docile in its disposition: it then fed upon milk, straddling out its

legs very wide, in order to reach the ground, which, with so very long a neck, one should hardly have thought necessary, though this has always been said of it. The natives uniformly spoke of the Unicorn as of a real and known animal, and to the usual description of its form added, that the horn was moveable at the creature's pleasure; a circumstance which, from the position of it, seems impossible.

Linant still seems to cast a wistful eye on the White River, upon which he had a great desire to have proceeded. A strange story was told him by the Jellabs, and persons who had come from above, that there is a place, where, after becoming immensely broad, this Bahr el Abiad turns and flows to the westward, which is only possible (?) by supposing a great lake, out of which two similar streams proceed, one running westwards, and one falling into the Nile. The Blue river, the Nile of Bruce (and, in justice to Bruce, we must add of the people of the country), is so nearly dry at one season, that Linant himself crossed it when there were but a very few inches of water in the channel, the Bahr el Abiad having then a full and strong current.

LAVA found in the Sands near Boulogne.

ROBERT BAKEWELL, Esq., in a letter to the Editors of the Philosophical Magazine, states the following circumstances:—When I was at Boulogne in September last, I was informed that masses of lava, of different sizes, were frequently found on the sands west of the harbour. M. Dutertre in the lower town had several specimens, from which he obligingly broke one to give me a part.

The lava is of a darkish gray colour, porous, but extremely hard, and filled with grains of olivine; it bears a close resemblance to the lava from the Puy de Nogerre in Auvergne, described in the second volume of my *Travels in the Tarentaise, &c.*, except that the latter contains no olivine, at least in those parts where I examined it. An inquiry suggests itself of some importance in Geology—Are these masses of lava which are left on the sands after high tides, merely fragments that have been thrown out as ballast somewhere on the coast? Or are they derived from volcanic rocks, hitherto unnoticed, in Brittany or Normandy, which, like those of Auvergne, may have been erupted

erupted from beneath the granite, and intermixed with it on the surface? If the latter, we may well conceive that

fragments brought down by the rivers might be washed by the tides and currents as far west as Boulogne.

EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS.

THE avowed determination of our Government to acknowledge the independence of the Columbian, Brazilian, and Mexican States, will, we trust, justify us in the estimation of our readers for compiling from the columns of the *Times* Newspaper the following account of the completion and publication of the Mexican Constitution.

Sovereign Constituent Congress. Presidency of Senor Zavala. Sittings of October 4.—When the constitution was subscribed by the members, a deputation appointed for the purpose was deputed to present it to the Executive. This commission consisted of Senors Vargas, Guerra, Perez, Duslonguer, Arguelles, Embides, Casares, Cabrera, Florriaga, Veliz, Ahameda, Gutierrez, Fernandez del Campo, Paredes, Alared, Vasquez, Osorez, Valle, Bastamente, Escalante, Marquez, Barbabesa, and the secretaries Viga and Piedra. It was then decreed, 1. "That without loss of time, the Government shall proceed to the solemn publication of the Constitution in the capital, and communicate it immediately to the governors of the states, and the political authorities of the territory, that the same may be done on every point of Mexico.—2. That the Supreme Executive Power will regulate the ceremony of the publication, of which the preceding article speaks, taking care that it is all conducted with due solemnity."

"The Supreme Power received with respect the Constitution presented, and manifested, with enthusiasm, the singular pleasure which it felt at seeing the regeneration of their country completed. It declared that it would spare neither labour nor diligence to cause this fundamental law to be observed, and was impatient to receive the order to come and swear to observe it.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Commission left the Palace of the Sovereign Congress with a guard of honour, amid salvoes of artillery, the ringing of bells, and the joyful acclamations of the people. The deputation having arrived in the magnificent saloon, where the Executive Power was waiting them; Senor Vargas, the president of the deputation, pronounced a patriotic discourse, to which General Guadalupe Victoria, President of the Supreme Executive Power, replied in appropriate terms; and the Constitution was fully ratified, both by the Executive and the Congress. A manifesto, of great length, and which does equal credit to the patriotism and the intelligence by which it seems

to have been dictated, was accordingly published by the Supreme Executive Power to the nation; stating that the nation was about to be governed by one President; explaining the principles of the federal constitution adopted; the struggles by which it had been obtained; the duties of citizens; the necessity of subordination, &c.

As our limits do not permit us to enter into the subject at length, suffice it to say, that the Republic of Mexico has adopted the constitution of the North American Union, as its general model—that the Mexican Government is federal—and that the Republic is entitled the United Mexican States. Like the North American Union, the United Mexican States possess a general legislative, a general executive, and a general judicial power, together with a legislative, executive, and judicial power for each state. It is the General or Federal Constitution, embracing and controlling all the states, which has just been finished and promulgated. The Provincial Authorities and Legislatures are still proceeding with the formation of their separate codes. The General or Federal Legislature consists, as in North America, of a House of Deputies and a Senate. The election of the former, as in North America, takes place every two years. The basis of the nomination of Deputies is the extent of population. A Deputy is to be elected for every 80,000 souls, or for any fraction of that number which shall exceed 40,000. For proportioning the number of Deputies over the Union, a census of the population is to be made every ten years. The Senate is to be composed of two Senators for every State, chosen by the separate State Legislatures. The meeting of the two bodies of Deputies and Senators is called, as in North America, the General Congress. It would be needless to the readers of constitutions to specify the powers, privileges and duties of the individual members or collective bodies of these assemblies. The Deputies and Senators are to be paid for their attendance, by a law which is to be afterwards passed. The ordinary session of Congress is every year to begin on the 1st of January, and to end on the 15th of April. When extraordinary sessions are held, the specific subject of deliberation must be determined in the decree by which the legislative bodies are convoked. The executive power of the Mexican Federation is to reside in a single person, called the President of the United Mexican States. This supreme magistrate is to be elected

elected by the separate State Legislatures, each of which is to nominate two candidates for the Presidency—one of whom, at least, shall not belong to the state which makes the return. The names of these candidates are to be transmitted to the General Congress, which shall declare President, the candidate who unites in his person the greatest number of votes. The duration of the President's functions is limited to four years. A Vice-President is likewise elected in the same manner, and for the same term, to supply the President's place, if by physical inability, or any other cause, he should be prevented from discharging the duties of his office. The powers and prerogatives of the President are similar to those of the same magistrate in the North American Union. He appoints or removes the Secretaries of State; he appoints to posts in the army and navy; he disposes of the armed force by sea and land, in peace or war; by the advice of the Congress; he convokes the Legislative Bodies to an extraordinary session; he provides that justice be duly administered; he promulgates the acts of Congress, and does other acts of supreme power. During the recess of Congress, the supreme magistrate is provided with a council, consisting of half the members of the Senate, or of a counsellor for every state of the Union. The judicial power of the Federation is to reside in a supreme tribunal of justice, and in circuit courts. The first is to consist of 11 members, distributed into three halls or chambers. The members of this supreme tribunal are to be elected, like the President, by a majority of votes of the different State

Legislatures. The duties of this supreme tribunal are, to take cognizance of the differences which may arise between the separate states of the Federation, or between the authorities of one state and the subjects of another; to settle disputes which may spring up respecting the construction of the acts of the Supreme Government; to decide on the jurisdiction of the separate tribunals of the Union; and to judge, without appeal, in the trial of criminal cases affecting senators, deputies, ambassadors, consuls, or any of the higher officers of the Supreme Government. This constitutional act then proceeds to describe the nature of the State Governments, and to fix the limits of their separate jurisdictions, as they refer to the general Union. Each of these State Governments move uncontrolled within its own sphere, and all partake of the movement and obey the influence of the general federative system of which they form harmonious parts. As Mexico was once a colony of Spain, the constitutional act very properly begins by declaring its independence of Spain and every other Power. We are sorry, however, that the Mexican Legislators have been restrained by their situation, or prevented by their prejudices, from declaring one theoretic maxim of great importance—namely, the right of every man to liberty of conscience; or should have had the following declaration and enactment, which compose the third article of their constitutional act:—"The religion of the Mexican nation is, and always shall be, the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion. The nation protects it by just and wise laws, and prohibits the exercise of every other."

SUPPLEMENTARY VARIETIES, &c.

Messrs. Sowerby have circulated proposals for enlarging their library, and removing their Museum of Natural History to a situation, in some central part of London, where it may be connected with Reading-Rooms, and become of easy reference. But as this object cannot be attained without considerable expense, they request the co-operation of those friends and lovers of Natural History who may be inclined to further these views by annual or other subscriptions towards an establishment, the utility of which is generally admitted, and the want of which has long been felt. The plan in contemplation is to establish an annual income to cover the expenses of purchasing and arranging books and subjects, &c., and the occupation of the requisite premises; in return for which, the subscribers are, to have *constant and free access to the Museum and Library*, or either separately, and such other privileges as may be found expedient. As it is the plan in contemplation to place the establishment upon a useful, rather than a

magnificent scale, five hundred pounds a year, it is stated, may be enough to begin with: which, it is hoped, may be obtained by annual subscriptions of *two or three guineas*, and a small deposit for the purchase of books, &c., from each subscriber at the commencement. As it is not supposed that LADIES should be excluded from the Museum, it has been hinted that a room may be set apart for comparative anatomy. The Museum contains an extensive and arranged collection of British Minerals, Rocks, Plants, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Crustacea, Fossil, and Recent Shells; and a collection of Foreign Minerals, Fossil, and Recent Shells, and Corals, together with about £400 worth of books, all held as security for the payment of certain annuities.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, a print, representing the Christmas Cattle Show, at Sadler's Repository, to be engraved by an artist of eminence, from a painting by Mr. Walter, and to be dedicated to the Smithfield Club, likenesses

likenesses of several distinguished Members of which, together with accurate portraits of Prize Cattle, it will contain. The Print will be of the same size with the Engraving formerly published of the Bedford Sheep Shearing, and will be ready for delivery in the course of the ensuing summer.

A destructive Whirlwind occurred on the 6th of July 1823, in the north of France, whose terrific effects have lately been described with considerable minuteness in the "Bulletin-Universel;" these effects were confined to a very narrow strip of country, extending from Assorval village, six miles west-south-west of St. Omers, to Lilliers, three leagues distant from Lambre. In most of its particulars, this is similar to a whirlwind which, in the summer of 1780, during a thunderstorm which occurred in the night, crossed Barnes Common and Roehampton Lane, in Surrey, overset a windmill, overturned a large barn, in which were sleeping a whole group of Irish gardener's labourers, many of whom were killed, and did much other damage. Mr. Farey, who next day viewed this latter scene of desolation, furnishes us with these particulars.

Mangel-wurzel leaves a substitute for spinach. A correspondent, who writes from Somersetshire, in the Farmer's Journal, weekly newspaper, No. 898, after describing his practice of some years standing, in growing the *letsom beet*, or German root of scarcity, in the intervals between, and as a second crop to pease, beans, cabbages, &c., in a large kitchen garden, for food to his milking cows, states that he, two or three years ago, discovered that the young leaves plucked from the mangel-wurzel plants and boiled are so perfect a substitute for spinach, that he has left off growing the latter, with a considerable saving of expense and trouble.

Literæ Sacrae; which will contain a Comparison between the Doctrine of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity, in a series of letters. Vol. 1., 8vo. is nearly ready.

Tales of Fault and Feeling. By the Author of *Zeal and Experience*; in 3 vols. 12mo.

A Volume of Poems, by Mrs. Cannon of Hungerford, entitled, *Maria and St. Flos*: to which is added, *A Search after Happiness*.

The Astrologer of the Nineteenth Century; containing sixty original designs of Hieroglyphics, Talismans, and Horoscopes. Its contents have been collected from MSS. in the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, the Bodleian Library, the Libraries at Bristol Cathedral and Wells. And they comprise, the Ancient Practice of raising Spirits and invoking the Dead; Apparitions; Visions; Charms; Wonderful Secrets; and other subjects never disclosed since 1500.

Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England, particularly Somers-

setshire; with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and Poems and other pieces exemplifying the dialect. By James Jennings, Esq. In crown 8vo.

Christian Letters to a Physician at L—; also an Expostulation against Ashdod Phraseology; and Some Thoughts, on the Inaptness of the Christian Believer's Costume. By Epsilon.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist betwixt the Kidney, and other Organs of the Human Body, and more especially the Brain. By J. Fosbroke, Surgeon, Cheltenham.

Among the numerous publications of the day, a LADY of Leicester has issued a small tract, entitled "Immediate, not gradual Abolition." It is written in a very bold and nervous style, and has already been successful, in many places, in introducing the use of East-India produce, which is its immediate aim.

The Rev. LUKE BOOKER has published a small volume of lectures, "On the Lord's Prayer;" but we fear, unless his reputation, as a theologian and an author, rests more securely on some of his former works, this will not establish it to his satisfaction.

An interesting and important work, entitled "Celebrated Trials and Remarkable Cases of Criminal Jurisprudence," is announced for publication in January, in six handsome volumes, with Engravings. A work of this description, in which the technical prolixity of the State Trials, and the ordinary details of the Newgate Calendars might be avoided, has been long a desideratum. A collection of rare and valuable prints and trials, procured, it is said, at considerable expense, is promised in this compilation. The series of trials will extend from Lord Cobham in 1418, to the present time; together with Appendices of Trials of anterior date, and several curious cases of Witchcraft.

A Supplemental volume to Pope's "Correspondence," is in a forward state.

Iturbide, the late Emperor of Mexico, is said to have written a Romance, which has recently been published at Paris.

A new translation of Bishop Jewell's Apology for the Church of England, with his life, is in the press.

"A corrected Report of Speeches delivered at the Meeting for erecting a Monument to the Memory of the late James Watt," may be expected in a few days.

Mr. Thomas Pennington, M.A., will shortly publish "Former Scenes Renewed; or Notes, Classical and Historical, in a Journey and Residence on the Continent," &c.

An Appendix to the Pharmacopœia Londinensis, by Mr. Maugham, is preparing for publication.

The Minnesinger's Garland, or Specimens of the Poetry of the German Minnesinger's or Troubadours of the 12th and 13th Centuries;

tures: with Historical, Biographical, and Critical Notices, and engravings from the illuminated MS. of the Minnesingers, in the Royal Library at Paris; is in the press.

A short Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece, will speedily be published.

A new Monthly work, entitled the Botanic Garden, or Magazine of Hardy Flower Plants, cultivated in Great Britain, will shortly be commenced.

In the course of the month will be published "Memoirs of Moses Mendelssohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the correspondence between him and Lavater on the Christian Religion."

Sir Egerton Brydges will shortly publish "Recollections of Foreign Travels," in 2 vols. post 8vo.

Vols. 3 and 4, completing Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, with portraits of the Authors, are nearly ready for publication.

Travels in South America, in 1819-20-21, by Alexander Caldecleugh, Esq., are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Charles Butler, of Lincoln's-Inn, is about to publish "The Book of the Roman Catholic Church, in a series of Letters to Robert Southey, Esq., on his Book of the Church."

The Peerage and Baronetage Charts for 1825, will be ready in a few days.

"Husband Hunting; or the Mother and Daughter;" and "The Highest Castle and the Lowest Cave," are announced for publication.

Conversations on Geography and Astronomy, with engravings, are in the press.

Miss Benger is about to publish Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, and her unfortunate Family, with Sketches of Royal and Illustrious Characters during the Thirty Years' War.

Mr. Bowdler, the Editor of the Family Shakspeare, is preparing for the press, an edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, for Families and Young Persons, by the omission of objectionable passages. The Fourth Edition of Bowdler's Family Shakspeare is nearly ready.

The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1824, will be published within the month, and will contain Memoirs of Charles Grant, esq. M. P.; Lord Erskine; Belzoni; Wilson Lowry; Major Cartwright; Capel Loft, Esq.; Thomas E. Bowdich, Esq.; Lord Byron; and other distinguished persons deceased within the year.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, will shortly be published.

A Handbook; or, Concise Dictionary of Scientific Words and Terms, small 8vo., is nearly ready.

The Appendix to Captain Parry's Second Voyage of Discovery, containing the Natural History, &c., 4to., will speedily be published.

A Second Series of "Sayings and Doings," is nearly ready.

On the Present State of the Law of England, by John Miller, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, is in the press.

Notes to assist the Memory in various Sciences, are nearly ready.

The Century of Inventions of the Marquis of Worcester, from the Original MSS. with Historical, and Explanatory Notes, and a Biographical Memoir, by Charles F. Partington, of the London Institution, with Engravings, 12mo., will shortly be published.

A volume of Chinese Moral Maxims, compiled by John Francis Davis, F.R.S. Member of the Asiatic Society, is in the press.

The third volume of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto, translated by William Stewart Rose, is printing.

Scheller's Latin Grammar, translated from the German, with an Appendix and Notes, by George Walker, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds, 2 vols. 8vo., is preparing for publication.

Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, in 1818-19-20, and 21, by Brevet-Major Gray, and Staff-Surgeon Doehard, is nearly ready.

Four Voyages of Discovery, undertaken to complete the Survey of the Western Coast of New Holland, within the Tropics, between the years 1817 and 1822, by Philip Parker King, R.N., 2 vols. 8vo., may shortly be expected.

Travels in the Hedjaz, by the late John Lewis Burckhardt, with plates, 4to., are printing.

Mr. Hugh Campbell, the illustrator of Ossian, is about to publish "The Rival Queens, or the Case of Elizabeth, Queen of England, and Mary, Queen of Scots; with a Picture of the Queen of England's Amours and Private Life."

Part 1, of "Progressive Geography for Children," is announced for publication in a few days.

An important work is announced for publication, entitled "The Science of Agriculture explained and elucidated by a Commentary and comparative Investigation of the Principles of Agricultural Chemistry of Mr. Kirwan and Sir Humphry Davy, and the Code of Agriculture of Sir John Sinclair and other Authors on the Subject. Contents:—Introduction—General View of the Subject—On breeding or raising Vegetables—On breeding and rearing Animals—On cultivating the Earth—Arrangement of Chemical Principles—On the Roots of Plants—On the Use and Office of the Leaves—On the Rust or Black Blight in Wheat—On following Land, and paring and burning—On Haymaking—On Orchards and Cyder. In 1 vol. 8vo.

The Conway Papers, from the collection of the Marquess of Hertford, are preparing for publication, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Illustrations of Conchology, according to Lamarek, in a series of twenty Engravings, are nearly ready.

Dr. Wordsworth has in the press, "Who wrote EIKON BASIAKH," considered and answered, in two Letters to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, with Engravings are almost completed.

A beautiful copy of the Zodiac of Denderah, in Parian Marble, made by order of Buonaparte, has lately been brought to England, and is now in the possession of a bookseller in Bruton Street.

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